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VOLUME LV.—NO. 353. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1896—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE { ONE CENT IN CITY CARRIER DISTRICT. TWO CENTS OUT OF CARRIER DISTRICT.

LET WAR COME

Red-Hot Sentiments Expressed by Congressmen.

READY FOR THE CRISIS.

Strong Support for the Senate Cuba Resolutions.

OPPOSITION IS NOT SILENT.

Manifest That There Will Be a Warm Contest.

FRIENDS OF CUBA CONFIDENT.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 18.—[Special.]—Sentiment in Congress over the action of the Senate committee today is significant.

Particularly is this true of the Senate, whose members are generally of advanced age and free from youthful enthusiasm.

Yet in both collections of experienced legislators there are to be found but few who condemn the Cuban resolutions outright, while a surprising number not only commend them, but accept the serious crisis which has arrived, and declare that if war must come they are ready for it and believe the country will back them up in it.

War or No War.

Senator W. E. Chandler of New Hampshire is one New England man who is red-hot for interference in Cuba, war or no war, and as he used to be Secretary of the Navy he knows what he is talking about when he said to THE TRIBUNE reporter:

"I am for the resolutions first and war next.

"If Cuba cannot be made free except by armed intervention, it is time such action should be taken.

"It is the duty of the United States not only to protect the interests of her own citizens but to act for the benefit of humanity and for the welfare of those struggling for the same freedonm we have already attained."

Despite a Veto.

Senator Proctor of Vermont, ex-Secretary of War, said:

"I am heartily in favor of the resolutions and am certain they will be passed through the Senate with but little delay. Not only that, but they will be passed over the Presidential veto if they should be returned disapproved.

"I do not anticipate any trouble. Spain has too many other matters to worry her without going to war with a powerful nation like the United States.

"But the expectation of trouble should not deter us from performing a plain duty. If armed intervention becomes necessary we should not shrink from assuming that responsibility. If I were a few years younger I would volunteer to fight in the event of war."

Morgan Full of Fight.

Senator Morgan of Alabama, a member of the Foreign Relations committee, though bowed with many years, is full of fight. He said, with customary brevity:

"I shall urge speedy action on the resolutions and believe Cuban independence should have been recognized long ago, and if the President will not act in the matter Congress should perform its duty.

"If such recognition leads to war the responsibility must rest with Spain. The United States is abundantly able to take care of itself."

Will Raise an Army.

Senator Joe Blackburn of Kentucky not only favors recognition of independence, but personally promises to raise a small army of Kentuckians to free Cuba. He shook his head vigorously as he said:

"I will vote for the resolutions and think the time has come when something decisive should be done. I regard the assassination of Gen. Maceo as an outrage upon civilized warfare and steps must be taken to prevent a repetition of such barbarity. If Spain wants to fight she can easily be accommodated. I will myself undertake to raise 10,000 men and will place them and myself at the disposal of the United States Government in the event of hostilities."

Burrows in Opposition.

Senator Burrows of Michigan is against the resolutions, for he replied to the correspondent's questions as follows:

"It is barely possible that the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents should be recognized, but I do not admit that as a fact—only a bare possibility. I am emphatically opposed to recognizing the independence of the island and will not even consider anything that proposes to go further than the according of belligerent rights. The revolutionists have no established government and have done nothing that could be construed as entitling them to be regarded as a free and independent nation."

Senator Mills of Texas introduced a characteristic resolution calling on the President to seize Cuba and hold the island until it was able to govern itself. He is a member of the committee and voted for the Cameron resolution. Tonight he spoke for Texas when he said:

Action Too Long Delayed.

"I am strongly in favor of the resolutions and hope they will be pushed through the Senate with all possible speed. Action has already been too long delayed, and this act of justice and humanity should now be performed without any reference to the consequences. If doing our duty should bring war, the sooner it comes the better."

Maine, like several of the other New England States, split up over the Cuban question. Senator Frye is for Cuba. His colleague, Senator Eugene Hale, is the acknowledged friend of the Spanish sentiment here in Washington.

Hale and Frye Differ.

Senator Frye, after having participated in the meeting of the committee, of which he is a member, said:

"I am in favor of the Cameron resolutions and will support them to their passage. They will secure recognition for Cuba which should long ago have been given. War is likely to come as the result of these resolutions if made effective in the

(Continued on third page.)

MRS. F. C. PARDRIDGE'S GEMS STOLNE

While the Family Dines Burglars Break In at No. 2819 Indiana Avenue and Take Diamonds Worth $1,000.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick C. Pardridge entertained two unwelcome guests at dinner time in their home, No. 2819 Indiana avenue, and as a result of their visit a part of Mrs. Pardridge's diamonds, estimated to be worth $1,000, are missing. The services of the Cottage Grove avenue police have been secured to find them.

When Mr. Pardridge left his office at No. 169 Jackson street, he invited Mr. John Dupee of the firm of Schwartz, Dupee & Co. to dine with him. The invitation was accepted, and Mr. Dupee accompanied his host to his home.

After chatting for some time in the parlors the guest was invited to the dining-room, where the dinner was in waiting. All the servants were busy in the rear of the house, and the chatting of the party at the dinner table drowned the noise made by two men who climbed up the grating on the outside windows on the second floor.

From the appearance of the rooms after the departure of the thieves they seemed to have studied their plans well. They molested nothing in any of the rooms save that of Mrs. Partridge, where the diamonds were kept. In a small jewel case in Mrs. Pardridge's room she had placed the gems. The thieves lost no time in finding them.

The valuables taken consisted of several diamond stick pins and hat pins set with diamonds, together with a watch set with many valuable pearls. A number of other small jewels were taken. The men made a thorough search of the room, and hunted in every corner where jewelry could be concealed. Although other small pieces were in the room, where they could be found easily, only those most valuable were taken.

The departure of the robbers did not disturb the party at dinner, and the result of their work was not discovered until an hour later, when Mrs. Pardridge had occasion to go to her room.

The Cottage Grove Avenue police were notified immediately and several men were sent to look for the burglars. No description of the men could be given at the house and the men were absolutely without any clew.

The published account of the Knights Templar ball given Wednesday night referred to the valuable diamonds worn by Mrs. Pardridge and this is thought to have furnished a tip to the robbers. Suspecting that the jewels would not yet be returned to the safety deposit vaults, where they generally are kept, the robbers made a descent on the house expecting to make a rich haul. Mrs. Pardridge is possessed of several thousand dollars' worth of diamonds, but she always takes the precaution to keep them in a safety deposit vault. The jewels were returned to their place early Thursday morning and only those which she is accustomed to wear daily were kept at the house.

CLOSE WATCH KEPT ON FOX HUNT

Humane Society Ready to Arrest Germania Riding Club Members Today if Reynard Is Chased Alive.

The Germania Riding club's fox hunt at Ravenswood will come off today, but whether it will be a drag hunt or a chase is in doubt. If the former the Humane Society will not interfere, but if the latter the foxes will enjoy companionship in the bagging.

W. J. McGarigle, master of the hunt, denied last night that the hunt would be a dead affair. "It will be conducied just as in England," he said, "and is bound to be a great success. The chase is a 'sure go' at 1:30 and none of us are afraid of the Humane Society. The foxes arrived this morning and are feeling lively. The ladies and gentlemen in the party will have lunch at the Sheridan Drive club-house and then will go up to the Diamond race track, where the chase will begin."

Preparations were also made for the hunt at the Humane Society headquarters yesterday afternoon. The Ravenswood district was carefully studied and the five deputies were given instructions.

"If it is a drag hunt," said Agent Little, "that is, if the hounds only chase foxes already killed and dragged by horses, we shall not interfere. But if there is any chasing of live animals we will enter the hunt ourselves and be in at the finish with warrants for the whole party. We have been assured that it will be a drag hunt, but we will take no chances and will be present with our deputies."

SAVES THREE LIVES FROM FLAMES.

Policeman Kelly Arouses a Family Sleeping Over a Burning Cloak Establishment in West Madison.

Policeman T. C. Kelly broke in three doors of the third floor flat at No. 530 West Madison street last night and bore from smoke and flame the unconscious form of 8-year-old Kittie La Fagin, after arousing the little one's parents, who were asleep.

The fire, which imperiled three lives, broke out on the first floor of the building, occupied by the Columbia Cloak and Suit company. The blinds were drawn and the flames are believed to have raged half an hour before they burst from the windows.

Two front flats on the second and third floors were unoccupied, and the La Fagin family, in a rear flat, were the only persons in the building.

The little girl was borne to Lawrence's restaurant, near by, and soon revived. Mr. and Mrs. La Fagin were able to make their exit with slight assistance.

The greater part of the company's stock was destroyed.

The police will investigate circumstances which are said to point to an incendiary's work.

HARVARD DOWNS PRINCETON IN DEBATE

Question Is of the Institution in the United States of a Responsible Cabinet Government.

Princeton, N. J., Dec. 18.—[Special.]—The Princeton-Harvard debate held tonight in Alexander Hall attracted an audience of 1,500 people. The judges, Hamilton W. Mabie, Provost, C. C. Harrison, and Joseph R. Hawley, gave a decision in favor of Harvard.

The subject of debate was, "Resolved, That, assuming the adoption of adequate constitutional amendments, the United States should institute a system of responsible cabinet government."

The judges reached a decision in favor of Harvard. The announcement met with the approval of the audience.

BRAZIL RESOLVES TO STAND BY SPAIN

Italy, Too, Gives Assurances She Will Not Permit the Embarkation of Italians to Aid the Insurgents.

Madrid, Dec. 19.—Brazil has declared to the Spanish Government that she will not recognize the Cuban insurgents as belligerents.

Italy has informed the Spanish envoy at Rome, the Count de Benomar, that she will prohibit the embarkation of Italians for Cuba to aid the insurgents.

PRINCESS ELOPES WITH A SERVANT.

Daughter of Sig. Crispi Is Reported to Have Run Away from Her Family Home.

Milan, Dec. 18.—The Secolo states that Sig. Crispi's daughter, the Princess Lingua-Glossa, has eloped with one of her servants.

FIGHT OR HAVE PAY CUT.

STREET RAILROAD MEN WARNED AGAINST FOUR-CENT FARES.

Meetings Held in Various Car Barns at Which the Managers Extend a Request to Have Pressure Brought on Aldermen to Call Back the Ordinance and Kill It—Construed to Mean the Companies Are Desperate.

Twelve thousand street railway employes of Chicago were represented last evening in the meeting at the various barns of the street railway companies to protest against Ald. Gallagher's four-cent fare ordinance passed at the last meeting of the Council. The orders to meet came swift and sharp at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon from the several chief street car officials, and the oldest and the tried employés were given instructions as to what to do.

No one of the employés who heard the word passed about misunderstood its meaning. All realized that the prophecy of Charles T. Yerkes, which foretold a cut of 20 per cent in wages in the event of a four-cent fare law, was of personal moment to them and all grasped the fact that in calling them together for a protest the street car magnates were placing faith elsewhere than in the courts.

The men were clearly told that the only way this "calamity" of a 20-per cent cut could be avoided was to use their influence as voters with the various Aldermen and get them to rescind their action.

Call for Today's Meeting.

After the adjournment of the meeting at the Sixty-first street barns a placard was hung up in front of the cashier's window which read as follows:

: EMPLOYES WHO ARE OPPOSED : TO THE FOUR-CENT ORDINANCE WILL MEET AT 8:30 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING TO CALL ON ALD. O'NEILL. COMMITTEE.

Word to the Wise Suffices.

The news of the threatened cut in wages traveled fast among the street car men. A moment's stop at the barns at the end of a trip was all that was necessary to furnish them with the disastrous news. The barn foreman simply told the men as they reported their cash at the desk that if they knew what was good for them they would be on hand at the night's meeting if their runs would allow them to do so.

The street car men were thoroughly alarmed by the announcement of the companies, and before the night meetings stood about discussing the situation. The meetings were all of about the same character. The barn foreman simply called the men to order and after briefly outlining the situation suggested the best plan of procedure.

Foreman Carter Makes a Speech.

Foreman Carter of the Sixty-first and Englewood barn, Chicago City Railway company, made a speech something as follows:

"You see, men, this question affects every one of us individually. It means the taking away of a fifth part of what we make. We might be able to stand it, but how about our wives and children. Now, how are we to stave this thing off. We have got to use our influence with the Aldermen and have them rescind this ordinance. That is the question in the nutshell, and the sooner we get about it the better."

As a result of Foreman Carter's speech committees were immediately appointed to go to the homes of the Aldermen of the Thirtieth and Thirty-fourth Wards and request their presence at future meetings.

These Aldermen are John W. Utesch, Ethan A. Mowrer, John O'Neill, and John B. Math.

The first two named Aldermen could not be found last night, but some of the street car men got hold of Ald. Math. They reported that he was willing to rescind his vote. Ald. O'Neill's presence could not be secured, owing to his absence at the meeting of the Council Finance committee at the City Hall.

Meeting for O'Neill Today.

As the South Division street car men depend chiefly on the influence of Ald. O'Niell it was decided to hold a meeting at 8:30 o'clock this morning, when 200 employés will march in a body to the Alderman's residence, where a demand will be made upon him to cause a reconsideration of the ordinance. As the Alderman is working hard for reélection, the street car men think they will be successful in their mission.

Another meeting will be held tonight, when all the Aldermen of the two wards are expected to be present.

The orders to hold meetings did not include simply the employés of the big cable system and their branch electric lines. The

(Continued on fifth page.)

RETALIATION BY THE SUGAR TRUST.

Arbuckle Bros. Must Meet with Strong Competition Because of an Investment in Sugar Refining.

Toledo, O., Dec. 18.—The American Sugar Refining company, better known as the sugar trust, has closed a deal for 1,100 shares of stock of the Woolson Spice company of this city, being eleven-eighteenths of its total stock. The price to be paid is $1,265,000.

The story of this gigantic transaction is an interesting one. Some time ago the Arbuckles, "the Coffee Kings," branched out into the sugar business. A large refinery was built in New York and thereby the Arbuckles became the competitors of the American Sugar Refining company. The latter was not at all pleased at what it considered an intrusion.

At first the refining company offered to buy out the Arbuckle plant, so the story goes, but the latter refused. Then the refining company concluded to flank the movement of the Arbuckles and hence this deal.

Representatives of the refining company opened negotiations with the Woolson people, who are a very close second to the Arbuckles in the coffee business, and Mr. Lawrence Newman, one of the largest shareholders of the Woolson Spice company, went to New York to confer with the refining company. He is there now and has practically closed the deal.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 18.—The Baltimore Sugar Refinery company passed into the hands of the American Sugar Refining company, otherwise known as the sugar trust, today, as the result of a deal made through the Mercantile Trust company of Baltimore. The local refinery has not been in operation for several months, and it is understood there is no present intention to resume work, but that today's deal was made for the purpose of placating certain stockholders who objected to the continued idleness of the plant.

CLEVELAND WILL HONOR GEORGETOWN

After Exhausting the Ducks the President Will Hold a Reception Before Coming Home.

Georgetown, S. C., Dec. 18.—The naphtha launch Water Lily came up from the President's headquarters this afternoon bringing Dr. O'Reilly and Capt. Lamberton, who came to inform Mayor Morgan of Mr. Cleveland's acceptance of the invitation extended by the citizens of Georgetown asking for the opportunity of again showing their regard for him.

The schedule arranged will bring the party into Georgetown on the tender Wistaria at 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. The President will be conveyed to the old historic building, "The Winyah Indigo Hall," in which place he will hold a public reception. Afterwards he and party will be driven to the depot, where they will board the special car "Coronet" for Washington, which should be reached early Sunday morning.

The shooting yesterday and today has been exceptionally fine, Mr. Cleveland bagging yesterday fifty-eight ducks, only three less than on Wednesday. Tomorrow morning also will be spent in the marsh.

FINDS CHARACTERISTICS OF X RAYS.

Prof. John Trowbridge of Harvard Gets Some New Results in His Special Laboratory.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 18.—[Special.]—Prof. John Trowbridge of Harvard in his special laboratory in the Jefferson Physical Laboratory Building has found that with the power of 10,000 volts the X rays are just visible and die out almost as soon as the current is diminished. This is absolutely the first definite characteristic of the rays that has been accurately ascertained.

After careful investigation of the spark and its characteristic accompaniments Prof. Trowbridge has come to the knowledge that the old theory regarding the passage of light of the arc lights is entirely misunderstood.

This theory is that the carbons of the arc light must necessarily come into contact with one another in order to start the flow of light, but this, Prof. Trowbridge has discovered, is not true.

CONFESSES TO A BIG DEFALCATION.

Treasurer of the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust Company Is Short for Nearly $100,000.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 18.—Frank C. Miles, Treasurer of the Boston Safe Deposit and Trust company, is a confessed defaulter for a sum approximating $100,000.

The defalcation was discovered late this afternoon by President Stone and a meeting of the directors was immediately called.

The company holds a responsible bond of indemnity in the sum of $30,000.

Miles has been Treasurer of the institution since it began business in 1875. The company has a capital of $1,000,000 and does a regular trust company business.

SHADOW ON ALLEN'S STAR

POLICE ARE INVESTIGATING A NEW PATROLMAN'S HISTORY.

Appointee to the West Chicago Avenue Force, Under Civil Service Rules, Is Charged with Having Consorted with Crooks—Inquiry Is Said to Show His Arrest for Various Alleged Offenses Ranging from Disorderly Conduct to Robbery—Shea Talks.

Patrolman Samuel F. Allen, a newly-appointed member of the police force, who traveled his first post last night in the West Chicago avenue district, is undergoing a searching investigation by his associates, who have hardly recovered from surprise at finding a man with a "record" sent out to be a midnight guardian of the peace.

Allen belongs to the West Side and is said to have consorted with "bad" men, besides having been under arrest at various times for charges ranging from robbery to disorderly conduct. It is thought his appointment to the police force by the Civil Service Commission was an oversight which will be reconsidered.

Allen is a protégé of Ald. John Rogers, who was one of his vouchers at the time he applied for a place on the force.

The new policeman has been, it is charged, a life-long associate of "Jack" McClean, one of those held in connection with the Schrage bond robbery, and his name has been connected by the police with the "Billy" Dilbert gang, which has given the department a lot of trouble.

When the West Side police learned yesterday that Allen had been taken into the department on the North Side they were dumfounded.

Shea Goes to the Records.

"Look up the records of this new guardian of the law," said Inspector Shea, on hearing that Allen was the man whom his detectives had tried at different times without success to get indicted on charges of robbery.

Casual research showed that Allen was last arrested about a month ago, so says Detective Brandt, for beating a negro cripple over the head in May street. His last arrest for robbery was on Feb. 6, when Special Officer Delaney caught him taking tools, it is said, from Thomas McDermott's blacksmith shop, No. 366 West Madison street. Four years ago, ex-Detective William Morgan says, Allen was arrested on a warrant sworn out by the wife of Ald. John Rogers, on the charge of stealing her sealskin sacque. About seven years ago, it is alleged, Patrolman O'Rell of the Desplaines Street Station arrested Allen on a warrant charging the theft of money from a woman confederate, but the charge was not proved.

"We have given this man's case considerable attention," said Inspector Shea yesterday, "although our utmost efforts have not succeeded in sending him over to the Criminal Court. Allen has possessed a 'pull' somewhere which has been sufficient to keep people who started to prosecute him from coming into court whenever his cases have come to a hearing.

"In February we continued a charge of robbery against him three times before the city entered a nolle prosequi.

"Thomas McDermott could not be induced to come into court to prosecute.

Robbery of a Blacksmith Shop.

"Allen was caught at 9 o'clock at night in the blacksmith shop of McDermott, No. 366 West Madison street, where he was stealing a lot of tools that we supposed were meant to be utilized for safe-blowing. Special Officer Delaney made the arrest and Patrolman M. Dillon of this station worked up the case. Allen was charged both with burglary and with disorderly conduct, but his 'pull' saved him from final trouble.

"Allen's associates have been the worst sort of crooks. He was intimate with 'Jack' McLean who is now under bond to answer for the robbery of the Schrage bonds, and he has hung out with the gang at Curtis and Madison streets, which has acknowledged 'Billy' Dilbert as head torch."

Justice Chott's Recollections.

Justice Chott remembered the efforts of the police to make the blacksmith shop case stick.

"The property offered in evidence," said he, "included braces, drills, tongs, shears, a sledge-hammer, and such tools, and the police were particularly anxious to send the case to the Criminal Court because they believed the outfit was such as safe-blowers covet and was not of sufficient value to tempt a burglar to go after them for what they might bring in a second-hand shop."

Ex-Detective Morgan, who served the warrant on Allen four years ago charging the robbery of a sealskin garment, is now a watchman at the Kennedy Biscuit company in West Randolph street.

"Ald. Rogers' wife took out the warrant and was determined to help the police secure an indictment," said Mr. Morgan yesterday.

(Continued on fifth page.)

TWO LATE RAIDS ON GAMING HOUSES.

Twenty-one Men Are Arrested and the "Places" Are Stripped of Paraphernalia.

The Civic Federation raided two gambling houses last night and scooped in a total of two keepers and nineteen inmates. These twenty-one victims were carried in patrol wagons to the Harrison Street Police Station, where friends speedily bailed them out. The raids took place at 11 o'clock p. m. Warrants had been previously sworn out by Robert Skinner, acting for the federation.

The raids were made at the following places:

No. 91 Clark street, John Moss, proprietor.
No. 343 West Madison street, Timothy Kehoe, keeper.

The following arrests were made at No. 91 Clark street:

John Moss,	Joseph Waller,
F. C. Smith,	William Morris,
Frank Gage,	J. D. Smith,
Albert Diz,	Harry Summer,
John Deacon,	F. E. Wilson,
George H. Reynold,	Carl Oaker.
Harry Wilson,	Max Smith.

Arrests over Ald. John Rogers' saloon, No. 343 West Madison street:

Timothy Kehoe,	H. J. Watson,
E. M. Adams,	D. Sheppard,
T. B. Carey,	August Hagarth.
Howard Brown,	

The establishment at No. 91 Clark street has been in operation for several months and is situated directly across from the City Hall. Men are always on duty at the bottom of the stairway leading to the gambling room, and are ever ready to conduct a possible patron to a place where he can play his money. As time wore on the promoters of the game grew bolder. Gradually the guards which had been thrown around the door were taken away until a solitary porter acted as doorkeeper.

When Detective Johnson of the Central Station was handed the Skinner warrant last night he secured the services of Policeman Nelson of the Central detail and Detectives Alex and Repetto of the Harrison Street Station. They watched the place all evening and at 11 o'clock made a descent upon the building.

Inspector Shea was given charge of the warrants last night for the arrest of the inmates of the Madison club rooms, located over Ald. Rogers' saloon, May and Madison streets. Lieut. Peter Kelly and twelve policemen were sent to the club rooms at 10:30 o'clock with a patrol wagon. Word of the prospective raid evidently reached Rogers' saloon before the policemen, as there was a large crowd of people in and around the place when the wagon drove up May street from Washington boulevard.

There were ten people grouped around two tables at 11 o'clock, when Kelly made his appearance at a side door leading to the club rooms. Among the ten were three detectives. They had been sent to the place to take part in the game for the purpose of gathering evidence, which will be given in Justice Underwood's branch of the Armory Police Court this morning.

EX-CONGRESSMAN HORR IS DEAD.

Well-Known Republican Campaigner Passes Away at Plainfield, N. J., from Bronchitis.

Plainfield, N. J., Dec. 18.—Ex-Congressman Roswell G. Horr died tonight at 11 o'clock after an illness of two weeks with bronchitis and Bright's disease.

Rosswell G. Horr was born at Walteafield, Vt., Nov. 26, 1830. When 4 years of age his parents moved to Loraine County, O., where he passed his early years. He graduated at Antioch College in 1857, and the succeeding fall was elected Clerk to the Court of Common Pleas of Loraine County, being re-elected in 1860. At the close of his term he was admitted to the bar, and practiced two years at Elyria, O. In the spring of 1866 he removed to Southeastern Missouri, where he was engaged in mining. Six years later he went to East Saginaw, Mich.

He was chosen a member of the Forty-sixth Congress and was reélected to the Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth Congresses.

In 1890 he moved to Plainfield and became a member of the editorial staff of the New York Tribune, which position he held until his death. His joint debate in Chicago with W. H. Harvey, author of "Coin's Financial School," attracted much attention. When the Republican National Campaign committee called for speakers last fall he was one of the first to respond and made over ninety speeches in the Presidential campaign before he was taken ill with bronchitis.

SENATOR WARREN ENDURES SURGERY.

Wyoming Statesman Submits to a Critical Operation, but Is Expected to Recover.

United States Senator Francis E. Warren of Wyoming, who has been at the Auditorium Annex for several weeks suffering from appendicitis, underwent an operation last evening. Senator Warren was extremely weak after the operation, but Dr. Hammond, who attended him, said he would probably recover.

BULLETIN OF

The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, DEC. 19, 1896.

Weather for Chicago today:
Probably fair; northerly winds.

Sun rises at 7:20 a. m.; sets at 4:36 p. m.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
GIBRALTAR	Werra	
LIVERPOOL	Servia	
LIVERPOOL	Britannic	
LONDON		Massachusetts.
NEW YORK	Norge	Karlsruhe.
NEW YORK	Ems	
NEW YORK	Europe	
QUEENST'WN	Umbria	

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BRINK OF WAR.

Action of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee.

FREE CUBA RECOGNIZED.

Amended Cameron Resolution to Be Reported Monday.

FEEBLE PROTEST BY OLNEY.

Unbounded Delight of the Cuban Representatives.

SPANISH LEGATION MUCH EXCITED.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 18.—[Special.]—On the brink of war.

That is the general opinion of the situation because of the passage by the members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, after a long conference with Secretary Olney and by a unanimous vote, of the following radical resolutions recognizing the independence of Cuba and throwing down the gauntlet to Spain in so many words:

"Joint resolution recognizing the independence of the Republic of Cuba.

"Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the independence of the Republic of Cuba be and the same is hereby acknowledged by the United States of America.

"Sec. 2. That the United States will use its friendly offices with the Government of Spain to bring to a close the war between Spain and Cuba."

Impossible to Avert Trouble.

There is no other talk in Washington tonight except that which concerns the sudden action taken by the Senate committee just after noon today.

On all sides are heard speculations as to the resolutions, and even the most careful judges believe that it will now be almost impossible to avert serious trouble with Spain.

The resolutions cannot possibly be passed by Congress until after the Christmas holidays are over, but in the meanwhile the effect on Spain is considered to be serious, and it is generally believed there will be an outbreak both in Madrid and Havana, which will precipitate trouble, possibly within a few weeks.

The resolution adopted by the Senate today was introduced on Wednesday of last week by Senator Cameron, and it was adopted today as a prearranged understanding in the Senate committee.

Morning Hour on Monday.

Senator Cameron himself has the report of the resolution already drawn up, and he was instructed to present it to the Senate during the morning hour on Monday.

Secretary Olney appeared before the committee this morning and protested against the recognition of the independence of Cuba, but he protested in such a mild manner that the impression was conveyed to the committee, whether rightly or wrongly, that the administration was anxious to secure exactly this action from Congress.

Passes Unanimously.

Within fifteen minutes or so after the Secretary had retired from the committee room the resolution was passed without a single dissenting voice, and this means much, because the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations is by all odds the most conservative subdivision of Congress, and action by this committee is almost inevitably the result of an understanding with the State Department, if not with the President himself.

Cleveland Left Intentionally.

The fact that President Cleveland has gone away on a shooting trip, exactly as he did when the preparation of his exciting Venezuelan message was going on, has given rise to the belief that he left Washington intentionally and intrusted to Secretary Olney the task of securing the desired legislation by Congress.

Here Is the Committee.

The Senate committee which took this startling action at noon today is made up as follows:

John Sherman of Ohio, Chairman; Frye of Maine, Cush Davis of Minnesota, Don Cameron of Pennsylvania, Shelby Cullom of Illinois, and Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, Republicans; John T. Morgan of Alabama, George Gray of Delaware, David Turpie of Indiana, John W. Daniel of Virginia, and Roger Q. Mills of Texas, Democrats.

There is not a young, hot-headed man in the lot, and yet all of them but Gray and Daniel, who were absent from the city, voted without hesitation for the resolution in the face of a formal protest from the Secretary of State.

Olney's Visit.

Secretary Olney's visit to the Capitol this morning was the result of a special request sent him by the Senate committee through several of its members, who called at the State Department yesterday to request that he should furnish the committee with all the information available of the state of affairs in Cuba.

In response to this request the Secretary appeared before the committee and gave them a general outline of the situation, following rather closely on the lines of his report presented to Congress at the opening of the session in connection with the President's message. He showed to the satisfaction of the committee that American interests to the extent of over $50,000,000 were either seriously involved or had been already destroyed. He took the ground, however, that the alleged Government of Cuba was not of a sufficiently stable character to be deserving of recognition. He intimated to the committee that the administration was prepared to admit the necessity of intervention by the United States to restore peace to the island, but he was not prepared to admit that there was really any government in the island which could be recognized.

May Be Vetoed.

It was evident from the Secretary's manner that he did not feel deeply on the subject, and, while the members of the committee received the impression that the President would probably veto a joint resolution acknowledging the independence of the Republic of Cuba, they also received the impression that this action would not be particularly distasteful to the administration.

at least so far as the State Department was concerned.

The information presented by Secretary Olney was far from being satisfactory to the members of the committee, and they united in the declaration that the State Department was apparently in the possession of no facts which had not already been communicated to Congress either through the Secretary's report or by authenticated newspaper dispatches.

Amendments.

Thereupon, without hesitation and practically without debate, they passed the Cameron resolution, amending it only in the title lines so as to make it correspond with the body of the resolution, and in the second section so as to say that the United States "will" instead of "should" use its friendly offices with Spain, thus declaring positively the policy of the country and leaving nothing to be merely "understood."

De Lome Much Excited.

Before Secretary Olney left for the Capitol he was visited by the Spanish Minister, who had received an intimation of what was on foot. Señor de Lome was much excited, and intimated in diplomatic language that the Government of Spain could only interpret a resolution of independence as a hostile act.

Spain May Declare War.

There was no threat of war, of course, and nothing of this was conveyed to the committee, but the intimation was pretty plainly given that in case the resolution passed both branches of Congress Spain would immediately declare war against the United States.

Sherman Overruled.

The only difference of opinion in the committee was as to when the resolution should be presented. Senator Sherman has always been considered the most conservative member of the committee, and his change of front, permitting a unanimous report, was not the least surprising feature of the situation. He did, however, endeavor to secure delay, and urged that the report should be held until after the holidays, but after a brief discussion the committee decided that the interference to business would be much greater if the resolutions were kept in the air for a couple of weeks than if introduced at once, and in spite of the Chairman's opposition Senator Cameron was directed to present the report which he had already prepared at Monday's meeting of the Senate so that the resolution will at once go on the calendar and be ready for consideration the first day of the session after the holidays.

News Causes a Sensation.

The report of the action of the committee was somewhat slow in getting about the Capitol owing to the fact that the Senate was not in session, but when the news was generally understood the sensation created was beyond question. The committee's action was communicated to the departments up-town by telephone immediately and was almost the sole topic of conversation in the House, which was in session during the afternoon, engaged on a lot of unimportant minor claims.

What the House Will Do.

The Eastern members were notably conservative, fearing interruption to business, and talked of the danger of bombardment of New York and Boston, but the Western members almost without exception heartily commended the action of the Senate, and expressed the opinion that a similar resolution would certainly pass the House by an overwhelming majority.

In private conversation members of the House and Senate were inclined to look upon the action of the Senate committee as a step which involved serious consequences, and was almost certain to result in the severance of diplomatic relations between this country and Spain.

Opposition Led by Hale.

Under the rules of the Senate the resolution, when reported, can receive immediate consideration only by unanimous consent, and this is out of the question in view of the hostile attitude of a few New England Senators led by Eugene Hale of Maine.

Will Come Up After Jan. 5.

Congress adjourns on Tuesday over the holidays, and the resolution cannot come up in regular order until after Jan. 5. There is no doubt of its ultimate passage now in view of the hearty support given by all the members of the Foreign committee, but there is a determined minority in the Senate in favor of Spain as against Cuba, and they will be able to prevent immediate action except in one contingency, which is the outbreak which every one fears from the Spanish themselves.

Effect of the Resolution.

There is a great difference of opinion among members of Congress as to whether a recognition of independence by this country is necessarily to be considered as a declaration of war against Spain. The fact is recalled that this country recognized the South American republics from time to time first as belligerents and then as independent nations, without provoking a declaration of war from Spain, but it seems to be generally believed that in the present strained condition of affairs a recognition of the Republic of Cuba as an independent nation will almost inevitably provoke Spain to some act of retaliation which will bring on an armed conflict.

Members of both houses of Congress who do not themselves believe that the time has come to recognize Cuba say the pressure from their constituents has become so great that they will no longer feel justified in opposing the manifest wish of the American people.

President Must Pass Upon It.

The form of the Cameron resolution is such that if passed by both Houses of Congress it will have to be acted upon by the President. There are serious doubts expressed as to whether in the first place it could be passed over his veto, and secondly whether if so passed it would be recognized by a foreign government, which deals only with the Executive and cannot take official cognizance of acts of Congress, not promulgated by the President through the Secretary of State.

Will Provoke Spain to Reprisals.

The belief is general, however, that there is no possibility of a conflict between the President and Congress for the simple reason that the mere passage of the resolution would provoke Spain to such an extent as to cause that country first to withdraw its Minister, and then to retaliate in a way which the President would have to notice.

There is every reason to believe that although the Secretary of State and President Cleveland do not believe there is enough of a government in Cuba to recognize, they are perfectly willing that Congress should take the initiative and show to Spain the temper of the American people in the hope after all the Spanish Government may recognize the force of the handwriting on the wall and grant sweeping reforms in the government of the island for the sake of saving it.

Beside Itself with Joy.

The Cuban delegation here tonight is beside itself with joy. They have prayed for recognition as belligerents and have been given a recognition as an independent nation, much to their surprise.

Spanish Legation in a Ferment.

The Spanish Minister shut himself up during the afternoon and declined to give out any interview whatever bearing on the Cuban situation. From other sources it was learned, however, that the legation has been in a ferment for days, having received a tip from the State Department that decisive action by Congress might be expected at any time.

Army and Navy for War.

In army and navy circles there is of course the most intense delight, and predictions are freely made by hot-headed young officers that an American fleet will be off the harbor of Havana long before President McKinley takes his seat.

State Department officials decline to discuss the situation, of course, but it is a significant fact that they seem to have known what was coming and to have prepared for it thoroughly. They call attention to the fact that Secretary Olney in his report to Congress declared that the situation in Cuba could not continue indefinitely without growing worse, and that the United States must seriously consider whether its rights and interests as well as its international duties, in view of its peculiar relations to the island, do not call for some decided change in the policy hitherto pursued.

Pointer for Spain.

It is more than intimated from this source that the administration is standing with folded arms, neither assisting nor opposing Congress in its action, and that it particularly desires to show, not only to Spain, but to every other European nation, that it has yielded to overwhelming public sentiment which would no longer consent to a policy of inaction.

Vague hints are heard tonight that President Cleveland and Secretary Olney had a distinct understanding beforehand, and that the President understood fully that the resolution was to be agreed upon in the committee during his absence from the city, but that the original plan was that it should not be presented to the Senate until after the holiday recess, so that the intervening time might be profitably employed in a last appeal to Spain.

Definite Ultimatum.

The stories are revived that a definite ultimatum was sent to the Spanish Government announcing that the war must be stopped by Jan. 4, or the United States would feel at liberty to intervene. It is also rumored in some quarters that the positive knowledge of this ultimatum was conveyed to the members of the Senate and they thereupon decided to press the resolutions, so as to deprive the administration of the credit attached to taking the first step.

It is certain that Secretary Olney did not argue with any persistency against the adoption of the resolution. He reiterated his belief that the government in Cuba was not enough of an affair to justify recognition, and he also took the ground that Congress could not legislate in any way so as to affect our foreign relations, which were exclusively under the control of the President, but beyond this he did not go.

Formal and Half-Hearted.

It was at first understood that the committee had deliberately snubbed the Secretary by passing the resolution immediately after he had protested against it, but the facts are as stated, that his protest was purely formal and half-hearted.

Mr. Olney did, however, say definitely to the committee that they must be prepared for serious consequences, as Spain might easily decide that the passage of such a resolution by the American Congress was a hostile act, and therefore withdraw its diplomatic representative here. It was pointed out to the committee that in the present disturbed condition of affairs in Cuba, with lives and property of Americans in jeopardy, if Spain should withdraw its representative in this country there would be no one to whom the government could appeal and armed intervention would be absolutely necessary to secure the slightest protection for American interests in Cuba.

Must Stop This Butchery.

Every member of the committee talked with today acknowledged that the action they had taken was fraught with the most serious consequences, but they declared without hesitation that they were willing to accept the responsibility, as the developments of the last few weeks had made it clear that the American people as a whole were determined to put a stop to the butchery in Cuba.

The prevailing sentiment was that expressed by Senator Cullom in his speech last week, and reiterated by several members of the committee, that the business interests of the country would be injured much more severely by long agitation than by decisive action, and that it was better to have a financial crash all at once, if it must come, than to have it strung out for weeks and months.

Flurry in the Markets.

The action of the committee was followed by an immediate fall in stock in New York today, and the general impression is that there will be a serious flurry tomorrow and Monday, but in spite of this fact the members of the committee were determined to have their resolution ready for introduction at Monday's session, so that the flurry in the stock market may be discounted at the earliest possible moment.

WHAT OLNEY TOLD THE COMMITTEE

Policy of the Administration Regarding the Insurrection.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 18.—The meeting of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to day was important in two respects. It resulted in an agreement to report the Cameron resolution for the recognition of Cuban independence and it developed through the statement of Secretary Olney the administration policy in regard to the insurrection in Cuba.

The Secretary occupied the greater part of the time of the meeting answering questions and suggestions made by members of the committee. He and Senator Morgan engaged in general spirited colloquies.

Mr. Olney made two points against the Cameron resolution as follows:

1. That the Cuban insurgents have established no government.
2. That the right to recognize a new state rests with the President independent of Congressional action.

Tilt with Morgan.

He contended in elaboration of the first point that the pretended government of the island was without habitation.

"Suppose you recognize the independence of the island," he said, "what are you going to do with it?"

"I, for one," replied Senator Morgan, "while advocating this recognition, want it understood that I am opposed to annexation."

"How, then, would you maintain its independence?" asked the Secretary, himself becoming interlocutor. "How would you, for instance, prevent Spanish domination over the island?"

"I would," replied the Alabama Senator, "establish, if need be, a protectorate. I would follow much the same policy that we are pursuing with regard to Hawaii, and I would send an army of occupation to the island, if necessary, as we did in the case of Mexico."

Change from a Year Ago.

The Secretary made the impression upon some of the members of the committee by the way he pursued this line of inquiry that, while he was disposed to hold out strongly for the President's prerogative, he was not nearly so strongly opposed to Cuban independence as he had been a year ago, and that he would be entirely reconciled to it if satisfied as to the future course to be pursued. He did not dissent strongly from a point made that his own report showed a sufficient cause for action, and he admitted that a state of affairs which permits the killing of American citizens and the destruction of American property was deplorable.

"They are, however," he added, "the incidents of war."

Not War but Anarchy.

"Not of war properly conducted, but of anarchy," was the response.

The Secretary set at rest the story which has been industriously circulated that Consul-General Lee has provided the State Department with an elaborate report on the condition of affairs in Cuba. "It is not true," he said. "Gen. Lee has made no general written report at all. He has made reports on several special cases, but not on the situation as a whole."

It also developed during the examination that the government had made no demand in the case of the Competitor, and in other cases of a similar character, beyond requests for information.

Attitude of the Nation.

Secretary Olney did not make any statement regarding the attitude of foreign governments in case the United States took some action in favor of the Cuban revolutionists.

Cameron's Report.

Senator Cameron's report will deal at length with the question of precedents in the matter of the recognition of independence and intervention in whatever nature by the United States, beginning with the Greek revolution and coming down to the present time. Senators who heard the report say it is thorough in this respect and goes over the entire ground.

Effect of the Resolution.

The effect of the resolution in causing an agitation and possible uprising in Spain is felt by officials to present the most serious feature of the situation at the present time.

The government authorities at Madrid undoubtedly have been informed by the Spanish Minister here of the action taken today. There is no reason to expect any expression of official displeasure, as the Spanish authorities will be advised fully of the long legislative procedure through which the resolutions must pass before becoming effective, but the mere determination to report such resolutions, it is feared, will cause intense public feeling throughout Spain, and it is by no means certain that the government can keep this feeling within bounds. It is felt to endanger such outbreaks as occurred a year ago, when less radical resolutions were under consideration.

SAY OLNEY FAVORS INTERVENTION.

Views of the President Not Entirely in Harmony with His Own.

New York, Dec. 18.—[Special.]—The Journal prints the following from Washington:

Secretary Olney's position with regard to Cuba is plain as to action, but complex as to its motives. He is bound to advance the views of the President, though those views have not yet been brought into entire harmony with his own.

Secretary Olney, for himself and as interested in the tremendous American mercantile and plantation interests in Cuba, is and has been for intervention. He would have intervened before the magnificent sugar and tobacco plantations had been destroyed, but the President hesitated until the work of destruction was well nigh completed.

Secretary Olney would intervene today, but not in the direction of giving the island absolute independence. His mind works on the same lines as the big commercial interests of Boston and New York. He fears that a native republic would be as detrimental to the material development of Cuba as Spanish rule. He mistrusts the capacity of the Cuban people to govern themselves. With a weak, revolutionary, and unstable government, Cuba would, he holds, breed a nest of marauders at the gateway of the gulf.

Stability Before Autonomy.

"Stability first," argues Mr. Olney; "autonomy afterward." So in his appearance before the committee today Mr. Olney deprecated what he termed precipitate action. He reminded Senators that while their duty ended with their single vote, the responsibility for what might follow would have to be assumed by the administration and the State Department. He did not care, now in the closing days of his public service, to assume that responsibility.

Therein he represented the administration. He expressed sympathy with the insurgents, whereby he threw a sop to public sentiment. But he declared not only that the insurgents had no government to recognize, but also that he saw no signs of their capacity to form one, and in this the thrifty Massachusetts thought of millions invested in Cuban sugar plantations showed its foresight and its motive force.

Secretary Olney brought no new information to the committee. They knew all that he had to say before he came. His presence was in a large measure due to a fear that the committee might follow up its threat and summon Consul-General Lee, still conveniently near and willing at the Hotel Marlborough, New York. Mr. Olney made more of an argument than had been expected. But on no new point did he convey to the committee full and satisfactory information.

Negotiations On with Spain.

Negotiation had already begun between this government and Spain looking to an ending of the war, and this ought, Mr. Olney said, to restrain the committee from taking hasty action. These negotiations would not only be vitiated, he declared, but the incoming administration would be harassed and embarrassed by the passage of the resolution.

The committee was eager to know the exact nature of the negotiations with Spain looking toward such reforms in Cuba as would lead the insurgents to lay down their arms. They learned nothing. The Secretary dealt in generalities which did not even glitter and which seemed more evasive than specific. That the committee was more than dissatisfied with the result of the conference with the Secretary of State is shown by the brusque and ready haste with which it unceremoniously rejected his advice and adopted the Cameron resolution before Mr. Olney's footstep had ceased echoing down the corridor.

Secretary Olney is in a deep quandary. The wires have been hot this afternoon between the Department of State and the far-away ducking shore where shoots the President. Were it not that the Senate has adjourned until Monday Mr. Cleveland's pleasure trip would be cut short. Were it not for the effect on the public mind he would come home anyway.

The situation which administration apprehension has shivered at for a month is upon it. Congress has the bit between its teeth and refuses to take its direction from the White House. Diplomatic negotiations and delays are to be brushed aside. The country wants to see Cuba free. Any consequences of Spanish wrath are not even remote afterthought.

MUCH ENTHUSIASM IN FLORIDA.

Cuban Colonies at Jacksonville and Other Points Rejoice.

Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 18.—[Special.]—News from Washington as to the action of the Senate committee has stirred up the enthusiasm of the Cubans here. Crowds are on the streets, holding impromptu meetings and discussing the effects of the resolution and if Congress will pass it. All they want, they say, is permission to send over arms and ammunition. They will do the rest and end the war in two months. They all think that Spain will declare war against the United States the moment this resolution is passed.

Advices from Key West and Tampa state that the Cubans in both places are holding high carnival.

ENGLAND DOES NOT EXPECT A WAR.

Impression That Spain's Hands Are Full Already.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY JULIAN RALPH.]

London, Dec. 18.—[Copyright, 1896, by the New York Journal.]—The news of the significant action of the Foreign Relations committee of the Senate reached here only after the special editions of the evening papers were on the streets, but it quickly spread over London by tape machines to clubs, where it formed the chief topic of conversation.

Military men especially were interested, but most of them expressed the belief Spain would endure far more even than the recognition of the independence of the Cuban insurgents before deciding to go to war, in which event she would be bound to lose.

"How far is one to take all this seriously?" I was asked tonight, and "More American spreadeagleism, I suppose," remarked another.

"Not until the recognition of Cuban independence is an accomplished fact instead of a pious sentiment will most persons here regard the possibility of trouble between Spain and the United States as really serious and acute.

I honestly believe nine persons out of ten here who understand the question sympathize with the Cubans, but not a few of these would, in seeing the United States seriously involved, feel a certain malicious pleasure. Spain, they hint, would not go under without dealing some hard blows, and these, they think, might teach American jingoism a useful lesson. British pride hasn't yet got over the rebuff on the Monroe doctrine. Still, as far as I can gather, while some persons over here would feel a secret gratification at the United States getting some hard knocks, all Europe would positively glow with delight.

Every one thinks we are a very long way off from serious developments. Spain has got enough on her hands, and the Americans, if they only knew it, need not get alarmed. In recognizing the independence of Cuba they would pacifically achieve their end. Spain would protest, of course, seriously and pathetically, would issue diplomatic notes and emit heartrending reproaches, but war material is dear and food for powder is just now scarce in the peninsular. National honor nowadays has to be backed by a national strong arm and Spain is weak indeed if big in words.

No wonder Cuban insurgent sympathizers here are exuberant at the latest turn of events.

Spanish Consul Forfeits Bail.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 18.—[Special.]—Señor Fernando Llano, Spanish Consul for the Northwest, was arrested on the street here early this morning. He was in the company of a young woman; a policeman questioned him as to where he was going. The Señor resented this, and was locked up. He gave bail, and forfeited it when his case was called in court.

Good positions secured by students at Bryant & Stratton's Business College, No. 315 Wabash-av.

COMMENT OF THE PRESS.

HOW LEADING NEWSPAPERS VIEW THE COMMITTEE'S ACTION.

Editorial Opinion of the Cameron Resolution as Published in Various Cities This Morning—Baltimore American Thinks It Is Unwise—San Francisco Papers Enthusiastically Applaud—Opinions of the London Journals on the Situation.

Following are the editorial opinions which will be published this morning by leading newspapers throughout the country on the action of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations in deciding to report favorably on the Cameron resolution to recognize the independence of Cuba:

Baltimore, Md.

American: Much as we may want to see Cuba an independent Nation, the plain fact stares us in the face that there is nothing in the situation this time to justify any act of hostility toward Spain on our part, and as the recognition of the Cuban cause is acknowledged to carry with it the probability of a war with Spain, the common sense of our representatives in Congress ought to see that in such a course they are going too far. Humanity has its demands, but the interests of our own people must be considered. We want peace. This war talk does not represent public opinion.

Sun: It is the fashion in some quarters to denounce the conservative and prudent policy of President Cleveland in reference to Cuba as cowardly. It happens that it is the identical policy advocated and pursued by Jackson in the case of Texas and by Grant in regard to Cuba during the eight years of his administration. It is curious that Jackson and Grant should be regarded as un-American and cowardly by the latter-day warriors who rule in the Senate.

Boston, Mass.

Journal: The resolution is offered against the protest of the President and Secretary of State. It is an ill-timed interference with a delicate matter of diplomacy. It practically usurps the functions of the Executive. It is not in spite of its sympathy with the Cuban cause, but because of it, that the Journal regards the Cameron resolution as a blunder—as a blunder in method and a blunder in time.

Herald: In ordering a favorable report on the Cameron resolution recognizing the independence of "the Republic of Cuba," the committee has taken a step which would have a very disturbing effect upon business if the resolution were likely to pass. Happily it has a most formidable gauntlet to run in Congress. As we see the outlook the resolution has no chance for its life, if the battle against it be fought as vigorously as it ought to be.

Globe: Business has at length regained confidence and courage, after years of depression and loss. Manufacturing interests have revived all along the line. Thousands of wage-earners who have known by costly experience the meaning of shut-downs and half-time régimes once more find steady employment. And it is at a time like this, when every influence should be brought to bear to strengthen the feeling of hopefulness and enterprise in this country, that certain Senators at Washington, in utterly mistaken zeal, are doing what they can to summon back the evil spirits of distrust and doubt, so recently exorcised from our land. It is wholly uncalled for. Merchants, manufacturers, and wage-earners have rights which even Senators are bound to respect.

Cincinnati, O.

Commercial Tribune: The members of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations must appreciate the gravity of the situation. They must realize that the action which they took yesterday may be the first step on the road to war with Spain. The conclusion is irresistible that Secretary Olney's disclosures were of such a gravity and importance that no other action was possible. Congress is confronted by a great responsibility. Whatever action is taken should be taken with a complete understanding of the facts and the possible consequences. Then if war comes, not by the desire of the United States, but of Spain, the American people are willing to abide by the results.

Denver, Colo.

Rocky Mountain News: If anything short of actual armed interference in Cuba will provoke Spain to war, it will. The cablegrams from Spain may be exaggerated, but the national spirit there is so strong—however weak may be the means of supporting it—that the resolution, if adopted, may be forthwith considered to warrant a declaration of war.

It cannot be denied that it would be easier to precipitate this country into a war at present than it would if times were more prosperous. Apart from the universal sympathy with the gallant struggle of the Cubans for independence, there is a widespread feeling that a war would be a not wholly injurious thing. There is small danger of interference by any other European power. Taking everything into consideration, this Nation appears to stand nearer the brink of deadly conflict with another country than at any time for many years.

Minneapolis, Minn.

Times: We are in favor of the proposition to recognize Cuba, and that immediately. It is time that something was done, for the matter has been allowed to drag too long already. We talk about Armenia and worry about the massacres and suffering there, and right at our very door we can find something almost as bad. This country has been tardy enough in meeting this issue, and the time has come for it to wake up and realize the seriousness of the situation in Cuba.

Tribune: Could Spain get the support of any European nation? Hardly. The great powers of Europe are too busy watching each other and too mistrustful that if one should become involved in a war in America the others would seize the opportunity to secure some advantage to risk precipitating hostilities. There is not a single European power that has anything to gain by championing the cause of Spain against the United States. The most likely thing to happen would be a pressure brought to bear upon Spain by Great Britain and possibly by Russia, France, and Germany to let Cuba go for a consideration on condition of the United States guaranteeing the Cuba bonds. Such a guarantee would be the cheapest way out of it for us. We do not believe that there will be any war between the United States and Spain, but there is likely to be a lively war scare, which may last for several months.

New York.

Journal: The American people are determined that Cuba shall be free. Whatever it is needful that Congress should do toward that end will be done, for the people rule in this republic. War with Spain would not be welcomed, but war with Spain and all the friends Spain might be able to get to help her will, if necessary, be accepted. The conscience of the American people is aroused.

Times: The committee has thrown to the dogs the wisdom of Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, James Monroe, John Quincy Adams, Andrew Jackson, and Daniel Webster. It has flippantly disregarded precedents. It has been our policy in the past to recognize independence and sovereignty only when established as facts.

World: Our position in a war made upon us merely for the passage of such a resolution as this would be a righteous one of self-defense. For it is the undisputed right of every sovereign state to recognize any government in regard as entitled to admission to the family of nations.

Press: The country is nearer to a war with Spain since yesterday than it has been since the seizure of the Virginius. The righteousness of such a war, undertaken, as it surely would be, without thought of territorial extension, can no more be doubted than its result.

Advertiser: The first resolution recognizes what does not exist, the "Republic of Cuba," and then, in the face of the fact that such a declaration gives mortal offense to Spain, the second resolution pledges the United States to use its "friendly offices" with the offended government to bring the war to a close.

Omaha, Neb.

Bee: There appeared to be reason to hope that the committee would take a conservative position—that it would not recommend to Congress action which might aggravate the situation and furnish Spain a reason to believe that this government is in fact hostile to that country. It is to be hoped that Congress will not be as eager as the Senate committee to commit the country in favor of an acknowledgment of independence, but there is reason to apprehend that the heedless spirit of jingoism will prevail and that the Nation will be placed in a false position before the world and one which may be productive of graver complications than are now apparent.

Philadelphia, Pa.

Press: The country is brought face to face with a very serious question. Through the approach of the holidays there can be no action till the new year dawns. This is fortunate. The question demands care and deliberation. The crucial question is whether the hour has just arrived to take the decisive stand. The President and Congress ought to act together. The recognition of independence would not in itself necessarily involve a war with Spain, but it is a serious step and should be carefully considered.

Pittsburg, Pa.

Dispatch: The probabilities are the Senate and House will pass the resolution, but whether they can pass it a second time over the President's veto, which may be taken for granted, is another question. The recognition of independence must be logically followed by active and warlike intervention. When the United States is ready to follow that act by the measures that will quickly and decisively drive the Spaniards out of Cuba there can be nothing that will more quickly receive the hearty support of a vast majority of the Nation than to take the first step with this resolution and proceed thence to carry the matter to the ultimate conclusion by the promptest measures. But if the government is not ready to act promptly and unitedly it will be better to wait until that readiness is certain.

Times: Already there are those who are prophesying immediate war with Spain as a result of the action of the Senate committee, but this is extremely improbable. The news is likely to occasion some jingo talk in Spain, but unless all prudence has fled the people of that country they will not compel their government to the step that would be ruinous in the extreme until it is certain that there is no other way out. The committee's action ought to incite our government also to make every possible arrangement for any contingency that may arise.

Post: There is not much question but this resolution will pass both the Senate and the House should it come to a vote. The supposition is that President Cleveland will veto the resolution when it reaches him. Unless there should be a great change in the situation it will probably pass over a veto.

San Francisco, Cal.

Chronicle: Happily for the honor of the country the protests of the timorous magnates of finance availed nothing with the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and the Cameron resolution went through. It now remains to be seen what influence Wall street can bring to bear upon the House, upon the proceedings of the Senate and Committee of the Whole, and upon the President, to keep the matter from going any farther.

Bulletin: The popular demand, delivered in terms not to be mistaken, is that Congress shall act with all the speed possible in dealing with so grave a matter. Whatever is to be done should be done at once. The present condition in Cuba is intolerable.

St. Louis, Mo.

Republic: The resolution is founded upon a deep-seated conviction that Spain cannot govern Cuba, and that the sooner the bloody travesty of government Spain is maintaining in the island is abolished the better. This conviction is intensified by a feeling that the United States is shirking a high duty in holding off. While the interests of its own citizens are suffering the Cubans are being butchered and civilization is being shocked and outraged by the devastating cruelty of the war.

Anzieger Des Westens (German): Where there is no state there can be no recognition, because there is nothing to recognize, and the recognition of the Cuban Republic will not bring a republic into existence, nor would it give the insurgents an additional man or gun. The recognition is demanded by the Cuban sympathizers only to involve the United States in war with Spain and get this country to fight their battles for them. The Monroe doctrine especially specifies that it shall not be the policy of this government to interfere with governments already established.

Westliche Post (German): Since the failure of Grant's "San Domingo plan" the Westliche Post has been steadfastly opposed to all recognition projects in the South. 'One South is enough for us,' said Gen. Schurz at that time, and more than once the author of these lines expressed himself in interviews as well as in leaders against the actions of the "jingoes," half fanatics, half demagogues, and fully adventurers as dangerous for our Commonwealth. Adventurous "jingo" politics will endanger American interests. The recognition of the Cubans as belligerents by the United States will relieve Spain of any responsibility towards Americans on the island. With the annexation of Cuba we will only "buy an elephant."

St. Paul, Minn.

Dispatch: There is no question that if Congress were to pass the Cameron resolution it would mean war with Spain. We may as well be prepared to face the music, and war it will be in that event. For that reason it behooves Congress to be entirely sure of its footing. The times demand the utmost cool-headedness on the part of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

COMMENT OF THE LONDON PAPERS.

Action of the Senate Committee Is Strongly Criticised.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY JULIAN RALPH.]

London, Dec. 18.—[Copyrighted, 1896, by the New York Journal.]—Not all the London papers comment on the Senate committee's resolution, several rather sitting on the fence till they see the result of the debate in the Senate.

The Daily Graphic declares the step may be fraught with grave consequences, discusses the procedure under the Constitution, and remarks: "Should Congress pass the resolution again by a two-thirds majority the Chief of State must bow to popular will and consent.

"In the present temper of the noisiest, if least thoughtful, section of public opinion it seems not improbable that if the President refuses to sign, as he probably will, the requisite majority will be obtained. In that event the United States would stand logically committed to favor the establishment of another Hayti or San Domingo in the West Indies—in other words, the relapse of Cuba into the semi-barbarism of a black or half-caste republic. As to Spain, the recognition of Cuban independence would not, of course, constitute a casus belli of itself, but it would exasperate the Spaniards exceedingly and would largely increase the chances of a conflict between two of the most sensitive of the civilized powers."

Reckon on Cleveland.

The special correspondent of the Daily Mail admits the growth of the sympathy of America with the Cubans, but thinks President Cleveland may safely be reckoned on to veto the resolution, and its passage over this is extremely doubtful.

The Chronicle manages to evolve a rather better editorial than usual. It says: "The seriousness of this situation needs no emphasizing. If such a resolution receives the force of law in the United States it is practically tantamount to a declaration of war. That is, it would be an act of such marked hostility as would almost of necessity be considered such a declaration by an aggrieved nation if it were able to enforce its case. Any great power would, we imagine, receive it in this manner.

"What Spain will do it is difficult to say. The combat on her part would be against overwhelming odds and could only end in one way. But, on the other hand, the Spanish people are proud, and if they are reduced to desperation by the state of their colonial affairs they will feel strongly tempted to die, if die they must, in a manner worthy of their traditions. And most important of all, the house of Bourbon fears, with but too good reason, that the loss of Cuba would mean the loss of the throne, and that the cry of free Spain would arise from the fulfilled aspirations of free Cuba.

Appeal to Europe.

"We take it the first action of Spain will be an appeal to the European powers. If so the powers will be placed in the most embarrassing position that most of them have been in since the days of Metternich's diplomatic communications. Colonies in the Americas are possessed by Great Britain, France, and Holland, besides Spain, and there are large Italian and German settlements. They may also hold that, however bad the rule of Spain may be, the insurgents of Cuba have not yet entitled themselves to recognition and infinitely less has the United States any ground for declaring definite recognition of the independence of Cuba because bands of guerrilla rebels have successfully avoided any pitched battle with Spanish troops. They will think further, 'Spain today, ourselves tomorrow,' but whether they will be prepared to translate these sentiments into words, or still more remotely into action, is a very different question.

"If they recognize the state of American public feeling, however, they will know that hostile attitude on the part of other powers would quite certainly have the effect of clinching American sentiment and sealing the fate of Cuba. In the momentous event of Senator Cameron's resolution being passed over the President's veto the world will learn one thing—namely: that the American Government does not rest in the hands of the President and his Cabinet, but really and truly in the hands of the people, that is, that none of the constitutional safeguards for translating the popular will into action according with the view of the selected heads of the commonwealth afford any security in the last resort against popular feeling.

Danger to America.

"President Cleveland and Mr. Olney are patriots and Americans beyond any possible cavil. They would, in this case, be swept away like individual civilians in front of a troop of horses. This would be a bad outlook for the relations of all nations with the United States. The danger, however, is far greater for America herself than for any other nation. An independent Cuba is almost inconceivable in view of the utter ruin of the island, anarchic conditions, and its desperate populace, and Cuba as a State of the Union is still a more alarming prospect.

"One more point should be noticed, the action of the Senate committee is a virtual repudiation of the Monroe doctrine as laid down by Mr. Olney in his dispatches to Lord Salisbury. Finally, there is an ominous coincidence. On Dec. 18, 1895, President Cleveland published his message about Venezuela. On Dec. 18, 1896, the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations virtually declares war against Spain."

Admits Cause for Irritation.

This is the brief comment of the Daily News: "Our correspondent says the jingoes are trying to embarrass Mr. Cleveland. Mr. Cleveland's second term is drawing rapidly to a close, and he has no chance of a third. He can afford, therefore, to be embarrassed, but the condition of Cuba is a serious matter. It is all very well to say Cuba belongs to Spain, and Spain can do what she likes with her own. What gives Senator Cameron and his like a footing is that Spain can neither subdue Cuba nor let it alone. An internecine war, which is immensely destructive to life and property without producing any tangible result from one year's end to another, is naturally irritating to a free and neighboring commonwealth."

However, the News thinks that despite the seriousness of the resolution the safeguards of the American Constitution make it sure the vote of the committee will have no result.

Denounces the Resolution.

The Standard as usual has a well thought out editorial: "Lovers of peace in both hemispheres will regret the ill-timed step," it says, "taken yesterday at Washington," and it proceeds to denounce the resolution with some vigor, while expressing the hope it will lead to nothing. Still indorsing Olney's remarks, it goes on: "The mere passing of a resolution in the Senate would mean war with Spain. It would be a challenge which Castilian sensitiveness would at once take up without waiting for formal proof of its constitutional validity. Granted that even as matters stand the familiar method of obstruction would enable a dissident minority in the Senate to interpose an indefinite delay, there would be no corresponding slowness at Madrid. Already public feeling there is at a dangerous pitch of fervor. If a large number of American Senators and Congressmen have worked themselves into a passion over stories well or ill founded of deliberate brutalities perpetrated by Spanish officers and soldiers in their efforts to stamp out the rebellion and over the spectacle of the protracted suffering and ravage which the military failure of successive commandants have permitted, there is matter at Madrid even more inflammatory.

Unseemly Glee at Maceo's Death.

"The rejoicings at the death of Maceo seem to disinterested observers utterly unworthy of a race which is traditionally regarded as full of chivalrous sentiment. Yet the hidalgos of modern times have gone crazy over the event. Crowds have acclaimed the occurrence as if it were some feat of arms rivaling the knightly deeds of old romance, and even the gracious lady who has displayed so marvelous an aptitude for rule in a strange land over a most touchy people has felt herself obliged to associate the court in the national sentiment.

"But while we may not applaud the outburst of enthusiasm we can understand it. It shows how intensely the sacrifices and humiliations of which Cuba is the scene have touched the emotions of the crowd. Reason and calculation have no place in the minds of the multitude and of their statesmen. If there had been foresight the reforms asked for again and again would have been granted and would have guaranteed the mother country against that recurrence of colonial disaffection which has now passed beyond their control. Stupendous efforts have been made, but made, it would appear, in vain.

"As a consequence of Maceo's death we hear of concentration more menacing than ever of the insurgent forces for an attack upon the seat of Spanish military power yet more arduous. And the more fruitless the toil the fiercer becomes the obstinate pride of the people. It would be almost a relief to them to turn from the inglorious struggle to reconquer Cuba and to retrieve the disasters sustained there by some dramatic stroke of vengeance on the Americans, who first countenanced the insurgents and now openly take their part.

"Who shall say that Spain has not the power to give effect to its resentment? In the long run the United States can provide any force that its foreign policy demands, but it is the merest truism that at present it has not a navy that could hold the sea against even the fleets of Spain."

"Might Prove Serious."

The Morning thinks "the recognition of Cuba as an independent republic would mean the severance of diplomatic relations between the United States and Spain, while occasion for war would readily arise in conflicts with American filibusters. A fight with Spain on behalf of Cuban independence would be far from unpopular in the United States, though it might prove a more serious affair than Americans imagine."

G. W. Smalley Gets Excited.

The Times could not manage an editorial at so short notice, but Mr. Smalley romps about in nearly a column of Spain and foams at the mouth at the atrocious machinations of jingoes of, he says, the most violent kind. At the same time he evidently isn't quite sure how matters are going to be smoothed out.

WEYLER READS THE RESOLUTION.

Refuses to Make Any Comment Upon the Committee's Action.

Havana, Dec. 18.—The correspondent of the Associated Press obtained an audience with Captain-General Weyler at the palace tonight, the Captain-General having been informed of the object of the visit. He presented to him a copy of Senator Cameron's resolution, agreed upon by the Foreign Relations committee of the Senate. Captain-General Weyler read the resolution very attentively, but in reply to a request for an expression of his opinion he replied:

"I cannot say anything upon the proposition of the Senate committee."

The correspondent urged Gen. Weyler to say something, but he insisted upon maintaining a strict reserve.

The Havana newspapers as yet have nothing to say of the resolution.

THESE HAVE BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Receiver Is Appointed for the Defiance Electric Light and Street Railway Company.

Defiance, O., Dec. 18.—[Special.]—The Defiance Electric Light and Street railway company, bonded in the sum of $100,000, went into the hands of a receiver this afternoon. The company is heavily embarrassed, and is the last of the famous Andy Sauer enterprises, all of which have proved disastrous.

Alliance, O., Dec. 18.—[Special.]—The F. W. Gaskell company, the largest retail grocery and provision establishment here, assigned today. Julius A. Zang is assignee. Liabilities are $20,000, with assets estimated at $30,000. The People's Theater, which is managed by Gaskell, is not included in the assignment.

SHORTEST AND QUICKEST LINE TO NEW ORLEANS.

But Twenty-six Hours and Twenty-five Minutes from Chicago via the Illinois Central—Other Changes in Time.

Beginning Sunday, Dec. 20, the "Chicago and New Orleans Limited," solid fast vestibule train of the Central route, will leave Chicago at 4 p. m., arrive at Memphis at 7 a. m. the next morning, and at New Orleans at 6:25 p. m. the next evening, thus giving ample time to be devoted to business affairs during the day in Chicago and enable one to be in New Orleans for supper the next evening. On the same date, express train, now leaving Chicago with through sleeping-car for New Orleans at 9:10 p. m., will leave at 8:40 p. m. The Diamond Special for St. Louis now leaving at 9 p. m., will leave at 9:10 p. m. Tickets and sleeping-car reservations at 99 Adams street.

MORAL SUPPORT FOR CUBA

SAID TO BE CHIEF ADVANTAGE OF CAMERON RESOLUTION.

Believed This Moral Force Would First Assert Itself in Enabling the New Republic to Float a Loan in the Markets of the World—Alleged That the Insurgents Really Desire a War Between Spain and the United States.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 18.—The action of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations today in agreeing to support the Cameron resolution recognizing the independence of the Republic of Cuba, has naturally led to inquiry as to how such recognition, if completed, would affect the position of the insurgents. Inquiry of competent authorities goes to show that such recognition from a legal point of view would be of greater value to them morally than in the addition of any substantial and actual privileges to those they now possess.

This moral force probably would manifest itself first in enabling the new republic to float a loan in the markets of the world, and thus obtain the sinews of war in abundance, for with the powerful backing given by this implied expression of our faith in the ability of the insurgents to achieve and maintain their independence there can be little doubt capitalists would take such an attractive loan. Then the Cubans would be represented in Washington by a fully accredited Minister and legation in place of the unofficial representation they now are obliged to be content with.

Protection for Cuban Warships.

If the Cubans can manage to put afloat a few warships, or even privateers, their flag would admit them to United States ports under the protection of the neutrality laws, though it is true our government, having in mind the Geneva award, could not tolerate the fitting out of such privateers originally in our own ports. However, the privateers could bring their prizes into our ports and would no longer be kept from the seas by fear of denunciation as pirates.

Furthermore, as this recognition of independence would involve the recognition of a state of war, neither the Spanish Government nor the Cubans would be permitted to equip warships or military expeditions in the United States, and this country would observe strict neutrality towards both parties, just as it did between China and Japan in their late war. One ill-effect upon the United States itself of the proposed action would be the total loss of all of the claims for indemnity for American property destroyed during the insurrection which now may lie against Spain, for our action would relieve her at once of responsibility.

War Between Spain and America.

As the Spaniards themselves, however, are prepared to prefer large claims against the United States for the damage wrought by filibustering expeditions, this loss in a measure may be offset. Of course, too, by recognizing the jurisdiction of the Cubans over their island we should be able to hold them responsible for further losses of this character. All of these gains to the Cubans after all are largely theoretical in value.

What the insurgents undoubtedly expect and ardently wish for, in the opinion of State Department people, is the precipitation of a war between the United States and Spain, as the latter power more than once has intimated that such action on our part as the recognition of independence of the Cubans would be an unfriendly act, and such authorities as Wharton concede that it would be sufficient cause for a casus belli.

An interesting precedent in this line, and, by the way, one supporting the assumption that war will result, is the history of the action of our government in recognizing the independence of Texas.

In a report by Senator Clay of the Committee on Foreign Relations, in respect to the recognition of Texas, are the following passages possibly applicable to the present case:

"The right of one independent power to recognize the fact of the existence of a new power about to assume a position among the nations of the earth is incontestable. It is founded upon another right, that which appertains to every sovereignty, to take care of its own interests by establishing and cultivating such commercial or other relations with the new power as may be deemed expedient. Its exercise gives no just ground of umbrage or cause of war. The policy which has hitherto guided the Government of the United States in respect to new powers has been to act upon the fact of the existence without regard to their origin, whether that has been by the subversion of a preëxisting government or by the violent or voluntary separation of one from another part of a common nation. But with respect to new powers, the recognition of their governments comprehends first, an acknowledgment of their ability to exist as independent states, and secondly, the capacity of their particular governments to perform the duties and fulfill the obligations towards foreign powers incident to their new conditions."

Speculation at Washington.

Some speculation is indulged in at the capital as to the condition of affairs in case the resolution was vetoed by the President and became law over the President's veto. The question of the right of Congress to recognize any form of government in Cuba would be involved, and different views are held as to whether Congress or the executive has the right of recognition.

One Senator, discussing this matter today, instanced a case which might arise if there was a conflict between the Executive and Congress on this point. A Cuban expedition might be fitted out and would attempt to sail from a port of the United States. Under orders of the Executive the revenue cutters would seize the vessel for violation of the neutrality laws. The case would then be taken into the courts on the legality of the joint resolution which became a law without the signature of the President, and the issue would be whether or not Cuba had been recognized by the action of Congress alone.

All these various questions have been discussed and it is believed will be thoroughly gone over when the resolution comes up in the Senate.

QUICK WORK BY A KENTUCKY MOB.

Two Prisoners Are Lynched and Another Is Killed in His Cell.

Russellville, Ky., Dec. 18.—The mob that beleaguered the jail all night early this morning took Arch, Dink, and Bill Proctor out of the jail, lynched two of them and shot the other to death. Arch killed two men, Doc and Aaron Crofton of Adairville, this county, Nov. 24, 1895, and the brothers were accessories. All have had three trials. The mob numbered about 100 and did their work quietly and with dispatch.

The celebrated Black Rose, the finest American red wine, was awarded the highest medal at the World's Columbian Exposition. Being absolutely pure it is recommended by eminent physicians for its strengthening qualities and is unsurpassed by any imported wine. For sale at Kirchhoff & Neubarth, 59-61 Lake-st., corner State, who also offer for the holidays all other American wines, as well as Rhine wine, French claret, sherry, port, etc. Kentucky sour mash, Pennsylvania Union club rye, fine qualities Jamaica rum, gin, brandy, and all kinds fine cordials.

Grand Results

The great cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla are the proof of its great merit. The fact that Hood's Sarsaparilla has actually cured the worst cases of scrofula, catarrh, rheumatism, dyspepsia, and other diseases which are known to have their origin in the blood proves the great power of this medicine to enrich and purify the blood. At this season the blood should be rich, warm, and nourishing. Because of its power to make rich, red blood, and thus keep the system in healthy condition, Hood's Sarsaparilla is the ideal winter medicine.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are prompt, efficient, and easy in effect. 25 cents.

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LET WAR COME

RED-HOT SENTIMENTS EXPRESSED BY CONGRESSMEN.

Strong Support Guaranteed the Senate Resolutions, Which Will Be Reported Monday from the Foreign Affairs Committee—Prospect of a Beginning of Hostilites Does Not Frighten the Friends of Suffering Cuba.

(Continued from first page.)

event that the people of Spain are successful in influencing their government to act upon the spur of the moment and without regard to the consequences. But the Government acts on its own impulses, and if not influenced by popular clamor, the United States can be instrumental in obtaining the independence of Cuba and at the same time avoid a conflict with Spain."

The Ultra-Conservatives.

Senator Hale, on the contrary, representing the ultra-conservative sentiment of New England, will openly fight the resolutions:

"I do not know how much strength the proposition will have in the Senate," said Senator Hale tonight, "but you may rest assured that it will be fought and fought vigorously. I do not think this is a time when we can afford to plunge a nation into war. We are having difficulties—finding it impossible, indeed, to raise funds with which to take care of our own affairs, and war is a costly thing, to say nothing of the loss of life which accompanies it.

"Embarrassing to McKinley."

"But that is not all. We are within less than three months of the end of this administration and of the life of this Congress. It would be an extremely embarrassing thing to the incoming administration to find the country in the midst of war with at least one foreign nation and with our diplomatic relations with other nations more or less disturbed. Especially would this be the case in the transfer of government from one party to another, as is to be the case this time—a new administration of different political principles from that which is going out, and as a matter of course, a general change in the men at the head of the various branches of the government, and the embarrassment of the new President and those whom he would call about him as advisors would be very great if they were called upon to assume the duty in the midst of war, not of their own making, or with the details of which they had nothing to do."

Would Mean War.

"You assume, then, Senator, that the adoption of the resolution by Congress would mean war?"

"Undoubtedly. There could be no other result, as it seems to me. Certainly it must mean war with Spain, to say nothing of the possibility, if not probability, that it might bring serious complications with other powers."

"Do you think that the fact that it might prove embarrassing to the McKinley administration has anything to do with the attitude of those of the opposing party who are favoring it?"

"It would not be unreasonable to suppose that. Indeed, it seems to me that it is quite probable that it may be the case, at least in some instances, and I am astonished that Republican Senators should be willing to take a step at this time which must prove so embarrassing to their President-elect. The resolutions surely could not pass before the end of January or later, and within a month of that time the new President and new Congress will be in office and responsible. It seems to me that this of itself is sufficient cause for refusing to take this action at this time."

Will Meet with Approval.

Representative Hopkins—I think it will meet with approval in the House and throughout the country. If we can rely on representatives from Cuba the war being waged there by the Spaniards is of the seventeenth century order. Weyler seems to be as brutal as the Duke of Alva. It seems to be a war of extermination on the part of the Spaniards. The enlightenment of this age demands the cessation of such a war. The United States, of all civilized countries, is most interested in this matter."

Belknap Favors It.

Congressman Belknap of Chicago—I am much gratified that the Senate committee has taken some positive action. The time has arrived for Congress to take such steps as will stop the war and put an end to such unwarrantable inhumanity as now exists in Cuba.

Steele Sees War Ahead.

George W. Steele of Indiana, Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs—In my judgment the proposition of Senator Cameron was the mildest of any of the resolutions offered. It is positive enough, however, and if passed by the House and approved by the President will be tantamount to a declaration of war. Gentlemen of the Committee on Foreign Affairs must have in their possession information which the country generally does not have, and in all probability they received it today from Secretary Olney. It is possible that Consul-General Lee's date of departure, which has been fixed and deferred two or three times, had something to do with this matter. May not the Secretary of State have been waiting for the information which he gave up today?

Cannon Is Cautious.

Chairman Cannon of the Appropriations committee—I have had no information regarding Cuba since the President's message. I will await information as to the facts on this question before forming an opinion or determining what my action will be as representative of the people.

Strong Public Sentiment.

Orlando Burrell: "I have always been in favor of recognizing the belligerency of Cuba. It ought to be done. There is a wonderfully strong feeling among the people of the United States on this subject, but we don't want to do anything rash."

Wants a Presidential Backbone.

Representative Lorimer of Chicago: "When we get a President with backbone, which will be in a short time, I will be prepared to vote for a resolution recognizing the independence of Cuba."

Smith's Sympathy.

Congressman George W. Smith, the successor of Gen. Logan—So far as I am individually concerned I have always been in favor of the United States according belligerent rights to Cuba, in every way that this government can do so, under the treaty now in existence, and to extend aid and sympathy to Cuba in every possible manner.

Admit Cuba as a Territory.

Vespasian Warner—I am not only in favor of immediately recognizing the independence of Cuba, but favorably disposed towards admitting Cuba as a Territory when she achieves her independence and asks for protection from the United States.

White Wants Information.

Congressman George White of Chicago—I have had a practical experience in the army and would go again to defend the flag, but I want more thorough official representation as to the condition of affairs in Cuba. Furthermore, I want to familiarize myself with our treaty with Spain before voting on this proposition. If the reports are true I don't think I would hesitate a moment about voting to recognize the independence of the insurgents.

Feeling of Indignation.

Representative Graff—I have not had an opportunity to know the exact wording of the resolution or how far this country is committed toward Cuba, nor upon what information the Committee on the Foreign Relations acted. There can be no doubt, however, of the general feeling of indignation in this country against the mode of warfare adopted by the Spanish Government.

Beginning of the End.

Representative Walter Reeves of Streator—If the Senate adopts this resolution it will mark the begining of the end of the war. Cuba will gain her independence.

Wood Favors It.

Benson Wood—As I understand the situation I am in favor of the resolution adopted by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations.

Would Wait Awhile.

Representative Cooke of Chicago—I don't think we ought to pass such a resolution until the Executive branch of the government is ready to act.

Ready for It Now.

Representative George E. Foss—The people of this country are ready to recognize the independence of the Cubans and accord them full rights as a sovereign power.

Does Not Expect War.

Congressman Stevenson of Michigan—A war with Spain would give the United States a good chance to get rid of a number of Populists, silver cranks, and office-seekers. I guess there's no danger of a war, however.

Woodman Is Lurid.

'Squire Woodman used some exceedingly lurid language to express his opinions, the purport of which was that the President has gone far enough and it was time the American people called him down.

Have Murphy's Approval.

Congressman Murphy of East St. Louis—The resolutions have my cordial approval, for I am convinced that the sentiment among the people of this country is overwhelmingly in favor of Cuba.

Congressmen Aldrich, Hitt, and Hadley are absent from Washington, the last-named being still in Colorado, where he is trying to recuperate from his severe spell of illness.

Turner Against It.

Turner of Georgia—I am on record as opposed to recognizing the Cubans in any way, and at this time see no reason why I should change my views.

Can't Be Too Strong.

Hutcheson of Texas—The resolutions cannot be made too strong for me. I would support anything looking to the liberation of Cuba, even if it were a declaration of war. There has already been too much friendliness wasted on Spain, and I am in favor of taking possession of the island and giving the inhabitants that same degree of freedom which we ourselves enjoy. It matters nothing to me how much violence may be necessary to accomplish this end.

McMillin's Idea.

McMillin of Tennessee—I sympathize with the Cubans, but believe the extent to which this government aids them should be in accordance with the rights of international law and the common usage between nations.

Berry Is Enthusiastic.

Berry of Kentucky—I am in favor of the Cameron or any other resolutions that will aid the Cuban patriots in their struggle. I do not believe that war will follow the recognition of their independence, but if it does we can easily hold our own against all comers. The resolutions as proposed will pass through the House like a whirlwind, and, if the occasion requires, more than a two-thirds vote can be secured to pass them over the President's veto.

Troubles Enough of Our Own.

McCall of Tennessee—I am opposed to anything that savors of interference with the affairs of a friendly foreign power. We have troubles enough of our own right here at home without going abroad to look for additional complications. In many respects intervention would be a stultification of our policy as heretofore indicated. The United States protests against foreign aggression on the Western Continent, and then indirectly meddles with the affairs of other nations. I voted last year for the concurrent resolutions, which the President ignored, against my judgment and reserved protests, but will not allow myself to be again influenced in that way.

Maguire Gives Sympathy Only.

Maguire of California—My sympathies are with the Cubans, but I cannot see my way clear to go any further. I am opposed to the recognition of belligerency until there is an established government. The United States should not assume a protectorate over every revolution that may spring up in any portion of the world. With this proposed precedent established a premium would be placed on uprisings against existing government, and it would become the duty of this Nation to aid all those who are dissatisfied with their present conditions. As a consequence of this precedent there would be no end to the foreign complications and wars which would follow the adoption of this policy. I believe it likely that war with Spain and possibly other European countries would come as a result of the passage of these resolutions.

Belligerent Rights Only.

Curtis of Iowa—I believe that the United States should go no further at this time than to grant the Cuban insurgents belligerent rights. To recognize them as a free and independent nation were, in my opinion, a step that is not warranted by the conditions now prevailing. I am opposed to the Cameron resolutions, but would support them if modified as indicated.

Henderson of Iowa.

Henderson of Iowa—I do not care to express an opinion on the Cameron resolutions, but I am not bubbling over with enthusiasm for Cuba.

House Committee Polled.

While Mr. McCreary of Kentucky could not be found, a close friend of the former Foreign Affairs committee Chairman said Mr. McCreary would oppose the resolutions both in committee and in the House. In this connection it is stated that immediately after the action of the Senate committee was announced today a poll of the House Foreign Affairs committee was made, with the result that a majority of the members were found to be adverse to the Cameron resolutions. In the event that the members should maintain the position they are said to now hold the resolutions will be pigeonholed by the House committee. Chairman Hitt is absent in Illinois. He is a friend of the Cubans always, but believes in action along well-established diplomatic lines.

"No Danger of War."

Fenton of Ohio—The Cameron resolutions will, in my opinion, unquestionably pass the Senate and House, and when the United States Government recognizes Cuban independence it logically follows that the Cuban Government may purchase arms in the United States. I do not think there is any danger of a war with Spain by reason of such a recognition by this government.

Should Avoid War.

Daniels of New York—I cannot say whether the House will pass the Cameron resolutions or not. We should be careful not to provoke a war with Spain. The recognition of Cuban independence will give the Cuban Government the right to purchase arms in the United States. On the other hand, Spain would have the right to seize and search all vessels suspected of carrying said arms or other munitions of war.

Will Pass with a Whirl.

Calderhead of Kansas—We in my State are for Cuba Libre, and while I cannot venture an opinion as to the fate of the Cameron resolution in the Senate I am well satisfied if it reaches the House it will pass with a whirl. I think it quite probable the recognition of Cuban independence by the United States will fire the Spanish people and may lead to serious trouble. We should not back water on that account.

With Vote and Sword.

Ellis of Oregon—I have not made any inventory of the House, so to speak, but believe the Cameron resolution will go through the House. I shall certainly vote for it and back up my vote, if necessary, with the sword.

Thinks It Will Not Pass.

Representative Hermann of Oregon—I believe it will not pass, but I shall vote for it. Should it get through, it is my opinion we will find some early and good use for the ships of the White Squadron. It would, I believe, mean war with Spain.

Sooner the Better.

Bartholdt of Missouri—The fetters which have enslaved the Cubans should be broken by immediate interference on the part of this government. The sooner some decisive action is taken to assist Cuba to gain her independence the better I shall be pleased. The Cameron resolution will do the business and that, too, speedily. The resolution will pass both Houses, and through it I sincerely believe the vexed Cuban situation will be solved at a very early date. The talk of war growing out of our action is all nonsense. Why, if Spain cannot subdue a handful of Cubans, she certainly could not hope to successfully cross swords with Uncle Sam.

Hall on Cuba's Side.

Hall of Minnesota—Put me down as being favorable to the Cameron Cuban resolution. It is a step we should have taken long ago. Spain may bluster a little, but nevertheless and notwithstanding she will be obliged to swallow the pill.

Treloar Is for It.

Treloar of Missouri—I am certain the Cameron resolution will pass the House if it reaches it. I shall vote for it as I believe the time has arrived when this government should interfere. The Cameron resolution will, I think, be carried into effect without serious difficulty with Spain.

Hits the Nail on the Head.

Joy of Missouri—I do not believe in recklessly rushing into a position which might involve us in a quarrel with Spain, but at even that risk I think the Cameron resolution about hit the nail on the head. Its adoption I do not doubt, and believe Spain would gladly avail herself of the friendly offices of the United States to bring to a close the war now raging on the island.

Brosius Says Will Pass.

Brosius of Pennsylvania—The Cameron resolution will pass the House when it reaches it. If this government recognizes the independence of Cuba it will give her the same right to purchase munitions of war in the United States as is vested in the Spanish Government. Spain would thus be relieved of all claims for damages resulting from the war to American property.

CANOVAS TALKS OF WAR.

PRIME MINISTER IS INTERVIEWED ON CUBAN SITUATION.

Spain Is Ready to Grant Local Self-Government After the Island Is Completely Conquered, but Never Autonomy After the Fashion of Canada—Does Not Seek a Conflict with the United States, but Does Not Fear It if It Comes.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY JAMES CREELMAN.]

Madrid, Dec. 18.—[Copyright, 1896, by the New York Journal.]—Prime Minister Canoves del Castillo of Spain gave me a formal audience today at the request of the American Minister and in the presence of his secretary, Viscount Irueste, made a solemn declaration of the policy of his government toward Cuba.

It is a complete and emphatic answer to the threats of American intervention. The importance of this statement to the American people by the actual head of the Spanish Government can hardly be exaggerated.

Canovas is not only the Prime Minister, but is the supreme political and moral leader of his people. He is the lion of Spain. His voice is now the voice of the nation. It was he who seated the present Spanish dynasty on the throne and his hand wrote the present constitution.

He looked like an old lion today, as he sat in his splendid office under Velasquez's immortal portraits of Philip V. and Louis XIV., as boys, his dark eyes flashing under his massive forehead and shaggy brows of white hair.

No one could have looked upon that strong, venerable face and have heard that hard, steel voice today without knowing that Spain is ready to meet her fate, whatever it may be.

No Mincing of Words.

I told Minister Canovas in plain language what the situation was in America and assured him the American people would never consent to the destruction of the Cuban cause or the unconditional victory of the Spanish arms. At the close of the audience I submitted Canovas' words to him in writing and he approved them.

Prime Minister Canovas said:

"Although the official and complete text of President Cleveland's message to Congress has not reached me the impression of the Government of Spain is that the general tone of the President's language is favorable and friendly to Spain.

"I desire to say in the strongest possible manner that Spain is ready to grant local self-government to the Island of Cuba as soon as the Spanish arms have triumphed over the insurgent forces sufficiently to make it clear to the world that the monarchy is granting the reform of its own free will and is not yielding either to domestic or to foreign threats.

Autonomy Out of the Question.

"This government is ready to grant even more liberal measures of home rule for Cuba than were contemplated in the scheme formulated by the Cortes, to which the word of the Queen Regent and the honor of the government are pledged, but Spain will not under any circumstances grant to Cuba autonomy after the fashion of Canada.

"All the essential prerogatives of sovereignty and powers of government in that colony will continue to be exercised here in Spain. This government will not yield an inch to force or to threats of force. No concession of any kind will be made until the insurrection in Cuba has been brought under control, and until Spain can give what it refuses to allow any one to take, either by armed insurrection or by treasonable intrigues with other nations.

"I cannot undertake to discuss the domestic politics of the United States, but I firmly believe that a majority of the Americans who are assisting this deplorable agitation are opposed to the independence of Cuba, and are at heart in favor of annexation. The commercial relations between the island and the American mainland are of great importance, but Cuba as a Spanish colony is a much better and more acceptable neighbor than she would be were the impossible program of independence achieved.

Independent Cuba Means Civil War.

"Independent Cuba would mean a republic dominated by negroes, not such negroes as are to be found in the United States, but African negroes, African in every sense. Independent Cuba would mean civil war between whites and blacks; it would mean fifty years of anarchy; it would mean destruction of the island and its commerce.

"Such a republic would be a menace to the peace of the United States. It would be worse than Hayti, far worse. The United States has everything to lose and nothing to gain by the independence of Cuba. Spain cannot undertake to be guided in her domestic affairs by any other government, nor can she allow any foreign agitation to influence her in dealing with her rebellious colony.

Will Not Shrink from War.

"This government seeks peace, but will not shrink from war in any matter touching its honor. If the United States forces war upon Spain we are ready to defend ourselves, but we are determined that Spain shall be the nation attacked, and not herself the aggressor.

"I deny that either the Government or the people of Spain desire war with the United States. If war comes it will not be through our fault. The Cuban question is a question of territorial integrity, and the crown of Spain will defend its domain at all times.

"President Cleveland has officially tendered the good offices of his government to procure peace upon the basis of Cuban autonomy. Spain has made the only reply that could be made to such an offer under existing circumstances.

"I believe a generous measure of local self-government will be established in Cuba when the military situation in that island is such that the Spanish Government can freely exercise it at its own discretion, without giving any opportunity for the accusation that it acts upon compulsion. We will not swerve in the slightest degree from that policy no matter what may come.

Satisfied with the Campaign.

"We believe that the campign in Cuba is progressing favorably for our arms. The death of Maceo is a substantial victory, for it removes from the insurgent forces the most valiant and aggressive Captain and the leader of that party which is most bitterly opposed to reconciliation with the mother country upon any terms.

"The negro insurgents, who are in the majority, have lost their one able man. It is true that Maximo Gomez still remains in command of the rebellion, but he is a white man and a foreigner, and cannot exercise the influence possessed by Maceo.

"Spain is strong enough to carry on a campaign in Cuba and the Philippine Islands until peace is restored, no matter how long the struggle may last. This nation is united; the Queen, the government, and the people have but one mind—they are determined to continue the wars until insurrections are crushed. The recent war loan was doubly subscribed by our own people, and our soldiers go to the field with the greatest enthusiasm.

"Spain will defend herself at all hazards. She seeks no foreign war, but she fears not war. The question of the comparative strength of nations does not enter into the matter at all.

Will Renew Reciprocity Treaty.

"I repeat that no greater calamity could befall the United States than the independence of Cuba. At the close of the last Cuban war American commerce with the island increased threefold almost immediately.

"Spain is willing to see that the United States gains everything possible by legitimate commerce with Cuba. Should the American Government desire to renew the reciprocity treaty, which proved to be of such great advantage to both countries, Spain would consider the negotiations favorably, but every American must see that the honor of Spain compels her to restore order in her own territory."

Madrid, Dec. 18.—The newspapers here publish dispatches from the United States reporting that the Cuban agitation there is growing and declaring that certain American newspapers are publishing false news in order to excite public opinion.

El Liberal urges the government to act energetically and to frankly make known the situation in Cuba.

GIFT OF THE COMTESSE DE PARIS.

Makes a Contribution for Relief of Wounded Spaniards.

Madrid, Dec. 18.—The Comtesse de Paris has sent 1,000 pesetas ($190) to the relief fund for wounded Spaniards in Cuba and the Philippines and a letter eulogizing the soldiers. The mother of the Comtesse de Paris, the Duchess de Montpensier, was a Spanish Infanta.

PUERTO RICO TO HAVE HOME RULE.

Believed in Washington Reforms for Cuba Will Be Considered.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 18.—The dispatches from Madrid that the Cabinet Council has taken up the question of applying home rule reforms to Puerto Rico are regarded by officials here as having an important bearing on the proposed reforms for Cuba. The two islands have been treated together by Spain, and in the plan of home rule reforms proposed some months ago both islands were included in the same bill, the measure being entitled "a law for the reorganization of the civil administration of Cuba and Puerto Rico."

Under these circumstances the action of the Cabinet Council in taking up the Puerto Rico reforms is considered by officials here as meaning that the Cuban reform will also be considered.

It is believed the action of the Council will bring about one of two results, either to put the Puerto Rico reforms into speedy execution and then follow them by applying the reforms to Cuba or else a postponement of both projects because of the agitation in Cuba.

As peace prevails in Puerto Rico the reason for not applying the reforms there has not been obvious, and a delegation from the island is now at Madrid urging action.

The islanders have found some fault with the proposed plan because it requires a property qualification of $10 for voters, while the property qualification proposed for Cuba is but $5, and there is no property qualification in Spain. This has aroused an opposition on the ground that people in Spain were "First-class Spaniards," those in Cuba were "second-class Spaniards," and those in Puerto Rico were "third-class Spaniards." This distinction is explained by the officials on the ground of a depreciated silver currency which would make a $10 payment in Puerto Rico equivalent to $5 in Cuba. When this feature is adjusted it is believed the next step will be to apply the reforms to Cuba. The general character of them has been given heretofore in these dispatches, the substantial feature being home rule.

MORE TROOPS FOR PHILIPPINES.

Rebellion Spreads to Several More Provinces.

Madrid, Dec. 18.—Four additional battalions of Spanish troops embarked for the Philippine Islands yesterday, and Gen. Polavieja, the new Captain-General of that colony, has asked for reinforcements of ten additional battalions.

Manilla, via Hongkong, Dec. 18.—The rebellion in the Philippines has spread to the Provinces of Bulan, Batangas, Pampanga, and, in a less degree, Morong, embracing the Island of Luzon, South Bucatan; in fact, all the Tagalog Provinces.

The chief interest is in Cavite, which the Spanish will shortly attack in force, Gen. Polavieja probably directing the troops in person. Gen. Lachambre has assumed command in Batangas and Lamuna and has started northward to clear the rebels out of that region.

Railway traffic is suspended, consequent upon the operations of Gen. Rios around Mexanoyan, fifteen kilometers north of Manilla, beyond which the dangerous zone begins. The people of the Northern provinces are still loyal.

On Friday a column of 250 native troops deserted from Bulacan. There are frequent executions, but they are ineffectual. There were twenty-one in Cavite and four here on Monday. Emilo Aquinaldo, who commands the rebels at Cavite, has two Spanish women imprisoned in the rebel stronghold.

The Japanese cruiser Yoshimo has arrived. Her Majesty's ship Daphne is moored in the center of the Harbor of Manilla and the consulate is guarded nightly by blue jackets. Boats are kept in readiness at many places for wealthy foreign merchants to flee in in case of the expected outbreak in Manilla, where widespread disloyalty exists.

The British cruiser Spartan left Hongkong today to reinfoce the Daphne, Pigmy, and Pique at Manilla.

BANQUET IN HONOR OF D. D. HEALY.

West Chicago Club Friends Present Him with Compliments, Toasts, and an Umbrella.

The friends of Daniel D. Healy in the West Chicago club gave him a complimentary banquet at the club-house, No. 50 Throop street, last evening. Among the many toasts proposed in his honor there was none which provoked greater applause than the one "To the Next Mayor of Chicago," which may have been a mere incident of the evening.

In addition to the many pleasant things said concerning him, both as a citizen and as an official, he was presented with a handsome umbrella, on which was inscribed: "Presented to the Hon. Daniel D. Healy by his West Chicago club friends, Dec. 18, 1896."

The committee in charge of the banquet consisted of William Friedman, Chairman, and Albert New, Leo Taussig, Nat Oppenheimer, Joseph Strauss, Daniel Fried, and Meyer Cossman.

The banquet, which was served in the club dining-room, was an elaborate affair, and among those present beside the guest of the evening were:

Herman B. Meyers,	Adolph Stein,
W. Friedman,	John Ford,
E. J. McCarthy,	Senator M. Salmonson,
James L. Monaghan,	Louis Oppenheimer,
S. Franklin,	Dr. G. S. Solomon,
Nat Oppenheimer,	Dr. D. Salinger,
David Strauss,	James Morrison,
Aaron L. Wein,	E. Yortham,
Joseph Strauss,	B. Lowenthal,
Sidney Bear,	John A. Cook,
M. H. Eichengreen,	James Kazda.
Aaron Fried,	

Nat Oppenheimer was the toastmaster. After a portion of the good things on the menu card had been negotiated he arose and, referring in a complimentary manner to the guest of the evening, called upon Senator Salomon, who spoke substantially as follows:

"The members of this club gladly take advantage of this opportunity of testifying their appreciation of Mr. Healy's faithful service, both as a public official and as a public servant. They have never found him wanting, and it is with pleasure that they greet him as their guest tonight."

Mr. Solomon then presented Mr. Healy with an umbrella in behalf of the club, which he said was only a slight testimonial of the regard in which Mr. Healy was held by his friends in the club. He said it was emblematical of protection against storms, and it was the hope of the donors that it might serve to protect him against the assaults sure to be directed against him because of his conscientious discharge of his public duties.

Mr. Healy accepted the gift in a few well chosen words, saying it was not more valuable to him than the kindly feeling which accompanied its presentation.

Among the other speakers were James L. Monaghan, M. H. Eichengreen, E. J. McCarthy, Clerk of the County Board; Leo J. Taussig.

STRIKING PRINTERS UNDER ARREST.

John Coughlin Locked Up for Disorderly Conduct on Complaint of M. J. McAfee.

John Coughlin, one of the striking Donahue & Henneberry printers, was locked up at the Central station yesterday on a charge of disorderly conduct. The arrest was made on the complaint of M. J. McAfee, an employé of the printing establishment. McAfee says Coughlin and several companions tried to persuade him to stop work, and when he refused and attempted to pass on Coughlin is said to have tried to strike him. McAfee ran to Policeman O'Connor and requested that his assailant be locked up.

FIRE IN RYAN HOTEL ANNEX.

Seven-Story Hostelry in St. Paul Is Threatened with Total Destruction—Stores Also in Danger.

St. Paul, Minn., Dec. 19.—Fire broke out in the Ryan Hotel Annex this morning at 2:30 o'clock. The building is seven stories in height and occupied by several stores, principally clothing.

John Randolph Tucker Ill.

Lexington, Va., Dec. 18.—John Randolph Tucker, the eminent jurist, and Dean of the Law School of Washington and Lee University, is critically ill at his home here. He has been confined to his bed for three weeks with pleurisy. He is 73 years of age.

Have you smoked the Liberty Bell 5c cigar? If not, you have missed a treat.

TELLS OF MACEO'S DEATH

HIS CHIEF OF STAFF CONFIRMS THE FIRST REPORTS.

Jose Miro Declares the Insurgent Chief Mistook Some Spanish Troops for His Own Men and Rode Out to Meet Them, Whereupon He Was Fired Upon and Killed—Does Not Accuse the Enemy of Treachery—Lecrat Is Short of Supplies.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY WILLIAM S. BOWEN.]

Havana, Cuba, Dec. 18.—[Copyright, 1896, by the New York World.]—A letter written by José Miro, Chief of Staff, describing Gen. Maceo's death, has been shown me. Miro planned many of Maceo's operations.

The letter is dated Managua, Dec. 9, two days after Maceo's death. Miro writes that Maceo was encamped near a small house and was expecting to be joined by the forces of Castillo and Sanchez. He saw the advance guard of Spanish irregular cavalry (guerrillas) belonging to Maj. Cirujeda's Spanish column, and rode forward to meet them, believing them to be friends. A volley was discharged at him and his group and he fell in the road.

Miro makes no charge of treachery or bad faith against the Spanish commander. Maceo was uncompromising, the Cuban sympathizers here say, and would have listened to no overtures from his enemies. It was war to the finish with him.

I have also seen two letters written by Lacret, the Cuban leader in Matanzas Province. He complains of the failure of the junta to respond to his calls for ammunition. He writes he has sent considerable money to New York through trustworthy channels, but has had no response. He says that unless he is aided he cannot hold out much longer. I am not permitted to quote the two interesting letters in detail. They read as if written by a brave, earnest, honest man.

Verified from Another Source.

Tampa, Fla., Dec. 18.—Roberto Solar, who spent several months in the insurgent camp of Col. Raoal Arrango in the Provinces of Havana and Matanzas, arrived on the steamship Olivette tonight. Mr. Solar in an interview said:

"I was told before leaving Havana that the last expedition of the Three Friends had been successfully landed on Tuesday night. I believe the report to be true, as officials circles in Havana were greatly agitated that night.

"There can no longer be any doubt that Maceo is dead. I saw a letter which should now be in the hands of the junta at New York from Brigadier Adolfo Castillo, who is fighting in Havana Province, stating positively that Maceo had been killed by Spanish treachery. He did not give any particulars, saying that he would forward them in a few days, or as soon as he was satisfied that he had obtained the true story. I also saw the accredited agent in Havana, and he told me that Maceo was dead, but that his death was surrounded with mystery. I cannot doubt this proof.

"The conditions in Cuba are such that the Spaniards have dominion only over that part of the island on which they stand; this is principally the cities. The entire country is in possession of the insurgents even that immediately surrounding Havana. The talk of the insurgents being starved out is ridiculous.

"The world may not believe it, but the Spanish authorities are drowning some of their prisoners at Playa del Chivo (Beach of the Goat), near Havana. Those whom they drown they declare belong to a secret negro society called 'Nanigos,' but as a fact they class any one as Nanigos if they wish to drown them. The victims are taken out in boats, their hands tied up to their necks, and a weight fastened to them, so that when they are thrown overboard they plunge head downward into the river, which is alive with sharks."

ARE CONCENTRATING CUBAN FORCES

Movement on Mantanzas and Havana Provinces Expected.

Havana, Dec. 18.—It is now established beyond a doubt that the insurgents are concentrating their forces in the Province of Santa Clara, with the intention, apparently, of moving westward to the provinces of Matanzas and Havana.

The Saragossa Battalion at Sin Nombre and Maraguaic, Province of Santa Clara, has been engaged wit ha band of 500 insurgents under the leadership of Ermon Alvarez. The enemy left fifteen killed, and the countrymen of that vicinity say that the insurgents carried away thirty wounded. The troops had one Captain and five soldiers wounded.

The insurgent Colonel, Pana, has been wounded in the Manzillo district.

Dr. Zertucha has arrived here and will visit his brother, who is imprisoned in the Cabanas Fortress.

The Official Gazette publishes a notice announcing the disappearance of Prof. Frias of the University of Havana.

BAD STATE OF HAVANA HOSPITALS.

No Pretense of Isolating Those Sick with Contagious Diseases.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY WM. SHAW BOWEN.]

Havana, via Tampa, Fla., Dec. 18.—[Copyrighted, 1896, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—There are 14,000 sick soldiers in hospitals in and about Havana. The regular hospitals speedily became overcrowded, and warehouses and other large buildings are now used for the purpose.

Four hundred and thirty-eight cases of yellow-fever have been reported in this city in the last seven days, proving that the disease is epidemic.

Smallpox continues epidemic, but is chiefly among civilians, few cases being reported among the soldiers. The disease has assumed the hemorrhagic form, a severe type, and there are many deaths daily.

No attempt is made to isolate smallpox. I saw a child suffering from the disease in a cab yesterday. The child's face was covered with pustules.

Troops Suffer Severely.

The army has had a great deal of sickness to contend with. There have been numerous yellow-fever cases, the cases of simple chills and fever have exceeded the usual figures ten to one, and the country has been rank with malaria, and the unacclimated troops have suffered severely.

The government was compelled to temporarily dispossess the hundreds of orphans in La Beneficencia, an asylum on the beach of a western suburb, and 2,300 cots were placed in its dormitories and corridors. The cots were filled speedily with the sick sent in from Pinar del Rio.

I visited all the wards and found four-fifths of the patients suffering from malaria in some form. There were sixty cases of yellow-fever, but no attempt was made to seclude the patients. The hospital is thoroughly infected, of course, and numerous patients there to be treated for malaria or some other comparatively simple disorder will contract the yellow-fever and die.

List of the Hospitals.

Here is a list of the military hospitals of Havana:

Alfonso XIII. Hospital, on the hill near principal fortress; has 400 beds.

La Beneficencia; has 2,300 beds.

San Ambrosio, the old military hospital, in the city near the arsenal; provides 12,200 beds. This great building has been used as a hospital during most of the present century. It is saturated with the germs of contagious diseases and was abandoned last spring by the medical department of the army. The influx of sick soldiers necessitated its use again, and now the cots are all occupied. It is a wretched place, unfit for the purpose of curing the sick.

The infant hospital, near the Cerro, is a small affair, with 400 beds, all filled.

The Madera barracks, on the Juan Peseo, have recently been utilized as a hospital, and have 1,200 beds.

The Santa Catalina Hospital was formerly a great sugar warehouse. It juts out into the harbor from Pegla, opposite Havana. Two thousand beds were placed there and they were all filled yesterday.

Two other watch houses near by are also in use for hospital purposes.

Care of the Sick.

As far as possible the Medical Department, presided over by the Chief Inspector of Sanitation, Gen. Doroda, furnishes good treatment and care of the sick.

At the Alfonso XIII. Hospital I found the wards clean and the beds in good order. There were numerous attendants.

The same may be said of La Beneficencia and San Ambrosio, but at the recently improved Hospital of Santa Catalina I found a bad condition of affairs. There was difficulty in securing a competent force of attendants. The nurses are mostly Chinamen, who do the best they can, but who are far from being trained. The place is unclean and unwholesome. Yellow-fever cases are sandwiched between those afflicted with common colds or rheumatism.

I saw the body of a soldier who had died a few minutes before of yellow-fever lying on a cot next to a bed occupied by a soldier with a swollen leg. He was sitting up playing cards with a soldier well enough to walk. The cot on the other side contained a soldier down with bronchitis.

Few Suffer from Wounds.

A tour of the hospitals shows comparatively few soldiers suffering from wounds. There are less than 400 wounded now in the hospitals, and many of them have been here several months. The largest number of wounded under treatment at any one time on the whole island was 604.

Weyler Fears Assassination.

The picturesque park in front of the palace, an ornament to the lower part of the city for a century or more, has been destroyed. The fine old trees have been removed and the space leveled. Gen. Weyler was led to make the change because the windows of the palace were commanded from the thick growth of vegetation in front of it.

A Wilkes Booth or Guiteau could do mischief with a rifle; therefore the park was swept away as a military precaution.

How Havana Appears.

A stranger landing in Havana would not know the country is in a state of civil strife and that the city is under partial law. No soldiers are on duty. The usual spick and span police loiter on street corners. The familiar guard of volunteers is posted in front of the palace, the Spanish bank, and the prison.

The shops are wide open, but the clerks and porters do not display much activity, principally because there is nothing to be active over, for trade is languishing. The stock exchange, the produce exchange, the sugar and tobacco markets and all business that depends for success on agricultural prosperity are at a standstill.

There is little shipping in the harbor. The wharves usually are lined at this time of the year with vessels loading sugar. There are none now. One only sees great Spanish liners that have brought troops from over the sea, and tramp steamers discharging coal or military supplies.

There are small garrisons in the harbor forts—the Moro, the Cabanas, the Atartes, and the Principe.

The theaters are open, presenting Spanish farce, vaudeville, and comic opera.

The great square in front of the town theater is filled at night when the military band plays, and numerous bright-eyed young women with their attendants promenade, their gay raiment contravening with the sober blue of the Spanish officers. Many officers are to be seen, most of them convalescent, soon to return to duty in the field.

SPANISH SOLDIERS ARE DESERTING.

Disquieting News from the Provinces Near Havana.

Key West, Fla., Dec. 18.—[Special.]—Reports from Havana state that the Spanish soldiers in Pinar del Rio section are deserting rapidly. Sickness on the trocha and deserters have made reinforcements necessary, and reinforcements have been sent there, though Weyler is keeping all the troops he can in Havana.

The news from Matanzas Province is disquieting, and the palace officials refuse information as to the results of the engagements at Foco and Purgatono which occurred this week. It is known that the Spanish lost many men and much provisions, arms, and ammunition.

A reign of terror exists in the small towns in that section, as the country is full of soldiers of both sides, and the country people, who are disposed to remain neutral, cannot do so.

Many arrests have been made in Havana this week, five of them charged with being agents of the junta, though no direct proof was received, it is stated.

SAYS REPORTS ARE MISLEADING.

Recent Arrival from Havana Thinks Insurgents Cannot Win.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 18.—[Special.]—Charles Chetham, manager of the St. Louis Photo-Engraving company at No. 321 Pine street, is just back from Havana, Cuba, with an account of the existing condition of affairs in that city which illy comports with the newspaper accounts.

He was in Havana the day the news of Maceo's death was received there. No particulars of the insurgent leader's death were then known. He left by the first mail steamer for this country, and yet when he arrived in Tampa on Sunday morning he read in the Jacksonville Sunday papers what purported to be full details of his assassination by the treachery of the Spanish officials.

Mr. Chetham does not believe these stories. He thinks they were made out of whole cloth by Cuban sympathizers in this country with the intention of arousing indignation against Spain. He bases this belief not only upon what he knows of this particular affair, but by a comparison of the general newspaper accounts of what is going on in Havana with what he saw during his four days' stay in that city.

In other words, Mr. Chetham is of the opinion that the extent and strength of the rebellion in Cuba against Spain has been grossly exaggerated and that without the intervention of outside forces the insurgents have absolutely no chance of winning in their struggle for freedom.

MAY FORTIFY WITH TORPEDOES.

United States Engineers Are Surveying in the Harbor at Tampa.

Tampa Bay Hotel, Tampa, Fla., Dec. 18.—[Special.]—A corps of United States engineers are at the entrance of Tampa to survey the channels. It is understood this is done for the purpose of fortifying the harbor with a line of submerged torpedoes if it becomes necessary at any time. The situation could be excellently commanded by torpedoes with the assistance of the United States naval training ship. The Simon P. Chase is now in the bay, having just arrived from Gibraltar via St. Johns.

DASHING CHASE FOR A BURGLAR.

Two Patrol Wagons Fail to Catch a Rockingham Flats Thief—His Companion Is Taken.

Two patrol wagons in rapid pursuit of a burglar caused excitement in the vicinity of Fifty-ninth street and Wabash avenue yesterday afternoon. For over a mile the wagons, followed by a crowd of excited persons, chased the man, but despite their combined efforts he made his escape and is still at large.

The burglar, who made his escape, and a companion attempted to enter an apartment in the Rockingham flats, Fifty-ninth street and Michigan avenue. The men were captured in the hallway leading to the flat by Policeman Thomas Meskell and the janitor of the building, E. B. Marshall. While at the patrol box awaiting the arrival of the wagon, one of the men broke away from Marshall and escaped.

The Englewood and Fiftieth street station patrol wagons gave chase, but in a lumber yard at Sixty-first street and the Lake Shore tracks they lost sight of the fugitive, and despite a long and vigorous search failed to locate him.

Then came the escape as noted.

Policeman Meskell's prisoner gave the name of William Adams when taken to the Fiftieth Street Station. He refused to disclose the identity of his companion.

BEGIN TO UNDERSTAND THE TREATY.

Chacam Gauricio Gold Mine Is Purchased by a Franco-English Syndicate for $6,000,000.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Caracas, Venezuela, Dec. 18:—[Copyrighted, 1896, Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—The people and the press of Venezuela are beginning to understand the treaty of arbitration negotiated with Great Britain by the United States in behalf of Venezuela to settle the boundary dispute.

The Chacam Guaricio gold mine has been bought by a Franco-English syndicate for $6,000,000.

Big Well Ceases to Flow.

Upper Sandusky, O., Dec. 18.—[Special.]—The Krebs well, north of town, stopped flowing today. It belongs to the Standard, and has netted the company almost $150,000.

CUBA HAS A GOVERNMENT

HISTORY OF THE INSURRECTION AND ITS CIVIL ORGANIZATION.

Constitution Adopted in September, 1895, at Jimaguayu—Opening Declaration of the Document—Permanent Plan to Be Adopted in September, 1897, if Independence Is Accomplished—Cuban Civil Officials as Elected.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 18.—[Special.]—As soon as the Cameron resolution is passed it will become necessary to find out what is the Republic of Cuba, whose independence has been recognized. The Cuban Revolutionary party was founded under the leadership of José Marti. The date fixed for the uprising was Feb. 24, 1895, when the people in Santiago, Santa Clara, and Matanzas responded in arms. The rebellion was characterized by the Spanish Government as a negro and bandit movement, but many of the most distinguished and wealthy white citizens flocked to the insurgent camp.

April 1, Gen. Antonio Maceo, Gen. José Maceo, Flor Crombet, and Augustin Cebreco, veteran leaders of the ten years' war, landed in the Province of Santiago, and Antonio Maceo took command of the troops there. April 11, Gens. Maximo Gomez, José Marti, Francisco Borrerro, and Angel Guerra were added to the military establishment. They formed at first the only head of the revolution. Maximo Gomez was made Commander-in-Chief and Antonio Maceo second in command. The army was divided into five corps, which were again divided into divisions, brigades, and regiments. Immediately upon landing with Gomez in Cuba José Marti, who was the only head of the preliminary civil organization, issued a call for the selection of representatives of the Cuban people to form a civil government.

Constitutional Assembly Convenes.

Marti was killed at the head of his troops at Boca de Dos Rios May 19, and this postponed for a time the selection of the civil representatives, but on Sept. 20 representatives were elected from Puerto Principe, Santiago, Santa Clara, Matanzas, and Havana to form the nucleus of a constituent assembly to establish a civil government, republican in form. Sept. 13 representatives of the different army corps into which the army of liberation was divided met in constituent assembly at Jimaguayu and held a preliminary session, which lasted until the 16th, when every article of the projected constitution was adopted in the most careful manner, the signature of each representative being subscribed to the document just as solemnly as was done with the American Declaration of Independence. The President and other members of the assembly swore upon their honor, with due solemnity, to observe loyally and strictly the fundamental code of the Republic of Cuba, which was greeted by the spontaneous and encouraging acclamation of all present.

Opening Declaration.

The opening declaration of the Constitution of Cuba is as follows:

"The revolution for the independence and creation in Cuba of a democratic republic, in its new period of war initiated on Feb. 24 last, solemnly declares the separation of Cuba from the Spanish Monarchy and its constitution as a free and independent State, with its own government and supreme authority, under the name of the Republic of Cuba, and confirms its existence among the political divisions of the world. The elected representatives of the revolution, in convention assembled, acting in its name, and by the delegation which for that purpose has been conferred upon them by the Cubans in arms, and previously declaring before the country the purity of their thoughts, their freedom from violence, anger, or prejudice, and inspired only by the desire of interpreting the popular voice in favor of Cuba, have now formed a compact between Cuba and the world, pledging their honor for the fulfillment of said compact in the following articles of the Constitution."

Then follow twenty-four articles containing the usual declaration of the executive rights of the government, the last one providing that the Constitution shall be in force in Cuba for two years from this date unless the war of independence should terminate before.

At the expiration of the two years, or Sept. 18, 1897, a new Assembly of Representatives is to be convened which may modify the Constitution and proceed to the election of a new government.

Officers Selected by Insurgents.

The constitutional assembly met Sept. 18, 1895, after the adopting of the Constitution, and proceeded to the election of officers of the government—a General-in-Chief, Lieutenant-General, and a diplomatic representative. The ballot was secret and there were two or more candidates for each office, with one or two exceptions. As the result of the vote the Republic of Cuba was organized as follows:

President, Salvador Cisneros; Vice-President, Bartolome Maceo; Secretary of War, Carlos Roloff; Secretary of the Treasury, Severo Pina; Secretary of the Interior, Dr. Santiago Garcia Canizares; Secretary of the Foreign Relations, Rafael M. Portuondo; Subsecretary of War, Mario Menocal; Subsecretary of the Treasury, Dr. Joaquim Castillo; Subsecretary of the Interior, Carlos Dubois; Subsecretary of Foreign Relations, Dr. Fermin Valdez Dominguez.

All the officers took a solemn oath and as soon as they had been sworn in selected Maximo Gomez as Major-General in command; Antonio Maceo as Major-General, second in command; and Thomas Estrada Palma as the foreign representative of the Cuban Republic.

Government Enough to Recognize.

This is the government of the Republic of Cuba which Senator Cameron's resolution seeks to recognize as an independent and sovereign power, and this is also the government which Secretary Olney and President Cleveland have officially declared to be in existence only on paper. It is a good deal more of a government than most of the South American States had when their independence was recognized, and good lawyers in the Senate say that there will be no difficulty in finding somebody to recognize, providing the United States shows any disposition to do so.

Attention is called to the fact that the government of the Republic of Cuba was organized by private citizens, neither Gomez, Maceo, or any of the other Cuban Generals having been members of the constituent assembly, while Salvador Cisneros, Marquis of Betancourt, is an old Spanish nobleman, whose character is beyond reproach and who represents the very best element in Cuban society. The Cuban representatives here claim that the civil government has followed up the army as rapidly as could be expected, and that wherever the insurgents are in complete control they have established schools, churches, hospitals, systems of taxation, Red Cross societies, and all the machinery of government, it being claimed that in over two-thirds of the island the only civil government existing today is that under the direct control of the Republic of Cuba, as organized at Jimaguayu.

Los Angeles in Seventy-two Hours.
The California Limited, via Santa Fé route. Swift, safe, and luxurious.

Scott's Emulsion makes the blood richer and improves the circulation. It increases the digestion and nourishes the body. It corrects diseased action and strengthens the nervous system. In a word, it places the body in the best possible condition for preventing the germs of Consumption from beginning or continuing their work. In that one sentence is the whole secret. Book covering the subject very thoroughly sent free for the asking.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

IS A SURPRISE TO HITT.

CONGRESSMAN TALKS OF SENATE COMMITTEE'S ACTION ON CUBA.

Chairman of the House Body on Foreign Affairs Thinks the Cameron Resolution Doesn't Necessarily Carry with It a Declaration of War—Believes a Joint Document Passed Over the President's Veto Would Be Valid for Independence.

Congressman Hitt, Chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, seen at the Great Northern Hotel yesterday afternoon, expressed surprise when told that the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs had decided to report favorably the Cameron joint resolution regarding the recognition of the independence of Cuba and the tender by the United States of its offices to end the war.

Mr. Hitt had little to say of the news. He thought there was no immediate need of his presence in Washington, for it probably would be some time before the resolution reached the House. Troublesome questions that arise in view of the situation were discussed carefully by the Congressman.

Evidently Mr. Hitt had not heard of the Senate committee's decision when a reporter for THE TRIBUNE found him mending Senatorial fences with friends at the Great Northern Hotel.

"What kind of action was it?" inquired the Congressman with considerable interest.

Anxious for the Details.

When informed that the resolution as adopted by the committee declared for the independence of Cuba, Mr. Hitt seemed to be somewhat incredulous and asked:

"Do you mean in favor of the independence of Cuba?"

When Mr. Hitt was assured that the words "in favor" were not in the resolution as telegraphed, he immediately summoned a messenger and sent for all the afternoon papers.

"You see I am very busy and I have not had much time to look over the papers," explained Mr. Hitt, "though I have kept pretty well posted on what is going on at Washington. The House has been busy in connection with municipal matters relating to the City of Washington and I felt that there was no urgent necessity for my presence there."

At this point the bell-boy returned with the papers and Mr. Hitt seized one of them. He turned to the Washington column and rapidly swept his eyes over the article. When he reached the text of the resolution his eyes paused and he studied it intently for a few moments. He then laid the paper down and looked at the ceiling rather musingly, after which he turned to the reporter.

Pleads Lack of Information.

"Now, I am in no position to be interviewed on this subject," said Mr. Hitt. "A situation which has its focus a thousand miles away cannot be discussed intelligently. The newspapers really know more about this thing than I do."

"Don't you consider that this resolution is a great deal stronger than any of those previously adopted by Congress?"

Congressman Hitt took another glance at the paper and remarked:

"Yes, yes. They are different. They are somewhat different."

"These resolutions acknowledge the independence of Cuba and state that the United States 'will' offer its offices to end the war. Do you consider by the terms of the resolution after acknowledging the independence of the island that it is incumbent on the United States to enforce this independence if the resolution should be adopted by Congress?"

Doesn't Necessarily Mean War.

"No, I do not think any such necessity is implied in the resolutions. It is quite common for governments to recognize other governments which may not as yet have achieved their full position as independent powers. The recognition of a government by this country gives it status with the United States, but such recognition is not tantamount to a declaration of war. This government recognized the republic of France. Such power is sometimes delegated to our Ministers, who are instructed by the government to acknowledge the independence of other States. It is a power which generally has been vested in the executive. It has been contended that Congress is jointly invested with this power with the President."

"It is stated that the President will take no notice of the resolutions even if they are passed over his veto."

Power of Recognition Discussed.

"It is my opinion that a joint resolution when signed by the President or passed over his head becomes a part of the statutory law of the country. It at least has been so considered up to the present time. I do not care, however, to go into this phase of the situation. Eminent men have held that Congress has power to recognize the independence of Cuba. On the other hand it is contended that the power rests solely with the Executive, that it is the constitutional right of the Executive, and cannot be invaded by the legislative power of the government."

Congressman Hitt was asked if he thought the situation demanded his immediate presence in Washington. He replied jokingly that he did not esteem his services so highly as to think the government could not move without his presence, but, if it became necessary, he was ready to proceed to Washington at any moment. He did not feel that the Senate would take immediate action on the resolutions, as a debate is generally in order and it might be several weeks before the resolution became a matter of active importance in the House.

THINK THE COMMITTEE IS UNWISE.

Chicago Business-Men Condemn the Cuban Resolutions.

Chicago business-men who were interviewed yesterday on the resolutions adopted by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations were particularly unanimous in condemning them as unwise and likely to lead up to war with Spain. A few of them were unwilling to express their opinions, as they did not wish to say anything which would be prejudicial to the cause of the struggling patriots. But all seemed to agree that present recognition was liable to lead to serious consequences.

Opinions as expressed follow:

Mr. Field Thinks It a Mistake.

Marshall Field—I think it is a great mistake and will not be sustained by the better class of people in the country. Many of the Senators seem to be determined to get the country into difficulty if possible. I think so far that President Cleveland and Secretary Olney have managed this matter most wisely and I am willing to leave it in their hands.

H. N. Higinbotham Is Sorry.

H. N. Higinbotham—All I wish to say is that I am sorry they have done it.

A. A. Sprague Is Shocked.

A. A. Sprague—The resolutions give me the same shock that the Chicago Populistic platform gave me. We used to look upon the Senate as a conservative body. It seems now that our only hope is in the Executive and in the House. I cannot understand how the conservative members of the Senate could consent to such a crazy course. Before doing anything for Cuba we should at least have waited until after the holidays, when the exact situation could be better determined. The Cubans are making a grand effort for freedom, but that is no reason why we should get into a war with Spain. President Cleveland has thus far acted wisely, and I see no just reasons for interference. We objected to the recognition of the belligerent rights of the South during the war, but the Cuban revolutionists are not by and means as strong as the South was. We should keep our hands off of Cuba until occasion demands our interference.

W. T. Baker Says It's Infamous.

William T. Baker—I think it is infamous. It seems a lot of speculative Senators are willing to embroil this country in war for the sake of making a turn in the stock market. The Cuban Government cannot be located on Cuban soil. It has no capital and no seaport. I think it would puzzle this government even to find an authority to receive the proclamation, recognizing Cuban independence. This is the most scandalous act of a scandalous Congress.

A. H. Revell on the War Cloud.

A. H. Revell—The Cuban war cloud is the only thing which now stands between our country and prosperity. Every one acquainted with the situation knows there will be no war. But as individuals we are afflicted with fears of what our neighbors may be thinking, though the great majority of [illegible] are probably of the same mind as ourselves. This Cuban agitation creates distrust, and gives securities a needlessly panicky tone. We are no longer afraid of silver, but Congress seems determined to keep the specter of Cuba before us.

Mr. Gage Says "Hands Off."

Lyman J. Gage—I believe that the United States should mind its own business with reference to Cuba.

R. S. Lyon Counsels Caution.

R. S. Lyon, Vice-President of the Board of Trade—I think we had better go a little slow. I favor President Cleveland's policy and believe that we ought to exercise caution in this important matter. It would be unwise for us to rush into war with a friendly power before we know how we stand. We will have cause to regret undue haste.

D. R. Forgan Raps the Senate.

D. R. Forgan, Vice-President Union National Bank—I am inclined to think that we had better let Cuba alone, and give ourselves a rest. The sound money victory has given us a chance to go ahead, but this Cuban business threatens to spoil it all. It does not take much to get up a scare and start the endless chain going again. I think the best thing for the country would be for the Senate to go out of existence. It seems to have outlived its usefulness.

Adolf Kraus Opposes a "Bluff."

Adolf Kraus—The sympathies of the American people are undoubtedly with Cuba. No radical step should be taken unless our country is ready for war, and whether or not it is prepared for that step the officials at Washington must be the judges. It may be that Spain will not dare to construe action by Congress as a declaration of war, but it will not do for our country to attempt a "bluff." Should a war be threatened it would demoralize business for some time to come even more than it has been demoralized in the past. But if we are prepared to meet any attack we should also be ready to make sacrifices to help our neighbors.

Luther Laflin Mills for Cuba.

Luther Laflin Mills—The resolution as to the recognition of the independence of Cuba, which is reported as having been adopted by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, is in answer to the demand, as I think, of a great majority of the American people. It is a natural result of the years of constantly growing sympathy in this country for the revolutionists of the island. The cause of patriotism in Cuba is not new; it has been before the world for years and years, during which time its people, with patient persistence, heroism, and self-sacrifice, have waged an unequal contest. The American conclusion is not sudden, nor impulsive. It is the growth of long thinking. Its motive is not to cause war, but to stop war, and by the strong intervention of the moral influence of the Nation, officially expressed, to bring to an end a cruel conflict of destruction and extermination. If the resolution is finally adopted and goes into effect I venture the prediction that Spain will abandon her present attitude and the Cuban cause will triumph at last.

Lincoln Club to Discuss Cuba.

The Lincoln club this evening will discuss the Cuban question. Arrangements have been made for a general debate on the subject, and all members of the club are expected to be present.

BIG MASS-MEETING AT ATLANTA.

Resolutions Are Adopted and a Cuban Club Is Organized.

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 18.—Two thousand people gathered at the court-house tonight to attend a mass-meeting in behalf of Cuba. The meeting was presided over by ex-Gov. W. J. Northen, and Albert H. Cox, Joseph Johnson Jr., B. M. Blackburn, Hamilton Douglas, T. P. Felder, and Señor Castaverti, a Cuban refugee, spoke. No such enthusiasm was ever witnessed in a public gathering here, and volunteers could have been mustered on the spot. A hundred Cuban men and women, chiefly those who had fled from Cuba, attended and added the shout, "Cuba libre" to the yells of the Southerners. Resolutions were adopted in favor of Cuba's independence and condemning the method of Spain's warfare. A permanent Cuban club was organized.

Columbus, O., Dec. 18.—A mass-meeting tonight to express sympathy with the Cuban insurgents was attended by about 1,500 people. Resolutions were adopted urging the President and Congress to recognize the independence of Cuba.

Little Rock, Ark., Dec. 18.—A largely-attended mass-meeting held here today listened to speeches by leading citizens on the Cuban question. The meeting was attended by men prominent in all branches of business. Recognition resolutions were adopted.

New York, Dec. 18.—A mass-meeting of colored men to express sympathy with Cuba was held here tonight. A committee was appointed to go to Washington and do its best to secure the passage of the Cuban resolutions by the Senate and House.

ASKS THAT OFFICERS BE REMOVED.

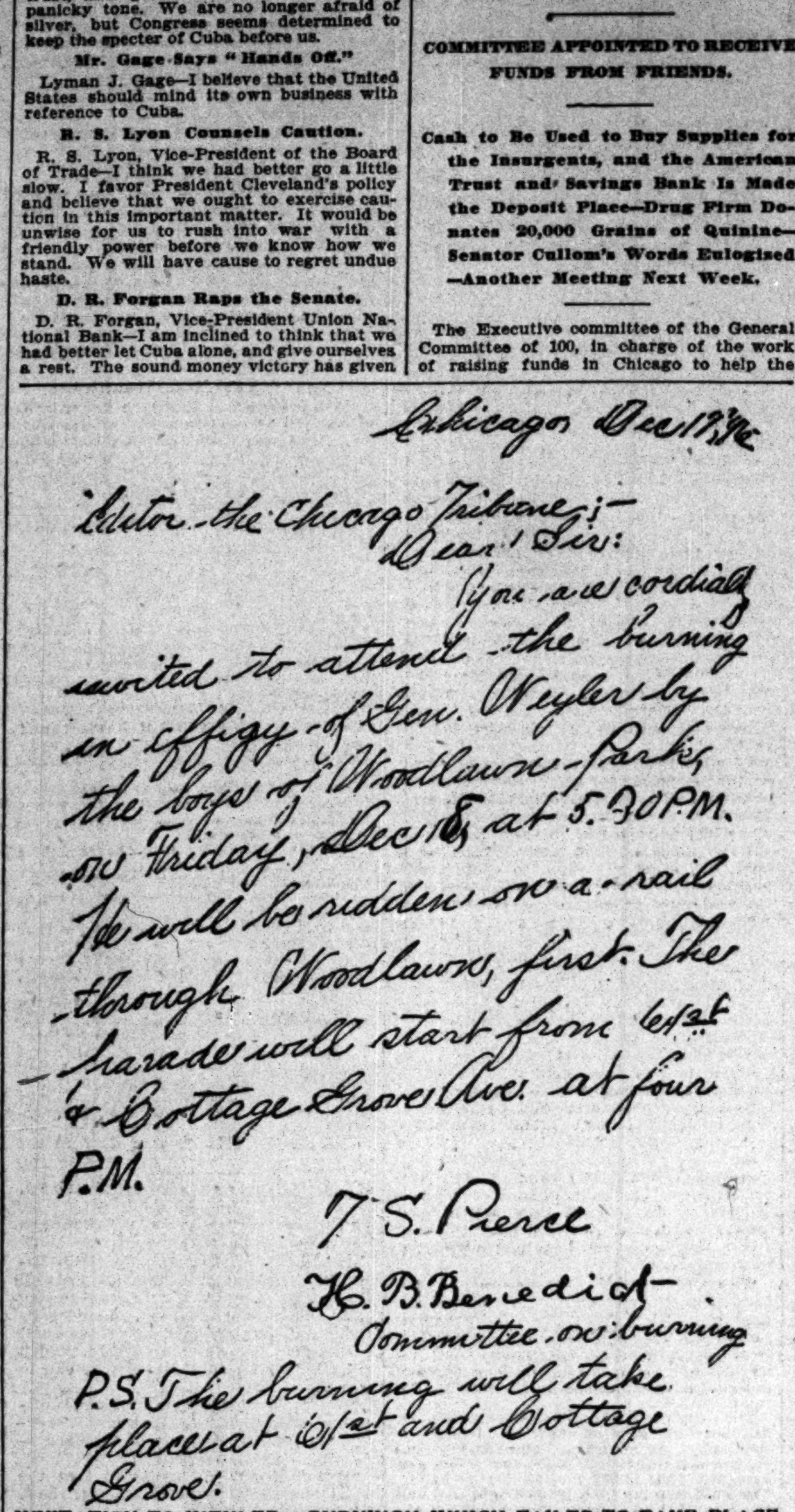
Bondholder Alleges Fraud on the Part of Officials of the Manhattan Railroad Company.

Albany, N. Y., Dec. 18.—Mortimer Hendricks, a bondholder of the Manhattan railroad company, today petitioned the Attorney-General for the removal of the officers and directors of the company, alleging several fraudulent transactions.

The Manhattan railroad company controls all of the elevated roads in New York City. It is capitalized at $70,000,000, of which $30,000,000 is in stock and $40,000,000 in bonds. Since it absorbed rival railroads the Manhattan has regularly paid 6 per cent yearly upon all its stock, in quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent. These dividends have never varied, even when the earnings of the road have been largely decreased, and it is this fact that seems to be the basis of the charges.

Life Sentence for a Double Murderer.

Clinton, Ill., Dec. 18.—[Special.]—Ed Polen, the double murderer, was sentenced here in Judge Herdman's court to life imprisonment at the Chester Penitentiary. The jury agreed after nearly a twenty-hours' session.



INVITATION TO WEYLER "BURNING" WHICH FAILED TO TAKE PLACE.

CHICAGO'S AID FOR CUBA

COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO RECEIVE FUNDS FROM FRIENDS.

Cash to Be Used to Buy Supplies for the Insurgents, and the American Trust and Savings Bank Is Made the Deposit Place—Drug Firm Donates 20,000 Grains of Quinine—Senator Cullom's Words Eulogized—Another Meeting Next Week.

The Executive committee of the General Committee of 100, in charge of the work of raising funds in Chicago to help the Cuban cause, received at its meeting in the Union League club yesterday a letter from Charles Truax, Greene & Co., contributing 20,000 grain of quinine, a drug much needed by the soldiers now fighting for their freedom.

The meeting, pursuant to a resolution, appointed the following committee to take charge of funds raised to buy supplies for Cuba and named the American Trust and Savings Bank to receive such funds:

W. H. Gray, G. B. Shaw,
A. H. Revell, Walter H. Chamberlin.
Washington Porter,

The meeting was called to order by E. F. Cragin, who acted as Chairman. In his opening address Mr. Cragin outlined the movement in Chicago and other cities from the first establishment of the Cuban Junta in this country. He then said:

"It is safe to say the country does not share the admiration expressed by President Cleveland at the great sacrifices made by Spain in raising money and sending 200,000 men across the ocean to retain her dominion over Cuba. On the contrary, the American people are filled with horror at the sight of these 200,000 men sent 3,000 miles across the water for no other purpose than to murder men, women, and children because they wished to be free, and the admiration and sympathy of our people have gone out, not to Spain, but to the Cubans, who, without money, without arms, never mustering more than one-quarter as many soldiers as the Spaniards, have yet made such a magnificent fight.

War Materials Are Wanted.

"I received a day or two ago a letter from Señor Palma in answer to mine asking what we could do to assist Cuba. 'The best way to help us in our struggle against Spain is to furnish money to purchase war materials to send to our armies in Cuba,' he wrote. The Cubans cannot buy quinine, drugs, or medicines of any kind on the island. Death has been the penalty paid by those who furnished them with medical stores. They do need these stores and supplies, and if contributions are sent to us they will be forwarded to the Cuban junta with the statement of the purpose for which they were collected.

"Several have sent us regrets that they are not able to be present. Mr. Allerton writes: 'Tell the committee that Senator Cullom's speech exactly expresses my sentiments. If I were present I could not do better than repeat Senator Cullom's speech.'"

Chairman Cragin then introduced Gov. Upham of Wisconsin, who also made an address in strong sympathy with the Cubans. In the course of his remarks he praised Senator Cullom for his speech in the Senate and warmly indorsed his sentiments as the feelings of every liberty-loving American.

Set of Resolutions Adopted.

At the close of his speech Col. James D. Sexton presented the following resolution, which was adopted unanimously:

"Resolved, That we congratulate our Senator, Shelby M. Cullom, for his manly, outspoken, and clear statement of the Cuban situation."

Following Col. Sexton, A. H. Revell took the floor and made a ringing speech for Cuban liberty, at the close of which he offered the following resolutions, which were passed:

"Resolved, That we urge the lovers of liberty everywhere to immediately raise funds for the purchase of hospital supplies for the Cubans who are struggling for their liberty; and,

"Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed with power to add to that number to take charge of raising funds for that purpose."

A. H. Revell's Speech.

Mr. Revell said: "There is a deep seated sympathy with these people who are fighting for the dearest thing on earth—that is, liberty. We can express our sympathy for these down-trodden people by petitioning Congress, as we have been doing for a year past. We can also—never mind how poor we may feel or how small our contribution—show our sympathy by contributing our mite to this cause. We can send money for hospital supplies with our best wishes. They need our help. They have not had the blessings of freedom in which we live in this country. Let us then ask the good people of our city and of our country to assist in the only way in which we can at present assist—namely: by raising funds for hospital supplies."

In pursuance of the Revell resolution the committee named in the foregoing was appointed.

Letter from Thomas Estrada Palma.

A letter was read from Thomas Estrada Palma, the President of the Cuban Junta, explaining that men were not wanted at present, even if it were lawful to enlist them, and that the best way to help the cause is by contributions for supplies. Among those present at the meeting besides those mentioned were:

James L. Fulton, W. P. Williams,
W. B. Bryan, I. Means,
G. H. Giles, F. W. Gunsaulus,
E. S. Lacey, A. H. Tobey,
W. D. Kerfoot, F. B. Sherman,
R. J. Smith, Mark Upham,
S. C. Eastman, Gen. Singleton.
J. P. Williams,

The meeting adjourned to meet again one week from date.

TEST THE CUBAN WAR SENTIMENT.

Scores of Young Men Respond to an Adroit Advertisement.

Sixty young men met last evening in D. M. Ashton's cigar store, No. 978 West Twelfth street, to declare their sympathy with the Cuban insurgents and to learn the result of a test of public sentiment which had recently been made by a little company of men who felt an interest in the subject.

Mr. Ashton, H. H. Herbert, an employé in the county map department, and several others, met a few days ago in a public place and fell to discussing the Cuban question. Some of the company held that much that is being said on the subject is mere buncombe and that there are really few people in the city who are sincerely in sympathy with the Cubans in their fight for liberty.

By way of putting the matter to a test an advertisement was inserted in one of the local papers asking for the addresses of "young Americans who are in favor of freeing Cuba from the toils of Spain." The results have surprised the most enthusiastic friends of the Cubans. All day yesterday a stream of young men poured in upon Mr. Herbert seeking with the greatest earnestness information as to his object and whether he was really desirous of secretly enlisting men to fight for Cuba, as the advertisement seemed to suggest.

It was difficult for Mr. Herbert to convince his visitors that he had no interest in the cause which he seemed to have avowed, and soon the pressure became so great that he sought relief in retreat and left his office. This gave the whole affair a comical turn. Herbert's office mates put it to account and sent later callers to some unknown place, where they said he "was drilling soldiers to send to Cuba."

But Mr. Herbert appeared last evening at Ashton's cigar store with the replies he had received by mail to his advertisement. There were about sixty answers, and the writers evidently represented almost every grade in the social scale. It was the consensus of opinion that a petition should be prepared and sent to Congress urging recognition of the Cuban belligerents.

That the war spirit is abroad is manifest from the number of persons who are inquiring at different places for information as to the best way to go to Cuba. Yesterday "Steve" Csoposenyi, a Hungarian who said he had served for several years in the Austrian army, made this inquiry at the Central Police Station. He was directed to E. F. Cragin's office, but there his hopes were blasted, just as were those of others before him.

LADS' WRATH AT GEN. WEYLER.

They Prepare to Burn the Spanish Captain-General in Effigy.

Even the younger generation of Chicago "hopefuls" is rising to express wrath at Spanish intrigue and atrocities. Sympathy for the cause of the Cubans rose to such a pitch yesterday in juvenile circles at Woodlawn Park that it must needs have some expression.

Early in the morning two youthful sons of Woodlawn sires were seen diligently laboring in an empty lot just west of the cable car tracks, near Sixty-first street and Cottage Grove avenue. After much strenuous effort on the part of the boys there arose before the gaze of the traveling public a scaffold of the variety traditionally used for the hanging of criminals. The framework of the grim structure stood some ten feet above the ground and was realistic enough to send cold chills down the spinal column of the "nerviest" spectator.

The interrogation point plainly seen on the faces of all that passed that way was dispelled when a poster in flaring colors and letters of a strictly juvenile style of architecture was hung in such a conspicuous place on the street corner that even those who ran or were whirled by on the speeding trains might read and ponder. The burden of the message of this poster was as follows:

GENERAL WEYLER
WILL BE
BURNED IN EFFIGY HERE
FRIDAY, DEC. 18, 1896, 5:30 P. M.
EVERYBODY COME.

But for some unknown reason Weyler escaped being burned at the hands of the Woodlawn boys. When the hour for the mock tragedy arrived spectators were there, but not the executioner. Whether paternal discretion prevented the display of youthful wrath, or whether the effigy of Weyler was ruined in the preparations for the event and leaked all its sawdust, is not known. The Woodlawn police disclaim all knowledge of the events planned beyond what they learned from the poster displayed on the corner. Certainly no police interference prevented the Weyler bonfire.

But that an honest attempt was made on the part of the boys to prepare for the cremation is evidenced by a broken scaffold which now lies prostrate where once it stood waiting to fulfill its mission, also by the invitation to the festal occasion sent to THE TRIBUNE by some of the boys interested.

GOVERNMENT MAY INTERFERE.

No Official Information of Enlistment of Companies for Cuba.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 18.—The Department of Justice has not yet received any official information of the reported enlistment of companies of men in different parts of the country with the view of joining the insurgent forces in Cuba, nor can it be authoritatively stated just what course would be pursued by the government should these enlistments be brought officially to notice.

The position taken by the government, however, in the Horsa case would seem to govern in these cases. In the Horsa case the contention of the government was that under Secs. 5,281 and 5,282 the enlistment of men in this country for service in Cuba, either in behalf of the Spaniards or the insurgents, was a high misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not exceeding $2,000 and imprisonment of not more than three years. Nor is it necessary for a man actually to enlist, inasmuch as the law inhibits citizens under the penalties named above from enlisting, or entering themselves, or hiring, or retaining another person to enlist, or going beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the United States with intent to enlist as a soldier, or marine, or seaman, etc.

This act was held in the Horsa case to be sufficiently comprehensive to warrant the arrest and punishment of the person offending, and it is believed that should any of the reported movements reach a point where proof of the facts could be obtained the government would not hesitate to take immediate action.

PERSISTENT COLD IS PROMISED NOW.

Prof. Garriott Modifies His Pledge with the Assurance of Beautiful Sunshine in Abundance Today.

Prof. Garriott of the Weather Bureau said last night that from this time on the weather would cease to vacillate and would develop true winter characteristics. He would not say there would be any blizzards just now, but he was confident that the thermometer would sink during the night from the thirty degree notch to the fifteen notch, even if it did not go lower.

As to the reasons for his prognostication, the professor explained that his colaborer in Bismarck, N. D., had sent him word that his thermometer could not be coaxed above ten below, and other agents sent word that bitter breezes were on the way here from the cold-breeding Northwest.

The professor could give only one pleasant assurance, and that was in regard to the sun. Today, he said, would be as bright and beautiful a day as Chicago ever saw. There will be no rain, snow, nor any kind of precipitation, nor even fog, but all will be clear and bright, healthful and beautiful.

SAYS HE IS NOT ABDUCTED OR CRAZY

Abraham Slimmer Talks of His Sudden Departure from Iowa.

Des Moines, Ia., Dec. 18.—[Special.]—Abraham Slimmer of Waverly, whose abduction from Fort Madison was claimed by a Des Moines afternoon paper on the strength of a letter to James Callanan of this city, has been found in Milwaukee, where he is visiting friends.

When Mr. Slimmer was shown a copy of the letter from Fort Madison he said: "You can say for me the whole story is false. My relatives have not tried to drug me, nor have they tried to have me committed to an asylum for being insane."

McCaffery Case Near Its Close.

Judge Dunne yesterday heard the last of the evidence in the McCaffery will case. The attorneys for Mary Dawson McCaffery, declared by the Probate Court to be the lawful widow, read several depositions of Erie Canal boatmen to show that the boat Julia Dunham was not built until 1850, although witnesses for the children of McCaffery by his second and subsequent wives testified that the boat was lying at the dock beside McCaffery's boats in 1848, when the separation between testator and his first wife occurred. The case probably will go to the jury today.

STOCKS DROP LIKE LEAD.

ACTION OF THE SENATE COMMITTEE FRIGHTENS SPECULATORS.

Wall Street Takes Fright and Stocks Are Thrown Over Regardless of Values—London Does Not Participate, and Action There Is Awaited with Apprehension—Boston and Philadelphia Also Have Bear Raids—San Francisco Not So Fearful.

New York, Dec. 18.—[Special.]—Wall street was badly shaken up today. Prices tumbled on the Stock Exchange like a house of cards which had been jarred by an earthquake. At first the jar seemed slight, and even those who were short of the market availed themselves of the decline by covering, thus preventing an instantaneous slump.

First impressions in this case were not lasting, however, and within a few moments prices tumbled so fast as to tax the capacity of the ticker operator. Everything on the list began to crumble, and the very persons who had been industriously pounding the market for weeks were singularly enough its savers today by buying at every slump to take profits. Without these tactics of the bears, instead of declines ranging from 1½ to 6 per cent, the extreme decline would probably have been 10 per cent, or even more.

The ticker repeated a remark credited to Secretary Olney that the passage of the independency resolution was equal to a declaration of war, and at once the brokers began to sell as though a Spanish army was already landing at the Battery. Everything went down in the rush. Such things as Chicago Consolidated Gas and Manhattan were flung over without regard to intrinsic value, and from 1 o'clock until the wire told the news of the close it was sell pell mell, without regard to figures. In two hours the market showed a loss in selling values aggregating many millions of dollars. All this took place without any London assistance, and at the weak and heavy close much concern was felt as to how the European operators would view the situation and act before the opening of the local market tomorrow.

Resolution Too Strong for Them.

Wall street has expected unfavorable action on the Cuban question, but supposed there would be some opposition to the measure, and the resolution would state that the United States "might" use its friendly offices.

To its astonishment the same committee not only adopted the resolution unanimously, but made it mandatory by providing that the United States "shall use," etc. When this news reached Wall street the earthquake started in full force. The premonitory rumblings gave way to the actual "quake," and holders of stocks began to unload them to an unusual degree. The hasty dealers caught a number of stop orders, and this additional stock thrown on the market only helped to carry it still lower down. As an illustration of the change which came over the dreams of the traders, the transactions during the entire morning hours amounted to only 79,000 shares, while in the full force of the semi-panic which occurred later the sales from 1 o'clock to 3 o'clock were over 250,000 shares.

The banks did not help along the decline by calling loans or advancing money rates, as has often been the case. They simply called for more margins and cut the loaning rate down on some of the most vulnerable stocks. When the brokers failed to provide the additional margin the collateral already up was sold out by the banks, thus throwing other large blocks on the market.

Little Change in Call Rates.

The rates for call money were not perceptibly changed. The first call loan made on the Stock Exchange was at 1½ per cent. This rate remained in force during the early hours, and only advanced to 2 per cent on the later loans which were made. As no loans are made on Saturday, the full brunt of the decline, if it still continues today, will not be felt in the money market until Monday.

The granger stocks and sugar were the first securities to give way. St. Paul held up gamely, while Burlington and kindred stocks were tumbling. When St. Paul began to crumble the traders, many of whom watch this stock closely, began to appreciate the trend of prices, and many of them sold out long stocks and went short of the market.

It remains to be seen what London will do with American securities. As in the Venezuela panic, so it may be in this—that the full force of the movement may not be felt until London begins to throw stocks overboard, which must be picked up here.

There is every reason to believe London will be seriously affected by the action of the Senate committee on Cuban independence. This effect will not be so much the direct result of the action as it affects England or the New York stock market, but how Paris views it.

Paris Loaded with Spanish Securities.

The Paris bankers and investors are loaded up with Spanish securities. Large blocks of Spanish bonds issued on Cuban customs receipts are held in Paris. If the French believe that the action of the Senate committee means ultimate war with Spain the Spanish securities will receive a greater shock than American railroad shares.

The Paris investors also hold large quantities of English South African and South Australian mining shares. To protect themselves in case of a decline in Spanish securities they will sell their mining stocks. These will be dumped on London, and London in turn will unload her holdings of American stocks and bonds on New York.

A rather curious coincidence of the peculiar condition in the market yesterday is that the Venezuelan panic occurred on Friday a year ago. In that case the message of President Cleveland, which was responsible for the panic, was issued on Tuesday, and it was not until Friday when London began to sell our stocks in large blocks that the panic culminated in this market by an almost phenomenal slump in prices. The active stocks on that day declined from 4 to 8 per cent, a greater slump than occurred today.

Watching the London Market.

A year ago tonight, at the close of the stock market, the Wall street contingent were wondering "how London would open in the morning." It was with much the same wonderment the stock brokers and bankers left Wall street this evening. A year ago tomorrow the London market came in lower and the declines made on the Stock Exchange that day were greater than the day previous.

A remarkable feature of the slump today was with all the active trading on the board there was no wild excitement. The brokers were nervous and raised their voices higher than their wont, but the wild, tumultuous scenes attending the Venezuelan panic were wanting. The brokers are looking for the worst. They realize the action by the Senate committee was no ante-election move to catch votes, but rather is the result of the aroused feeling of the masses of the people, whose toleration has at last gotten beyond control by the reported treacherous assassination of Gen. Maceo.

LITTLE EFFECT IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Securities Dull, but Little Break Occurs in Prices.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 18.—[Special.]—The Senate committee's decision to report the Cameron resolution favorably had little or no effect on the San Francisco market. Securities of all kinds were rather dull, but the weakness is not attributed to the committee's action. Wheat was inactive at a decline, but the movement was purely in sympathy with Chicago. There was a slight loss in the sugar stocks, which may have been due to the news from Washington. Hutchison sugar stock sold $24, against $24.50 yesterday, and Hawaiian was dull at yesterday's prices.

SENSATIONAL DECLINES AT BOSTON.

Committee's Action Unsettles Operators and Breaks Prices.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 18.—[Special.]—The strength of the Boston market today was temporary only, for as soon as the large vote in the committee favorable to the Cameron resolutions was known, a big selling movement set in. The declines were sensational in some directions, but they were not accompanied by any great excitement or special comment. This happens to be one of the good effects of the absence of the public from the market. Otherwise there would have been likely a repetition of the conditions precipitated a year ago by the Venezuelan message.

The course of the market may be indicated by some of the declines. Sugar broke 4⅛ to 108, rallying later to 109¾; Burlington dropped 6⅝ to 68½, recovering to 69¼; Rock Island declined 4⅝ to 64; St. Paul 5 to 70¼, and Northwest 3¼ to 100⅛. Louisville and Nashville broke 4 to 87¾, Atchison 1⅝ to 12¼, and the preferred 1⅝ to 21. General Electric declined 2⅝ to 29⅛, recovering to 30. Boston and Montana lost 4⅝ to 88¼, rising again to 89, Butte 1 to 6½, and Old Dominion ⅞ to 16⅛.

The close was weak and not far above the low points. Operators are unsettled and are likely to continue so for a time, as no action can be had by Congress until Monday.

NEARLY A PANIC AT PHILADELPHIA.

Bear Raid on Stocks Forces Sharp Declines.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 18.—[Special.]—The feature of the stock market today was the bear raid on all stocks, especially the grangers and industrials, on the reports from Washington that the Senate committee had agreed to report favorably Senator Cameron's resolution. This news came out shortly after 12 o'clock and for the rest of the day the market was more active and heavy. Stocks of all kinds were freely offered and for a time it looked as if a panic would ensue.

The news was distorted in all kinds of shapes and some street dispatches were to the effect that the adoption of this resolution meant war with Spain. The feeling on the street was very bearish and as stock came out faster than it could be absorbed the declines were sharp. While the bulk of the trading was confined to the grangers and industrials, Reading, Western Union, and Manhattan Elevated were made to suffer also.

Shortly after 2 o'clock there was an attempt made to rally the market, but as the support was lacking the advance was but slight. In the late trading another raid was made and lower prices ensued. The news had little effect on the price of government bonds and they were only a shade off at the close.

Slump at St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 18.—[Special.]—The action of the Senate committee on the stock market was marked, there being slumps in all securities listed here, the fall being parallel with that in New York. There was an evident desire to sell which failed to meet response. The news came on a dull market and caused additional depression.

CUBA GIVES THE MARKETS A SAG.

But Chicago Is Only an Echo of the Slump in New York.

Quotations for speculative stocks responded to bear attacks made as a result of the recommendation of the Senate committee for recognizing the independence of Cuba. In New York there was a panicky market and the prices of securities went off from one to four points.

The opening had been strong, but on the news of the warlike attitude of Congress on the Cuban question holders of securities apparently became frightened, and there was general liquidation in all lines. Some of the loss in the prices of stocks was regained before the close, but at the close the market was panicky, and prices on the recovery were from one to three points below the opening. The quotation boards showing the prices of New York stocks in local houses were watched all day with interest by crowds of investors. There was said to be a good deal of selling from Chicago.

The local stock market did not feel the effects of the Congressional resolutions, as was the case in New York. The local market opened strong, and while there was a decline in some of the securities it was nothing like the decline shown in New York. Diamond Match opened at 126 and advanced to 127. It went off at the close to 123¼. North Chicago was the only other stock that showed any considerable decline. It had sold for two days previously at 200, and that was the price at the opening yesterday. There was an advance of one-half point, but on the last call it went off to 197½ account, with the closing sale at 197.

The prospect of Cuban recognition was the immediate occasion of wheat selling down to and closing at put price yesterday. Early in the day the influences were rather favorable to higher prices. There were bad crop reports and announcements of cash grain business and good support around 80 cents for May wheat. At one time May wheat sold ¼ cent above the last price of Thursday. With the appearance of dispatches telling of the proposed report on the Cameron resolution the face of the market changed. The support which had caused several rallies disappeared and wheat closed with over a full cent loss.

Other speculative produce markets sympathized slightly in the decline. Trade was not active in any line.

ACTS ON BIDS FOR COUNTY SUPPLIES.

Public Service Committee Has a Lively Time Because of Not Recommending Contracts to Lowest Bidders.

The Public Service committee of the County Board had a warm session yesterday afternoon, taking action on bids for county supplies, owing to the fact that the Commissioners failed to recommend the contracts on certain articles to the lowest bidders.

There were eight bids for furnishing meat. The lowest in each case was by John Ford, but none of the Commissioners except Mr. Wright would entertain his offers. Allen and Struckman said Ford was a successful bidder several years ago, but failed to live up to his contract.

On the carcass beef contract Ford bid $5.95 per 100 pounds; R. J. Collins, $5.98; and Armour & Co., $6.35. Commissioner Struckman argued for the latter as a bid responsible for quality as well as weight. All except Commissioners Wright and Erickson voted against Ford; all but Wright, Erickson, and Mack against Collins. The latter vote gave the contract to Armour & Co. The same trouble and difference figured in the votes on the next four or five items.

At one point Collins insisted he was the lowest bidder on the corned beef item, and intimated if he did not get the contract the new board would have its first lawsuit to fight. This came near getting him ejected from the room, but he apologized and was allowed to remain.

The bids acted on favorably by the committee were as follows:

Carcass beef—Armour & Co., $6.35 per 100 pounds.
Cut meat—Libby, McNeill & Libby, $4.73.
Beef rounds—Armour & Co., $6.
Corned beef—J. R. Collins, $3.97.
Salt beef tongues—R. J. Collins, $9.98.
Beef livers—Armour & Co., $2.
Veal—R. J. Collins, $6.90.
Mutton—Armour & Co., $5.98.
Pork tenderloins—R. J. Collins, $6.37½.
Pork shoulders—Anglo-American Provision company, $5.
Salt pork—Armour & Co., $4.98.
Bacon—Armour & Co., $6.50.
Hams—Armour & Co., $9.25.
Pork sausage—Libby, McNeill & Libby, 4.98 cents per pound.
Bologna sausage—Anglo-American Provision company, 3.75 cents.
Liver sausage—Anglo-American Provision company, 4 cents.
Headcheese—Anglo-American Provision company, 3¾ cents.
Turkeys—R. J. Collins, 10⅝ cents.
Geese—Booth Packing company, 10¼ cents.
Ducks—Booth Packing company, 10 cents.
Lard—R. J. Collins, 4.98 cents.
Fresh water fish—Booth Packing company, 6½ and 9 cents.
Salt water fish—Booth Packing company, 8 cents.
Ice—Lincoln Ice company, $1.99 for Dunning; Metropolitan Ice company, $2.44 for County Hospital, $3.80 for Court-House and Criminal Court Building.
Removing ashes—P. J. Riley, $38 a month.
Milk—Kee & Chappell, for County Hospital, 9 cents a gallon; Albert Kolze, for Dunning, 9¼ cents.
Yeast—Spielmann Bros., 20 cents a pound.
Clothing — Coyne Manufacturing company, men's coats, $1.40; vests, 54 cents; suits, $2.78; men's winter coats, $2.25; suits, $4.86; A. Lewin, trousers, 75 cents; Clement, Bane & Co., men's vests, 79 cents.

The committee reported favorably on the petition of the National Court Reporting Agency for permission to continue its telephone service in the County Building for the next two years.

INSPECTOR L. A. LOCKWOOD MISSING.

Employe of the Auditor of Public Accounts Disappears.

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 18.—[Special.]—L. A. Lockwood, one of the building and loan association inspectors employed by the Auditor of Public Accounts, is missing, and there is considerable anxiety about him on the part of the Auditor and the missing man's friends. He was last heard of at Cairo, Ill., Thursday morning, Dec. 10, when it is said he took a north-bound Illinois Central train.

Coming Lecture by Dr. Berry.

The Rev. Joseph F. Berry, D. D., editor of the Epworth Herald, the official organ of the Epworth League of the Methodist Church, will deliver his lecture, "What a Tramp Saw in the Emerald Isle," at the Centenary M. E. Church, West Monroe street, near Morgan, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 22, at 8 o'clock.

RUSH GUNS TO THE FRONT

HEAVY ARTILLERY IS SHIPPED BY FAST FREIGHT.

Train Schedules Are Disarranged in Order to Get Two Carloads of War Material to the Gulf Coast in Time for Quick Shipment—Enlistments for Service in Behalf of the Insurgents Are Reported from All Parts of the Country.

Little Rock, Ark., Dec. 18.—[Special.]—Two carloads of heavy artillery, bound for Cuba by way of a gulf port, passed through this city early yesterday morning by fast freight over the Iron Mountain railroad. The cars arrived on the St. Louis fast freight from Popular Bluff early in the morning and were immediately coupled on to the Texas through freight and left without delay for Texarkana. There is usually a lapse of about two hours between the arrival of the train from the north and the departure of the Texas freight, but yesterday morning the Texas train was made up before the arrival of the train from St. Louis. When the first section came in a yard crew took a switch engine, and, hurriedly crossing the river, took out two cars from the St. Louis train, attached them to the Texas freight, and the train was speeding on its way after a delay of less than twenty minutes.

An effort to learn the character of the contents of the two cars and the reason for the unusual haste were partially successful. The cars contained heavy artillery and were way-billed from St. Louis to a port on the Texas coast. The cars were billed as time freight with special instructions to rush them through.

An effort to learn where the shipment originated and its final destination was fruitless. The conductor of the train said the contents were consigned to a Cuban, but he refused to divulge his name. He said very emphatically, however, that the artillery was being sent to Cuban patriots.

MANY ENLISTMENTS FOR SERVICE.

Bostonians Are Anxious to Serve the Cause of Cuban Freedom.

Boston, Mass., Dec. 18.—[Special.]—It is reported that late last night the first detachment of Boston's Cuban sympathizers left this city for New York. They are to meet representatives of the junta in that city and receive directions for further procedure. Whether it is true that any company has really left the city or not it is not the less certain that many Bostonians are anxious to serve in the cause of Cuban freedom.

The office of José Alvarez, where enlisting men have made their desires known, has been besieged with applicants all the time. A company has been so far organized that even the number of men has been stated and the officers appointed. It is said the company is composed of members of the First and Ninth Regiments of Massachusetts militia.

It is said the company has 176 modern rifles hid away in the city ready for shipment to a point on the Florida coast when the proper time shall arrive.

Leaders Enlist from Quincy.

Quincy, Ill., Dec. 18.—[Special.]—J. Louis Goodner and William C. Carter, who are at the head of the Cuban expedition which left St. Louis this week to fight the Spaniards, are from Quincy. Both are young fellows and are prominent in society. Goodner is a widower and wealthy. Carter is single and is one of five brothers, three of whom have met violent deaths away from home.

Sharpshooters from Menominee.

Menominee, Mich., Dec. 18.—[Special.]—First Lieut. A. A. Juttner of disbanded Company E, Fifth Regiment, Michigan National Guards, has offered his services by letter to the Cuban authorities, and in view of an acceptance has selected a company of sharpshooters, the members of which stand ready to go to war at an early command from their leader. Lieut. Juttner is not only a dead shot himself, but has chosen men who will do his bidding.

Mountain Volunteers to March.

Denver, Colo., Dec. 18.—The Rocky Mountain Cuban volunteers, nearly 1,600 strong, decided today to leave for the Florida coast on Dec. 26 on foot, provided horses enough are secured to carry their supplies and accoutrements.

Company Forming at Upper Sandusky.

Upper Sandusky, O., Dec. 18.—[Special.]—A company is being formed here to fight for Cuban liberty. The members will offer their services as soon as an organization is effected.

RESOLUTIONS BY FARRAGUT POST.

They Urge President Cleveland to Take a Bold Stand.

Battle Creek, Mich., Dec. 18.—[Special.]—Farragut Post, G. A. R., has adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we urge upon the President, through our now assembled Congress, the use of strenuous and timely effort to secure for Cuba, by all lawful, peaceful, and honorable means, the recognition of her rights and freedom from Spanish oppression; but

Resolved, Should these means not prove adequate to effect a speedy termination of the horrors of war, then let the head of this great Nation take a bold stand, and, if need be, the aggressive step necessary for the cessation of the atrocities to which these would-be free people of Cuba are subjected. Be it further

GALVESTON A PORT OF DEPARTURE.

There Is No Law to Prevent Individual Action.

Galveston, Tex., Dec. 18.—Galveston has been the port of departure for a number of Cuban sympathizers. They take the Mallory liners to Key West, and from there proceed to Cuba as the Cuban agents may direct. There has been no armed body of these men, but they leave here as individuals and proceed as such. They have a right to go, and there is no law to stop them. Mr. John H. Manes, President of the Galveston Cuban club, corroborated this tonight.

Chicago University Baccalaureate.

President Charles Kendall Adams of the University of Wisconsin will deliver the baccalaureate address to the University of Chicago graduating class in Kent Theater at 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon, his subject being "The Limitations of Reform."

IT IS FREE TO ALL

THE METHOD OF A GREAT TREATMENT FOR MANKIND.

Which Cured After Everything Else Failed.

When a man is slowly wasting away with nervousness, rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, lame back, kidney complaint, stomach, or liver ills, or any form of weakness, the mental forebodings are ten times worse than the most severe pain. There is no let up to the mental suffering day or night. Sleep is almost impossible and under such a strain men are scarcely responsible for what they do. For years the writer rolled and tossed on the troubled sea of despair until it was a question whether he had not better take a dose of poison and thus end all his troubles. But providential inspiration came to his aid in the shape of a combination of medicines that completely restored his general health to natural strength and vigor, and he now declares that any man who will take the trouble to send his name and address may have the method of this wonderful treatment free. Now when I say free I mean absolutely without cost, because I want every man to get the benefit of my experience.

THOM. SLATER.

I am not a philanthropist, nor do I pose as an enthusiast, but there are thousands of men suffering the mental tortures of diseases who would be cured at once could they but get such a remedy as the one that cured me. Do not try to study out how I can afford to pay for the few postage stamps necessary to mail the information, but send for it and learn that there are a few things on earth that although they cost nothing to get they are worth a fortune to some men and mean a lifetime happiness to most of us. Write to Thomas Slater, Box 514, Kalamazoo, Mich., and the information will be mailed in a sealed envelope.

Write To-day.

...S TO THE FRONT

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... Dec. 18.—[Special.]—J. Louis ...William C. Carter, who are at ...e Cuban expedition which left ... week to fight the Spaniards, ...ncy. Both are young fellows ...nent in society. Goodner is a ...wealthy. Carter is single and ...brothers, three of whom have ...aths away from home.

...oters from Menominee.

... Mich., Dec. 18.—[Special.]— ...A. A. Juttner of disbanded ...Fifth Regiment, Michigan Na... ... has offered his services by ...uban authorities, and in view ...nce has selected a company ...ers, the members of which ... go to war at an early com... ...eir leader. Lieut. Juttner is ... shot himself, but has chosen ... do his bidding.

...Volunteers to March.

..., Dec. 18.—The Rocky Moun... ...lunteers, nearly 1,000 strong, ...to leave for the Florida coast ... foot, provided horses enough ... carry their supplies and ac...

...rming at Upper Sandusky.

...sky, O., Dec. 18.—[Special.]— ...being formed here to fight for ... The members will offer their ...on as an organization is ef...

...S BY FARRAGUT POST.

...President Cleveland to ...e a Bold Stand.

..., Mich., Dec. 18.—[Special.]— ..., G. A. R., has adopted the fol... ...lons:

...at we urge upon the Presi... ...our now assembled Congress, ...nuous and timely effort to se... ... by all lawful, peaceful, and ...ans, the recognition of her ...eedom from Spanish oppres...

...ould these means not prove ...ffect a speedy termination of ... war, then let the head of this ...ake a bold stand, and, if need ...sive step necessary for the ces... ...trocities to which these would... ...of Cuba are subjected. Be it

... A PORT OF DEPARTURE.

...Law to Prevent Individual Action.

...Tex., Dec. 18.—Galveston has ... of departure for a number of ...thizers. They take the Mal... ...Key West, and from there pro... ...as the Cuban agents may di... ...has been no armed body of ...t they leave here as individuals ...s such. They have a right to ... is no law to stop them. Mr. ...es, President of the Galveston ...rroborated this tonight.

...niversity Baccalaureate.

...harles Kendall Adams of the ...Wisconsin will deliver the ...address to the University of ...uating class in Kent Theater ...morrow afternoon, his subject ...Limitations of Reform."

...REE TO ALL

...D OF A GREAT TREATMENT ... FOR MANKIND.

...ed After Everything Else Failed.

...is slowly wasting away with ner... ...matism, lumbago, sciatica, lame ...omplaint, stomach, or liver ills, or ...weakness, the mental forebodings ...worse than the most severe pain. ... There is no let up to the men... ...tal suffering day or night. ...Sleep is almost impossible and ...under such a strain men are ...scarcely responsible for what ...they do. For years the writer ...rolled and tossed on the troubled ...sea of despair until it was a ...question whether he had not ...better take a dose of poison ...and thus end all his troubles. ...But providential inspiration ...came to his aid in the shape of ...a combination of medicines ...that completely restored his ...ER. general health to natural ...vigor, and he now declares that any ... take the trouble to send his name ...ay have the method of this wonder... ...free. Now when I say free I mean ...hout cost, because I want every ...benefit of my experience. ...philanthropist, nor do I pose as an ...t there are thousands of men suf... ...ntal tortures of diseases who would ...ce could they but get such a rem... ...that cured me. Do not try to study ... afford to pay for the few postage ...ary to mail the information, but ...d learn that there are a few things ...although they cost nothing to get ...h a fortune to some men and mean ...ppiness to most of us. Write to ...t. Box 514, Kalamazoo, Mich., and ...n will be mailed in a sealed envelope.

...rite

To-day.

HARD FIGHT ON GOULD.

ARMOUR AND PULLMAN ARE AFTER HIS SCALP.

Rumor in Wall Street That the Fortune Left by the Great Railway King Is Breaking Up—Attack on the Diamond Match Company Brings Retribution—Weakness in Missouri Pacific Stock—Cattle Shipments Diverted—Manhattan L Unprofitable.

New York, Dec. 18.—[Special.]—Some people in Wall street who know a thing or two believe the great Gould fortune is breaking up at last and the properties are sinking under the hammering produced by lack of public confidence and the earnest efforts of two powerful Chicagoans, Phil D. Armour and George M. Pullman, to even up scores with Edwin Gould. It is pointed out lack of public confidence in what are known as "Gould stocks" is the cause.

Thursday, when other stocks were going up all along the line, Gould shares dropped in value. Today, when all shares were tumbling, those controlled by the children of the great financier dropped rather faster than the others.

The Manhattan L, it is said, is out of date, in poor repair, and incompetently managed. The general belief it is earning no money was intensified today by the filing of a suit in Albany by Mortimer Hendricks, a bondholder who believes it is paying its quarterly dividends out of its surplus and asks for the removal of the directors. The Western Union Telegraph company, it is claimed, is more hampered now than ever by competition and the necessity of improving its lines at great expense.

This scion of the Gould family is handicapped by his fight with the Diamond Match company. In that corporation are such moneyed men of the West as P. D. Armour and George M. Pullman. Eddie Gould is said to have caused the big slump in the Diamond Match failure, and Armour and Pullman are said to have camped on his trail.

The Missouri Pacific is the heaviest carrier of cattle from the ranges of the Southwest to Chicago and Kansas City, and Mr. Armour and his associates in a large degree control those shipments. They have diverted shipments from the Gould lines, going so far as to force shippers to drive beef on hoof to shipping points other than the Missouri Pacific.

Of course, the Goulds have millions, but it is hinted it may take more than millions to stop the flying wedge aimed at the Gould properties at this time. Most of their money is said to be tied up in stocks that are quoted at a much lower figure than they were on the day Jay Gould died.

CUSTOM CLERKS LAUGH AT CARLISLE

He Issues an Order Which It Is Impracticable to Enforce.

New York, Dec. 18.—[Special.]—Secretary Carlisle may be a high authority on abstruse questions of finance, but his subordinates in the New York Customs-House are satisfied he is painfully ignorant of the practical work of collecting customs.

An astonishingly honest St. Louis merchant received a bolt of Brussels carpet two months ago which should have paid a heavy duty, but somehow escaped the eye of the customs inspectors here. The importer had the Collector at St. Louis appraise the duties, and then rendered unto Uncle Sam his dues. A special agent of the Treasury in St. Louis saw in the incident that which pointed to dereliction among the New York customs officers. He traced the carpet back to the steamship, but nobody knew how the carpet had smuggled itself.

Then the special agent wrote to Secretary Carlisle an elaborate report, and recommended the Surveyor of Customs at New York be compelled to label every package intended for immediate transportation in bond to other cities, write on the label the name of the vessel, date of landing, number of transfer cart, discharging inspector, common carrier, date of shipment, shipping inspector, etc.

Secretary Carlisle was pleased with the idea.

There arrived at New York last month for transportation to other ports of entry 126,000 packages. To have labeled these according to the order would have required the services of forty times the number of men the Surveyor has at his command for this purpose. Mr. Carlisle, who didn't know this, wrote to Surveyor McGuire, ordering him to label every package.

The letter arrived just as two steamers came in with cargoes for immediate transportation of 2,228 chairs, 1,300 boxes of palm leaf fans, 1,539 rolls of matting, 1,600 kegs of herring, and 20,000 packages of Christmas presents—all of which were to go West before Christmas.

Surveyor McGuire figured that to properly label these packages would keep his entire force busy 228 days. Meantime the brokers and importers were frantic. Surveyor and Collector were helpless. Telegrams marked urgent went to Secretary Carlisle, and today he suspended his order and his high opinion of the acumen of that special agent.

DOWNEY GOES EAST TO SEE PUMPS.

Looking Over Machinery for the New Northwest Side Station.

New York, Dec. 18.—[Special.]—Public Works Commissioner Joseph E. Downey of Chicago reached New York this afternoon on his way to examine pumps, pumping works, and pump manufactories in several Eastern cities for the new Northwest Side pumping station.

"The responsibility of selecting the pumps rather rests on me," said Mr. Downey, "and I want to make sure of getting the best pumps in the market for the half-million dollars or so the City of Chicago is going to expend for the purpose. I am going to visit the factories of several Eastern pump companies who have bid for the work. The bids were opened last month. I not only want to examine the pumps, but make sure the factories have facilities for doing the work in the time specified if the contracts should be awarded any of them. I am not an authority on pumps myself, but am going to Providence, R. I., first thing tomorrow and will there meet an expert who will go with me to Boston and come back here."

"What pumps will you investigate?"

"The Goshon pump, manufactured in this city by the De Laverne Pump company, the Worthington pump in Brooklyn, and the Blake pump in Boston. I shall also visit the Providence, Boston, and New York water-works, where I can see the different pumps in use."

"After you have made the rounds will you be ready to say which bid you will accept?"

"O, no. There are pumps in the West whose merits will have to be compared with the Eastern pumps. We propose to have the best pumps made for Chicago."

Asked if it were possible he might find himself settled upon as the Republican candidate for Mayor on his return to Chicago, Mr. Downey replied:

"O, I don't believe they want Joe Downey, and," he added reflectively, "I don't believe I want it. I don't think I'm cut out to enjoy public life."

Commissioner Downey expects to be back in Chicago by Christmas.

FIRE CHIEF OPPOSES SKYSCRAPERS

Says They Are Not Fireproof and Would Regulate Their Height.

New York, Dec. 18.—[Special.]—Fire Chief Bonner has given an opinion about many-storied buildings, from his point of view, to a committee of the Board of Trade. He says emphatically he does not believe the so-called "fire-proof" skyscrapers are fire-proof.

"Under certain conditions the fire-proof structure will go like all other ordinary structures if the material for combustion is within the building," he said. "We have often heard what splendid barriers those immense structures will be against the spread of a great conflagration. We do not believe in this theory. Our experience in extinguishing fires in buildings of 100 or more feet in height convinces us the department cannot render efficient service at points much higher than 125 feet. I would suggest the owners of all such buildings exceeding 125 feet in height shall be required to equip every floor of such building with an auxiliary fire plant of the most improved pattern, to be handled by a trained corps of men."

Chief Bonner also made these recommendations:

"Office buildings to be not higher than twelve stories and 150 feet, and not to be erected on a street of less width than eighty-five feet.

"The commercial buildings to be not higher than ten stories, not to exceed 125 feet, and not to be erected on a street of less width than seventy feet.

"The apartment houses for dwelling purposes, seven stories in height, shall not exceed eighty-five feet, and not be erected on any street of less width than sixty feet."

ROOSEVELT ARRIVES FROM LONDON.

Secretary of the United States Embassy in Search of Health.

New York, Dec. 18.—[Special.]—James R. Roosevelt, Secretary of the United States Embassy in London, who suffered an attack of nervous prostration recently, arrived here today from England on the White Star liner Germanic. He looked rather weak as he came down the gangplank to greet friends on the pier.

"There is absolutely nothing official to my visit," he said, a few moments later. "I have come here to rest. The ocean trip, while rough, was helpful to me, and I already feel much better. I may go to Washington for a day or two, but I first want to go home.

"Mr. Bayard? I left him in excellent health. He was very much annoyed over the proposed testimonial of the London Daily Telegraph. He happened to be in Scotland when the scheme was first mentioned and he lost no time in expressing his disapproval."

"What is the general feeling on the other side regarding the Cuban question?"

"Why, bless me, there is no general feeling, even if there be any undivided feeling. The average Englishman assumes no interest in the question, or rather he doesn't display it if he has any."

Among the other notables on the ship were Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Brown and family. J. Pierpont Morgan was at the pier to meet them.

NORTH DAKOTA DIVORCES INVALID.

New York Supreme Court Decides a Woman Has Two Husbands.

New York, Dec. 18.—The validity in this State of a divorce granted in North Dakota was the main question at issue in the suit of Harry P. McGown, Clerk of the Circuit Court, against Mary Emma McGown, in the Supreme Court today. The defendant was married to McGown in 1887. About a year ago Mrs. McGown established a statutory residence in North Dakota and there procured a divorce, subsequently marrying Harry W. Bell, a wealthy tile manufacturer. McGown sued for divorce under the laws of New York on the ground of improper conduct with Bell. It was not alleged that such impropriety was committed prior to the North Dakota divorce. Justice Russell decided that the North Dakota divorce is invalid here. He said that it appeared that the plaintiff and defendant had lived together in this State as man and wife and that neither of them could dissever that relation, not even by common consent.

"Under the laws of North Dakota," said the Justice, "the defendant is the lawful wife of Bell, but under the laws of New York she is the lawful wife of McGown."

MARIA BARBERI IS AT SING SING.

Comes Out of Hiding to Pay a Visit to the Warden's Wife.

New York, Dec. 18.—[Special.]—Lost Maria Barberi is at Sing Sing. She arrived there this afternoon to pay a visit to Mrs. Sage, wife of the Warden of the penitentiary. Since a day or two following her acquittal she has been the guest of friends here. Her whereabouts were kept quiet on account of the notoriety she had gained during her trial. She was accompanied to Sing Sing by a friend of Mrs. Foster, the "Tombs Angel."

Mrs. Sage met them at the depot on the arrival of the train. The impulsive little Italian woman ran up to her friend and embraced her before a word was spoken, and then both shed tears.

One of the first requests Maria Barberi made after reaching the prison was to be shown the cell she occupied while under sentence of death. She shuddered as she viewed the place, then burst into tears and murmured a prayer of thankfulness for her acquittal.

SON OF CYRUS FIELD IN THE DOCK.

Former Well-to-Do Stock Broker in New York Police Court.

New York, Dec. 18.—[Special.]—Edward M. Field, favorite son of the late Cyrus W. Field, college graduate and one-time owner of a beautiful residence on the Hudson, stood in the prisoner's dock in Yorkville Police Court today a pathetic figure. He was there under the old blanket charge of drunk and disorderly. The memory of his father and the assurances of his attorney, J. I. Connaughton, saved him from a serious sentence. He was released in the custody of his attorney.

Ed Field has been on the down-grade for some time. When his firm—Field, Lindley, Wiechers & Co.—failed in 1891 serious charges were made against the senior member. His subsequent history includes a sojourn in an insane asylum at Buffalo. His wife and two children live up-town here, but his haunts are mostly in Eighth avenue Raines law hotels.

HENRY MILLER FILLS THE BREACH.

Takes the Place of William Faversham, Who Is Ill, on Short Notice.

New York, Dec. 18.—[Special.]—William Faversham, the well-known actor, who has been a member of Charles Frohman's forces for several years, is dangerously ill with congestion of the lungs, at his home in Harlem, and was unable to play his part in "Bohemia" at the Harlem Opera-House tonight. The audience was about to be dismissed when Henry Miller, who formerly played the rôle, in answer to a hasty summons arrived and played the character with perfect smoothness, though he had not looked at the part for a year.

MELBA SINGS IN THE "HUGUENOTS."

Is in Good Voice and Makes a Hit in the Duet with De Reszke.

New York, Dec. 18.—[Special.]—For the first time this season Melba sang the florid music of the Queen in "The Huguenots" at the Metropolitan Opera-House tonight. She was in good voice, and, in her case, that condition tells the whole tale. Litvinne, as before, was an uninteresting Valentine, although in the great duet of the fourth act, with the support of Jean de Reszke's superb singing, she was dramatic to a high degree.

GENERAL NEWS FROM NEW YORK.

Woolson Spice Package Company Inaugurates a Coffee War.

New York, Dec. 18.—The report that interests identified with the American Sugar Refining company have obtained control of the Woolson Spice Package company of Toledo, with the view of retaliating upon the Arbuckle Coffee company because of their determination to build a sugar refinery, is confirmed to an extent by the fact that the Woolson company reduced the price of its product yesterday one-half cent per pound. The cut was met by the Arbuckles, and it is thought a fight is on to the bitter end.

Chicagoans at New York Hotels.

The following Chicagoans are registered in New York hotels today:

Albemarle—C. A. Brown.
Everett—G. E. Shaw.
Fifth Avenue—C. Buckingham, Miss Sturges, Misses Buckingham.
Hoffman—G. T. Robie, C. A. Stonehill, C. Stone.
Holland—A. S. Bigelow, H. H. Deloss, G. Farwell, J. T. McRoy, J. Young.
Imperial—J. B. Wallace, Miss M. G. Dunlop, L. Hasbrouck, R. B. McMullen, C. Cavanaugh.
Manhattan—J. S. Mason, B. Schlippenbach, E. C. Streeter, J. Downey, G. W. Korn.
Park Avenue—A. M. Billings, C. J. Barnes, Mrs. D. L. Barnes, W. W. Burch.
Waldorf—L. T. Wilson, H. J. Straight, J. Van Smith, G. Goldsmith, C. A. Garcelon, G. S. Griscomb.
Windsor—B. L. Crook.

Buckner and Bynum at Fifth Avenue.

Gen. Simon Bolivar Buckner of Kentucky and ex-Congressman William D. Bynum of Indiana were at the Fifth Avenue Hotel today.

LA GRANGE TO MAKE WAR ON CIGARETS

Ordinance Licensing Dealers at $100 Is to Be Presented to the Village Board on Monday Night.

The Village of La Grange is going to war on cigarets. An ordinance will be presented to the Village Board on Monday night imposing a license fee of $100 a year on dealers and fixing a fine of from $100 to $200 for each violation of the ordinance and a penalty of $25 a day for each day the violation is persisted in. Applicants for licenses will also have to prove good character. The ordinance is expected to pass.

Rowe Bros., corner State and Monroe, have a large stock of beautiful styles rings at reduced prices. Open evenings until Christmas.

CLEVELAND AND CRESPO.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE ON THE VENEZUELAN BOUNDARY MATTER.

President of the United States and the President of the South American Republic Exchange Friendly Greetings and Express Hope That Their Efforts Will Be Productive of the Desired Result—Alleged That Press of Venezuela Is Against Protocol.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Caracas, via Hayti, Dec. 18.—[Copyright, 1896, by the New York Journal.]—The following is the full text of the letters on the Venezuelan boundary question which passed between President Cleveland and President Crespo:

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., Nov. 12.—To His Excellency, Gen. Joaquin Crespo, Constitutional President of the United States of Venezuela—My Good Friend: I desire to express my congratulations upon the prospect of an early settlement of the boundary controversy between your country and Great Britain. Should the treaty having this end in view merit the approbation of your government, you will have the satisfaction of looking back upon it as a happy incident of your administration. I consider myself particularly fortunate in having been able to contribute, in any way, to the favorable result obtained thus far. With assurances of my high esteem and consideration, I am your sincere friend,

"GROVER CLEVELAND."

President Crespo Replies.

Presidency of the Republica, Caracas, Nov. 28, 1896.—To His Excellency, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States of America—My Good Friend: The congratulations which you expressed in your kind letter of the 12th inst. are another evidence of the generous interest that inspired you in the settlement of the question pending between Venezuela and Great Britain. Receive again the renewed expression of my gratitude.

I shall always regard it as a particularly fortunate incident of my administration that, during this period the United States of America, represented by such an illustrious administration as yours, should have used its powerful influence to effect an understanding between Great Britain and Venezuela by virtue of the modern law of arranging differences between civilized nations.

The courage that you have displayed in this noble work, whatever may be the outcome, will always render your name worthy of everlasting praise not only in your great Nation and in Venezuela, but in all the American continent. With assurances of my highest consideration and esteem, I am, your sincere friend, JOAQUIN CRESPO.

The government gave a banquet tonight to the diplomatic corps, Minister Andrade and Counselor Storrow being among the invited guests. The latter will return to the United States on Sunday's steamer.

It is believed in Caracas that he will carry with him the Cabinet's approval of the treaty, subject to its ratification by Congress.

Pulido Advises Acceptance.

Lucio Pulido, the statesman and former Minister of Foreign Affairs, has just published an important letter advising the treaty's acceptance. He strongly condemns all suspicion of the sincerity of the United States. He adds that the hope for a Spanish-American alliance is absurd, for there is no common interest among these countries. On concluding he recommends that the treaty be so modified as to permit the President of Venezuela to appoint one member of the Boundary Commission.

Notwithstanding the urging of Pulido and the anxiety of President Crespo and his Cabinet, I think I am safe in asserting that, in its present form, the instrument will never be accepted by Venezuela's Congress. Public opinion is a mighty power in these Latin American countries, and it is one that few administrations ever attempted to defy.

The press, another important factor, is with the people heart and soul, and though every paper counsels calmness and prudence there is a tone of innuendo and sarcasm that a close observer cannot mistake. Some editorials have gone so far as to intimate that it would be wise for Venezuela to await the incoming administration, for Mr. McKinley, through whose veins, they say, courses Irish blood and an intense hatred for everything English, will be sure to suggest some modifications.

The matter has been precipitated, these editorials add, because the Democratic party, which will soon go out of power, is anxious to be accredited with one of the most signal diplomatic victories of the century, and because England, fearing that by a longer delay she may lose everything, is now willing to give up a part. This is why, they claim, the result of the Boundary Commission appointed by the American Congress will never be known.

No Extra Session of Congress.

It is definitely settled that no extra session of the Venezuela Congress will be called to consider the treaty, and as the regular reunion takes place on the 20th of February there will be ample time to study and discuss the protocol from every standpoint. It is rumored here that Gen. Velutine, one of the most brilliant men in the republic, and a famous soldier, who supported President Crespo during the revolution of 1892, will be selected to renew the severed diplomatic relations with Great Britain, and that he will soon go to London for the purpose of proposing such a modification as will give Venezuela a representation on the commission. This, it is believed, will be accomplished before the reunion of Congress.

New Colony to Be Started.

Despite the unsettled condition of the boundary question, the government has just issued a decree that will undoubtedly prove of inestimable value to the development of the republic. The long-pending controversy between an English syndicate, represented by George Turnbull, and the Orinoco company, successors to the old Manoa grant, has been settled. Turnbull gets 12,500 acres of land in the neighborhood of the Imataca iron mines and 5,000 acres on the Island of Pedernales, which he claimed to hold by title in his own name.

The Orinoco company, it is said, effected this settlement by a compromise instead of fighting it in the Supreme Court, for, with their 14,000,000 acres of land, the Turnbull property, though valuable in itself, is only a drop in the bucket. The Orinoco company, capitalized at $30,000,000, proposes to build a new city near the mouth of the Orinoco, and will transport men and supplies immediately for colonization.

SUPPOSED MURDERER IS CAUGHT.

Arthur Platt Arrested as He Is Leaving the Oxford Jail.

London, Dec. 18.—Arthur Platt, who had been serving six months in Oxford jail, having been convicted of burglary, was arrested today as he was leaving that institution, charged with the murder of Jesse Tyree at the Eastern Lunatic Asylum, Lexington, Ky., in December, 1885. The prisoner admitted his identity. He was charged with the crime at Bow Street Police Court today. He did not say anything in his defense, and later in the day was brought up in the extradition court before Magistrate Bridge. When Platt was asked if he had any questions to put he replied:

"No; it is all perfectly straight."

Lexington, Ky., Dec. 18.—[Special.]—The crime for which Arthur Platt was arrested in England today was the murder of Jesse Tyree in the Eastern Kentucky Lunatic Asylum here in December, 1885. Platt had come to America from England several years before. He was an attendant at the asylum.

Jesse Tyree was an epileptic patient from Pulaski County. He frequently refused to go to his meals, and one day Platt tried to force him. Tyree resisted and Platt drew a pistol and shot him through the heart, killing him instantly. Platt's fellow-attendant assisted in concealing the crime and it was reported that Tyree had died in a fit.

MONCURE ROBINSON DIES AT SEA.

Body of Philadelphia Railroad and Steamship Man Arrives at Colon.

Colon, Dec. 18. (via Galveston, Tex.)—The Colombian line steamship Finance, Capt. Daily, from New York on Dec. 10, has arrived home, bringing the body of Moncure Robinson of Philadelphia, a passenger on board that vessel, who died suddenly when the vessel was two days out.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 18.—Moncure Robinson was well known in this city, where he had been actively identified with railway and steamship lines for a number of years. He was a director of the Seaboard Air Line, and also of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac railroad. He was on his way to Colon for the benefit of his health.

FIGHT OR HAVE PAY CUT.

(Continued from first page.)

employés of the subsidiary electric lines covering suburban points within the city limits were also ordered to meet and bring their influence to bear.

Conductor States the Case.

An old South Side conductor recently outlined the predicament by which the employés are threatened by the company.

"There is nothing else left for us to do but fight this ordinance," said he. "When President Wheeler sent us word this afternoon to meet or lose 20 per cent of our wages we knew what we had to do. Here I am—I make five trips a day and receive $2.80 in wages. Twenty per cent off means over 50 cents, and that means cheaper living for me and my family. The street car men can't strike. There is no talk of that kind among them. If the cut must come we will simply accept it and put up with it. There would be no use of striking with thousands of men out of work, so that is out of the question. Then the only thing left is to kill this ordinance. We are going to work to do it and believe we will be sucessful. These Aldermen need our votes and they will listen to what we have to say.

"The business-men down here are also kicking hard, as the reduction in our wages means a loss to them. They also are going to see the Aldermen, and there is bound to be a hot fight in the Council before we give in."

C. T. Yerkes Uncommunicative.

Charles T. Yerkes was interviewed last night in regard to the night meetings of his men, but refused to discuss them. He said further he would not talk on the claim that the men were influenced to attend the meetings by the suggestions of their employers.

WEST DIVISION MEN IN MEETING.

Sixty of Yerkes' Oldest Gather at the Rockwell Street Barns.

On the West Side the meeting was held at 4 o'clock in the power-house at Rockwell street. The call for the meeting had not been posted, as is usually done when matters of importance are brought before the men, but it was circulated quietly among them, and with it went a hint that it would be well for every man who was off duty to be present.

In response to this urgent call over sixty conductors and gripmen came together. They belonged wholly to the early day force, and were the men who have been longest in the employ of the company. Upon these the company naturally feels it can count most surely.

The meeting was not of long duration. Mr. Yerkes' threat to reduce the wages of every man in the employ of the company 20 per cent in case the four-cent fare becomes a reality was well understood, and no one took occasion to refer to it, except as a matter beyond dispute that wages would be reduced if the four-cent fare ordinance became a law.

For this reason the men naturally felt that they were being greatly injured by the action of the city authorities. One or two brief speeches were made in which the men set forth their grievances, declaring that as laboring-men it was difficult enough for them to live on the salary they were receiving, and that any reduction would cause them and their families positive suffering.

No one had anything to suggest by way of warding off this threatened reduction of wages except by appeal to the members of the City Council, in the hope of having the ordinance passed at their last meeting repealed. A motion to this effect was carried without the least opposition, and a committee of three was appointed to interview Aldermen and persuade them, if possible, to reconsider their votes of the last meeting. This committee comprises J. Atwood, M. Carrigan, and J. Witte.

The conductors and gripmen, who were on duty at the time and so were unable to attend the meeting, belong largely to a different class. They have not been so long in the employ of the company.

Those who were interviewed last night were for the most part exceedingly reticent upon the matter; but there was apparently no difference of opinion as to the company's intentions in case the four-cent fare was established. All said that it was beyond a question that wages would be reduced so that the men, not the company, would have to bear the burden of the curtailment of revenue.

NORTH-SIDERS TO CALL ON SWIFT.

Committee Appointed to Ask the Mayor Not to Sign the Ordinance.

The North Division men received the same "tip" that came to the employés of the South and West Divisions. Not only did the North Side employés decide to labor with the Aldermen, but they even went further and appointed a committee which, it is understood, will call upon the Mayor at 9 a. m. today and urge him to withhold his signature from the ordinance.

The employes assembled informally at the different barns and talked the situation over briefly.

The committee which will call upon the Mayor today will report to the men tonight and meetings will be held at the various barns at which the Aldermen representing each district will be invited to be present and tell exactly what they intend to do with the employé's request.

FORECAST ACTION OF THE COUNCIL.

Aldermen Hold Different Views of the Future of the Ordinance.

Ald. M. B. Madden said last night:

"It is impossible to tell what the Council may do regarding the four-cent fare ordinance. I have been waited on today by committees of 300 or 400 workmen who want the ordinance repealed, as they say it will result in a cut in wages. I did not promise them anything, but suggested that they were rather late in bringing up their objections.

"If they can persuade the Mayor to veto the ordinance it may not be passed over his veto. I presume these workmen will wait on the Council next Monday night and urge repeal of the measure. I cannot see myself how they will be affected by four-cent fares."

Ald. H. S. Fitch said:

"If the Council votes to rescind its action regarding four-cent fares it will save the city considerable expense. There is little likelihood that the ordinance will be sustained by the courts. I think it was only passed to test the power of the Council to regulate street car fares. If carried into effect it would shut off 30 per cent of the profits of many lines, compel a reduction in wages, throw men out of employment on some of the lines which would be bankrupted, and do away with the useful transfer system. The Council is hardly likely to reverse its large majority in favor of four-cent fares, but the courts will undoubtedly prevent the execution of the ordinance."

Ald. W. R. Manierre said that it was impossible to say what the Council would do, but he did not think it would do anything unless the ordinance came back with the Mayor's veto, which was not probable.

"And the majority in favor of the ordinance is so large that it would probably be passed over the Mayor's veto," he added.

ALD. GALLAGHER CALLS IT A BLUFF.

Says the Council Will Not Retrace the Step It Has Taken

Ald. Thomas Gallagher said:

"I had not heard of any such movement, but I have no doubt it is due to the manipulation of the employés by the owners of the roads, and that the design is to influence the City Council to retrace its steps.

"But it will all be in vain. We have not acted inconsiderately, and nothing will induce us to abandon our purpose. We have no doubt that the companies can continue to pay their employés the same wages as at present and make money, not only at four cents, but at three cents. Indeed we would have made it three cents but that we expected the ordinance to be contested in the courts and thought it would stand a better chance of being sustained than if we made it three cents.

"These companies have a regular organized corps which employs itself in getting up meetings and petitions, and it would be exactly like them to instigate the meetings that you speak of."

White Breach of Promise Suit Called.

Edinburg, Dec. 18.—The action for breach of promise brought by Miss Helen Grant of Dundee against James M. White of the firm of J. F. White & Co. of New York, who recently resigned his seat as member of Parliament for Forfarshire, was called in the Edinburg court sessions today, but was postponed until next session.

FOR THE WHITE METAL.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR DECLARES FOR SILVER.

Resolutions Meet with Some Strong Opposition, but the Gold Men Are in the Minority—Steel and Iron Workers Do Not Consider Themselves Bound by the Action—Frank Morrison of Chicago Chosen Secretary to Succeed McCraith.

Cincinnati, O., Dec. 18.—[Special.]—The American Federation of Labor passed free silver resolutions today, elected officers for the ensuing year, and finished the greater part of its important deliberations. It will no doubt remain in session until Monday or Tuesday to transact a mass of routine business.

President Gompers is declared entirely vindicated of the charges preferred against him by Secretary McCraith in executive session yesterday. With the exception of Mr. McCraith all of the executive officers were reelected by practically unanimous choice. Frank Morrison of Typographical Union No. 16 of Chicago is elected Secretary to succeed President Gompers' chief accuser, and the result practically transfers the burden of suspicion from President Gompers' to Mr. McCraith's shoulders. After this action was taken the atmosphere was cleared and the election and attendant exercises resolved themselves into a love feast in which the majority of delegates participated.

All other Presidential candidates withdrew at the eleventh hour as an additional mark of confidence in Mr. Gompers. In spite of all this it is not denied that Mr. Gompers was in correspondence with Senator Jones during the campaign, and some of his friends admit he might have been somewhat overzealous in his campaign work. However, the sentiment among the delegates is overwhelmingly in favor of free silver, and President Gompers' action was not considered so much at fault as it might have been had his name been connected with the sound money campaign management.

Officers for Coming Year.

The elective officers for the coming year will be:

President—Samuel Gompers.
First Vice-President—P. J. McGuire.
Second Vice-President—James Duncan.
Third Vice-President—James O'Connell.
Fourth Vice-President—Mahlon M. Garland.
Secretary—Frank Morrison.
Treasurer—John B. Lennon.

Martin J. Fox and George E. McNeil were chosen delegates to the British Trades' Union congress of 1897 to be held in Birmingham, England.

Nashville, Tenn., was selected on the first ballot as the location for the next annual convention of the federation. The question of moving the federation headquarters from Indianapolis to Chicago or some other city is not yet acted upon. The Chicago delegation is still hopeful of winning the fight.

The debate over the silver question was not as "hot" as had been expected. The silverites had a big majority. The decisive vote on the main question, after two hours' debate, was 1,915 to 362 on organization ballot. The gold men put up a plucky fight and had the best of the argument, but it was not expected they would be strong enough to carry the day. The matter came up at the morning session in the form of a resolution by Delegate Henry Wiseman of the Bakers' Union of New York.

The resolution provided for the reconsideration of the former action of the federation in indorsing the free silver idea. The Committee on Resolutions reported that no action be taken. Delegate O'Sullivan of Boston moved the adoption of the report. Delegate Mahone moved to amend by non-concurring. He followed his motion with some free silver oratory. He was finally shut off or drowned out by the Chairman's gavel. He declared Chairman Tobin was a "gold bug," which was promptly denied.

Yarnell and His Silver Substitute.

Delegate Yarnell started to introduce his famous free silver substitute. He exhausted his time limit in a flood of oratory and was forced to sit down with his resolutions unread, but managed to get them introduced later. Delegate Maar of Baltimore wanted to shut off debate and asked the Chair if the convention was a kindergarten for politicians. A dozen delegates demanded recognition, and the whole proceedings became greatly confused. Amendments and substitutes poured in in an increasing stream, and for the first time during the convention the Chair was swamped. A motion was finally put to lay the whole matter on the table. It was lost by a narrow majority.

Yarnell then introduced his substitute. Delegate Weisman raised the point that the adoption of the substitute would consign the Federation of Labor to the Democratic party. Gompers ruled against Weisman. John McBride spoke in favor of the substitute. Weisman raised the point that McBride was discussing politics, and President Gompers sustained him. Delegate O'Donnell of Boston spoke in favor of eliminating the question from the federation platform. Delegate Lennon of Bloomington, Ill., spoke against the Yarnell substitute. He offered an amendment declaring in favor of free coinage without indorsing any political party. The amendment was accepted by Yarnell.

President Garland of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers offered an amendment calling for a higher protective tariff. It was declared out of order. Delegate Garland made the point that the silver question was as much of a political nature as the tariff. He was howled down and ruled against. Delegate Boyce, a State Senator from Idaho, said he had remained silent five days in the hope that he might learn something of the labor movement. He had been greatly disappointed. Then he talked free coinage until his time limit expired.

Iron and Steel Workers Demur.

Mr. Garland announced that in the event of the adoption of a resolution for free silver coinage he wanted it understood that the amalgamated iron and steel workers would not consider it binding on them. After much debate the roll was called on Yarnell's substitute, as amended by Lennon, declaring for free coinage, but denying that the federation indorses any political party. The proposition carried by a large majority. Many delegates favoring gold declined to vote.

The Pomeroy case was disposed of in short order by placing the communication from his organization on file after its reading by the Secretary. This no doubt settles the fight. The Ashe resolution, favoring an amendment to the United States Constitution limiting the power of Federal Judges, was lost by a vote of 44 to 20. The Leadville miners' strike was indorsed and financial aid offered.

The Executive Council was ordered to send organizers to Chicago to help organize the painters and decorators. The special committee on the eight-hour work day recommended that all organizations use every effort to secure the eight-hour work day and to make especial effort May 1, 1897.

J. H. Payne of Chicago will be given the floor tomorrow to address the convention on the subject of granting a charter to the Boxmakers' Union of Chicago. It is understood he will make charges against Thomas I. Kidd, on the ground that the latter does not represent a bona fide organization. He is backed by a mass of documentary evidence which he intends to submit to the officials of the federation.

The special committee appointed to hear evidence on the Armour boycott case in Kansas City reported in favor of the unions involved. It is said the Chicago firm and the one doing business in Armourdale are practically the same and that the products are disposed of jointly. The committee recommended that circulars be printed and sent out setting forth the facts.

Australia Short on Wheat.

Sydney, N. S. W., Dec. 18.—The government statistician estimates that the wheat yield for New South Wales is 7,435,000 bushels, which is 1,250,000 bushels below the local wants.

Bishop Keane Reaches Rome.

Rome, Dec. 18.—Bishop John J. Keane, formerly rector of the Catholic University at Washington, has arrived here.

To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. 25c.

Wheeler & Wilson Mfg. Co. A few shopworn "Liberties" for sale cheap. 82-80 Wabash avenue.

SHADOW ON ALLEN'S STAR.

(Continued from first page.)

"It looked like a sure case, but when things got hot the cloak was turned up by Allen, who, it was said, pleaded he did not know the garment belonged to the wife of his old-time backer, and right off the prosecution lagged and no indictment resulted."

For Beating a Cripple.

"About a month ago Allen was brought into the station for beating a colored cripple," said Detective Brandt. "The occurrence was in May street and the victim's head was badly hurt. He is a porter in a saloon. He was intimidated so that he was afraid to come to court to prosecute, and Allen was not fined."

The case, which is said to date back to eight years ago, involved a woman with whom Allen was friendly, and from whom, it is said, he took a roll of money.

"The commission did not look into Allen's record at all," said Secretary Phelps yesterday, "but the law allows us six months after an appointment has been made to do that, and if Allen has been a bad man his appointment will certainly be reconsidered."

Chief Badenoch said all the 150 new appointments on the force would be rigidly scrutinized.

Judge Gibbons May Take Up Trusts.

Attorney-General Moloney has asked Judge Gibbons to devote several days next week to hearing quo warranto proceedings which have been pending for some time in matters relating to alleged trusts, illegal and fraudulent commission corporations, etc.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Dec. 18.—Forecast for Saturday:

Illinois and Indiana, generally fair, probably cloudy in the morning, northerly winds, becoming variable.

Lower and Upper Michigan, generally fair, light to fresh westerly winds.

Wisconsin, fair, light westerly winds, shifting to southerly.

Missouri and Iowa, generally fair, slightly rising temperature, light variable winds.

Minnesota, fair, slightly warmer, southerly to westerly winds.

Nebraska, generally fair, slightly warmer, southerly winds.

Place of observation. Time taken: Dec. 18, 8 p. m.	Height of barometer	Thermometer	Max. temp.	Direction of wind	Precipitation, 12 hours	State of weather
Abilene	30.40	40	48	N.E.	....	Clear
Bismarck	30.38	4	8	E.	....	Clear
Buffalo	29.94	32	40	W.	.06	Clear
Boston	29.86	38	40	S.E.	Tr.	Rain
Cairo	30.38	34	38	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
Cheyenne	30.36	30	42	S.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Chicago	30.38	26	34	N.W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Cincinnati	30.32	36	44	N.W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Cleveland	30.16	32	38	N.W.	.02	Fair
Davenport	30.42	24	28	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
Des Moines	30.48	24	26	N.	Tr.	Fair
Detroit	30.22	28	34	N.W.	Tr.	Clear
Dodge City	30.40	32	40	S.	....	Clo'dy
Duluth	30.34	18	26	N.W.	Tr.	Clear
El Paso	30.10	54	60	S.E.	....	Clear
Galveston	30.32	54	58	N.E.	....	Fair
Grand Haven	30.28	28	36	N.	Tr.	Snow
Green Bay	30.38	20	30	N.W.	....	Clear
Helena	30.30	36	38	S.W.	....	Fair
Huron	30.42	6	16	S.E.	.02	Clear
Indianapolis	30.34	32	36	N.	....	Clo'dy
Jacksonville	30.12	64	72	S.W.	....	Clo'dy
Kansas City	30.46	30	30	N.W.	....	Clear
Little Rock	30.42	38	44	Calm	....	Clo'dy
Los Angeles	30.04	62	68	N.W.	....	Clear
Marquette	30.26	18	24	W.	.02	Clear
Memphis	30.38	38	40	N.	....	Clo'dy
Montreal	29.72	30	32	S.	.04	Snow
Nashville	30.34	38	44	N.W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
New Orleans	30.28	52	56	N.	....	Clear
New York City	29.88	36	44	S.W.	....	Clo'dy
Omaha	30.46	26	28	N.W.	Tr.	Clear
Oswego	29.76	36	38	W.	.06	Snow
Palestine	30.38	42	50	N.	....	Clear
Pittsburg	30.12	36	44	N.W.	.02	Snow
Pueblo	30.30	38	46	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
Rapid City	30.28	32	38	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
San Francisco	30.26	52	52	S.E.	....	Fair
St. Louis	30.46	30	34	N.W.	....	Clo'dy
St. Paul	30.44	16	20	S.W.	....	Fair
Salt Lake City	30.44	34	40	N.W.	....	Clear
Springfield, Ill.	30.42	26	32	N.W.	Tr.	Snow
Springfield, Mo.	30.44	28	28	N.W.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Washington	29.98	38	42	S.	Tr.	Clo'dy

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Manasse, optician, No. 88 East Madison street, Tribune Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 36 degrees above zero; 9 a. m., 36; 10 a. m., 36; 11 a. m., 36; 12 m., 35; 1 p. m., 35; 3 p. m., 34; 6 p. m., 32. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.71; 6 p. m., 29.95.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

Names	Age.
Howard O. McKee, Martha Z. Hornbeck	24—20
Ernest Munstermann, Kittie Bosemer	21—19
Rudolph Boehm, Tillie Zimmermann	24—24
Wilbur A. Charleston, Lena Smith	25—23
Hauman Magulevsky, Lizzie Cohen	26—22
James F. Washington, May R. Horne	50—37
Ferdinand Siewert, Alwina Baumann	37—24
Martin M. Dedsall, Josephine Vaillancour	31—36
August Anderson, Lena Svard	25—24
George Schuemann, Martha Padman	26—19
Severin Figvoed, Dorthea Reiersen	26—23
Ole M. Thompson, Batty Paulson	29—29
John H. Peterson, Emma M. Robinson	42—39
Charles Salvesen, Annie Jorgensen	25—18
George D. Conger, Irene Sayford	40—40
Louis J. A. G. Cure, Julia H. Herting	39—39
John Wennberg, Mathilda A. Gunderson	29—22
Niels M. Nielsen, Anna Johnson	26—24
Peter Heibel, Lizzie Althouse	25—24
Wilhelm Maurer, Margaretha Breit	37—28
George Soldan, Bertha Roewer	23—23
Frank Jahn, Bertha Schwienke	30—24
Edgar D. Rhoades, May Peiser	22—22
Hermann Zuelke, Augusta Heinz	24—17
John G. Blodget, Anna M. Mayer	44—43
Alden A. Knipe, Rebecca L. Haseltine	26—31
Christian Hansen, Clara Jung	29—21
Nels N. Apland, Louise Johnson	28—21
Thomas J. Clinck, Amanda Reichel	27—20
Jesse W. Harrison, Frieda Goetz	21—23
Gottlieb Graeve, Ottilie Endes	21—18
Henry H. Morris, Ella F. Cullen	36—23
Alvin C. McCord, Emily D. Rowe	21—18

DEATHS.

BRADLEY—Julia Parker Bradley, at 628 Church-st., Evanston, at 8:30 p. m., Dec. 17, 1896, aged 56 years. Burial at Lockport, Ill., train leaving Union Depot at 2 p. m.

CREIGHTON—Florence Louise Creighton, aged 1 year 24 days. Funeral from late residence, 229 28th-st., 1 p. m. Sunday. Columbus, O., papers please copy.

ERBY—Dec. 18, at residence, 429 East 48th-st., Leonora, wife of John H. Erby, of heart failure. Funeral services at Holy Angels' Church, Oakwood-blvd., at 10:30 a. m., Sunday, Dec. 20, thence by carriages to Rosehill Cemetery.

HEALEY—Dec. 17, at 4802 Laflin-st., Catherine, beloved mother of Maggie and Dennis Healey and the late Mrs. Julia Murphy, aged 67 years. Funeral Sunday, at 9 a. m., to church of St. Rose of Lima, thence by carriages to Calvary.

LE BRETT—Eugene Wallace Le Brett, aged 34, suddenly, Dec. 16. Funeral from University Congregational Church, 56th-st. and Madison-av., Saturday at 2 p. m. San Francisco and Eureka, Cal., and Providence, R. I., papers please copy.

MARSH—John W. Marsh, Dec. 17, aged 51 years. Services will be held at his late residence, 12 Aldine-square, Saturday, 19th inst., at 11 a. m. Burial at Woodstock, Vt. Friends will kindly omit flowers.

MALINA—Dec. 18, 1896, Itzag Malina, beloved husband of Mary Malina, aged 58 years. Funeral from his late residence, 122 Front-st., Sunday morning, Dec. 20, at 10 a. m., to Waldheim.

ROBINSON—Mary C., wife of Henry C. Robinson, at her home, 7514 Ellis-av., Dec. 14, at 0:30 p. m. Pittsburg papers please copy.

RANNEY—Suddenly, Dec. 18, Mary A. Ranney. Services at the family residence, 20 S. Francisco-st., Sunday, Dec. 20, at 1:30 p. m.

STRATTON—Dec. 17, 1896, Susie I., beloved daughter of David F. Stratton, of typhoid fever. Funeral services at residence, 67 Avon-pl., Sunday, Dec. 20, at 2:30 p. m. Interment at Mount Vernon, Ill.

SEYMOUR—William Henry, son of H. V. and Gertrude E. Seymour, Dec. 18, of heart disease. Funeral from Church of Our Savior, Fullerton-av., near Clark-st., Sunday, Dec. 20, at 3 o'clock.

WOLFORD—Albert, father of Frank, Charles, Samuel, and Dr. W. H. Wolford, aged 72 years 9 months. Funeral from his late residence, 3702 State-st., Sunday, Dec. 20, at 1:30, by carriages to Oakwoods.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE LUther League of Chicago will hold its regular quarterly business meeting on Monday evening at the Sherman House. It is of the utmost importance that every society in the league should be represented at this meeting, as the nomination of officers for the coming year will be made at this time.

SOCIETY OF ANTHROPOLOGY MEETS AT No. 40 Randolph-st., Le Moyne Bldg., Parlor 2, on Sunday, Dec. 20, at 3 p. m. Dr. Arthur R. Reynolds will speak on "Charity and Charities." Free discussion.

THE SOUTH SIDE HEBREW FREE SCHOOL will give its thirteenth annual ball this evening at South Side Turner Hall.

Hallet & Davis

PIANOS

Sold by the Makers Only

WABASH AV., COR. JACKSON ST.

Suffering Women.

Alas! women do suffer. Why, we often cannot tell, but we know there is one great cause, and that is weakness. The headaches, the depressed feelings, the pains, the discouragements, indeed, almost all the misery has a common cause—weakness. At such times a woman always needs a friend that can be relied upon, and such a friend, for more than twenty years, has been that greatest of all remedies,

Warner's Safe Cure

By its purity and its power it furnishes a prompt relief for women in their hours of need, and if the grateful expressions which come up from the homes of the land about what SAFE CURE has done were printed, they would fill volumes. If you, reader, are a sufferer, can you not take hope from this suggestion?

Large bottle, or new style, smaller one, at your druggists.

HAYMARKET.

HAYMARKET

Continuous Vaudeville—10, 20, 30 Cts. Performances Every Day 12:30 to 10:30

Fred Ballen, Molly Fuller, The American Macs, Frank Latona, Annie Whitney, Montgomery and Stone, Rice and Elmer, James Bingham, Speck Brothers, Leonard and Bernard, Ladell and Alvers, Henry Whyte, The Denvers, Grayson Sisters, Walter Reed, Clever Conkey, Stanley and Scanlon.

PRICES—10, 20, 30—CENTS.

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE

CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.

Johnstone Bennett, S. Miller Kent, Ezra Kendall, Lillie Western, Lawrence & Harrington, Kilroy & Rawson, Charles V. Seamon, George Austin, Hughes & Farron, Allen & Oro, Joseph La Fluer, Mlle. Kamochi, Annie Laughlin, Ferguson Brothers, Mae Britton, Ernie Veronee.

PRICES—10, 20, 30—CENTS.

OLYMPIC

CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.

John Kernell, John and Emma Ray, Johnson & Davenport, George Lorella, Stewart Sisters, Fields & Lewis, Carr & Jordan, Farrell & Taylor, Mlle. Turnour, Ida Russell, The Andersons, The Dawsons, Kitty Mills, George Gale, Leon & Baker, Cloud & Kershaw.

PRICES—10, 20, 30—CENTS.

THE COLISEUM.

Saturday, Dec. 19, at 8 o'clock P. M.

KIOWA, OMAHA, ONEIDA, PUEBLO, SENECA, CHIPPEWA, NEZ-PERCE, TUSCARORA, STOCKBRIDGE

FOOT BALL. CARLISLE INDIANS vs. University of Wisconsin.

PLENTY OF GOOD SEATS AT THE DOOR, $1.00.

Under Auspices of Press Club of Chicago. Tickets at Spalding's.

Band Concert 7 to 8 p. m.; Carlisle Indian Band (25 pieces) and Chicago Journal Newsboys' Band.

AUDITORIUM.

CHICAGO ORCHESTRA

THEODORE THOMAS, Conductor, assisted by the Orchestral Chorus and Hans Bruening, Pianist. BEETHOVEN PROGRAM.

FRIDAY, Dec. 18, 2:30 P. M. SATURDAY, Dec. 19, 8:15 P. M.

Popular prices. Seats on sale at Box Office, Inter-Ocean, and Lyon & Healy's.

AUDITORIUM—Dec. 21st and 23d. Christmastide performances of Handel's Oratorio, the

MESSIAH.

By the Apollo Musical Club, distinguished soloists, and the Chicago Orchestra.

Single tickets on sale at the Auditorium, Inter-Ocean, and Lyon & Healy's.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

HARRY L. HAMLIN.... Manager.

TONIGHT, and Every Night. Matinee Today at 2.

Roland Reed In His Successful Comedy, THE WRONG MR. WRIGHT

Seats now on sale for Christmas Day. Sunday—Last week ROLAND REED.

CLIFFORD'S

GAIETY THEATER

Washington-st., bet. Clark and La Salle. Every Eve. at 8:15. Matinee Today at 2:15.

AT LAST A THEATRICAL NOVELTY IN CHICAGO, DAVID HENDERSON COMP'Y in La Fille de Mme. Angot Finest Comic Opera Company in America. Prices—Best Orchestra Seats, 50c. Others accordingly. MATINEE Saturday AT 2:15.

See the Musical Wonder, MASTER WITTER PEABODY.

PALMER'S Great Northern Theater—Tonight at 8:15.

MISS GEORGIA CAYVAN AND HER CO.

Will Present This Afternoon at 2,

MARY PENNINGTON, SPINSTER.

At a POSTER MATINEE, and Tonight at 8:30, first time in America, G. W. Geoffrey's Three-Act Comedy, VANITY FAIR

Dec. 21—MARTINETTI TANNEHILL COMEDY COMPANY IN "THE NANCY HANKS."

HOPKINS.

HOPKINS

Hopkins Trans-Oceanic Star Specialty Company. ALL BIG ACTS.

New Views Displayed by the MAGNISCOPE. Harry Jackson's Powerful and Sensational Drama,

SIN AND SORROW.

THE NEW TIVOLI.

THE NEW TIVOLI, Wabash-av. & 19th-st.

CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.

GRAND OPENING

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 20th, 2 P. M.

THE KOSTER & BIAL'S OF CHICAGO. DAILY PERFORMANCES AT 2 P. M.

PRICES.................10, 20, 30 CENTS

HOOLEY'S THEATER.

HOOLEY'S—Matinee Today at 2. Tonight promptly at 8.

MR. E. H. SOTHERN In His New Play,

...AN ENEMY TO THE KING...

Special Matinees Christmas and New Year's Day.

THE COLUMBIA—Congratulatory.

TOMORROW NIGHT, Dec. 20—ONE WEEK ONLY.

Everybody's Favorite Comedienne, MAY IRWIN

In the New Comedy Success by John J. McNally, author of "The Widow Jones."

COURTED INTO COURT.

SALE NOW PROGRESSING.

McVICKER'S—40th Year.

Last Day of JOSEPH JEFFERSON.

Matinee at 2—Double Comedy Bill. CRICKET ON THE HEARTH and LEND ME FIVE SHILLINGS.

Tonight at 8—RIP VAN WINKLE.

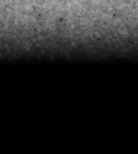
Tomorrow (Sun.) night—"Pudd'nhead Wilson."

SCHILLER—Matinees Daily.

BIONDI

The Hengler Sisters, Colby & Way, Ida Grey Scott, Gilbert & Goldie, 4 Lassards, Arnim & Wagner . . .

All New Views on the . . . . . CINEMATOGRAPHE.



SAM T. JACK'S

Madison-st., near State. Tel. M. 2193. Only Burlesque Show in Chicago. 2 Grand Performances every day, 2 and 8.

Sam T. Jack's Gondolier in The GONDOLIERS. Emma Warde and a host of eyed belles. Prices 10, 20, 3...

PENSION BILLS PASSED.

FIVE OF THEM ARE FAVORABLY ACTED UPON.

House Devotes Its Attention to Thirty-seven Pension and Relief Measures Which Had Been Favorably Reported by the Committee of the Whole—Mrs. Flora Darling's Claim for $5,683 Is Laid on the Table—Dingley and Odell Spar for Points.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 18.—This was private bill day in the House, but most of the session was devoted to the passage of the thirty-seven pension and relief bills favorably acted upon by the Committee of the Whole last Friday. The bill to pay Flora A. Darling, the wife of a Confederate General, $5,683 for Tennessee and Louisiana bank notes taken from her in 1864 while under a flag of truce, which was attacked by Mr. Dalzell last Friday, was laid on the table.

Only five bills were favorably acted upon today. One of them, a bill to refer a claim of Thomas B. Reed, a Pennsylvania soldier during the war, to an unpaid balance of salary to the Court of Claims created some merriment owing to the fact that his name was identical with that of the Speaker of the House. The other bills were to pay the officers and crews of the United States gunboats Kineo and Chocura $12,474 prize money; to pay William B. Isaacs & Co. $16,987, the finding of the Court of Claims; to pay George McAlpin, the sutler of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, $6,906 illegally collected from him; and to repay Mathias Pederson of Spring Valley, Wis., $300 paid by him for a substitute during the war, Pederson not at that time being a citizen of the United States.

At the opening of the House there was a pretty piece of by-play growing out of the presentation of a resolution for some additional employés of the House. The House was in a state of confusion, and Mr. Dingley, the leader of the majority, was catechising Mr. Odell as to the necessity for an increase. When they finished their dialogue Mr. Richardson (Dem., Tenn.) complained that he had not been able to hear what had been said, and he inquired suggestively if the "distinguished leader of the House" had officially announced that the increase was necessary because of the approaching extra session.

Mr. Dingley parried the thrust and replied blandly that he was sorry the confusion had rendered it impossible for the gentleman from Tennessee to understand what he had said. The resolution was defeated.

In the course of the debate on the claim bill Mr. Dingley made a few remarks, protesting against opening the door to old claims. This drew from Mr. Mahon, Chairman of the War Claims committee, an ardent defense of claims unpaid by the government, devoting most of his attention to the justice of the French spoliation and Pennsylvania border war claims. He insisted that claims should be met and decided on their merits and that it was dishonest to plead the statute of limitations against them.

At 5 o'clock the House took a recess until 8 o'clock, the evening session being devoted to the consideration of private pension bills.

MEETING OF PENSION COMMITTEES.

Proposed Amendments to Pickler Bill Are Considered.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 18.—The Senate and House Pension committees held a joint meeting today to consider the proposed amendments to the Pickler pension bill, which passed the House in the last session, and is pending before the Senate. Officers of the G. A. R. and other veterans' organizations addressed the committee, and in advocacy of certain changes making the laws more liberal, which they desire, they asked to have stricken from the bill and enacted as an independent law the first section, which provides that persons otherwise entitled to pensions shall not be disqualified because of prior service in the Confederate army.

They also asked that pension laws shall be construed liberally and claimants not required to furnish proof that excludes all reasonable doubt, but only to establish claims by a fair preponderance of proof; also that all pensions restored after reduction or discontinuance shall date from the reduction or discontinuance; that investigations shall be conducted in the county in which pensioners reside; that, for pension purposes, the rebellion shall be considered closed on Aug. 20, 1866, the date of the Presidential proclamation, instead of July 1, 1865.

A new section is asked that dependent parents of all dead veterans, instead of those who died from wounds received in the service, be pensioned at $8 a month.

TO PRESS ALLABACH PENSION CASE.

Congressman Pickler Wants Other Bills Passed Over President's Veto.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 18.—Representative Pickler of South Dakota, Chairman of the Committee on Invalid Pensions, says that he intends to press forward as rapidly as possible the consideration of the bill granting a pension to Nancy C. Allabach, which the Senate recently passed over the President's veto. Mr. Pickler says he will follow this up by urging the passage of other pension bills which the President vetoed.

During the first session of this Congress six pension bills were disapproved by the President, and subsequent action was taken by Congress in three instances. The Francis E. Hoover bill was passed by both Houses in May, 1896, the Nancy G. Allabach bill received the approval of the Senate, and on Dec. 14 last the House refused to pass over the President's veto a bill pensioning Lydia A. Taft.

The other measures Mr. Pickler desires to press to a vote are those in the interest of Charles E. Jones, Caroline D. Mowatt, and Rachael Patton. These bills will first have to be acted upon by the Invalid Pensions committee before being reported to the House.

PUBLIC BUILDING BILLS REPORTED.

House Committee Approves a Number of Measures.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 18.—The House Committee on Public Buildings voted today to report and place on the House calendar a large number of public building bills which it had practically agreed last session to report. The bills provide for buildings in the following cities:

Cleveland, O.; Pekin, Ill.; Newport, Ky.; Charleston, S. C.; Lebanon, Ky.; Clinton, Ia.; Little Rock, Ark.; Freeport, Ill.; Menominee, Mich.; Hastings, Neb.; Boise, Idaho; Reno, Nev.; Santa Rosa, Cal.; Salt Lake, Utah; Alameda, Cal.; Tacoma, Wash.; Stockton, Cal.; St. Cloud, Minn.; Fergus Falls, Minn.; Brunswick, Ga.; Paris, Ky.; Fulton, Mo.; Shamokin, Pa.; Hopkinsville, Ky.; Bradford, Pa.; Mayfield, Ky.; Lebanon, Pa.; Bowling Green, Ky.; York, Neb.; Woodland, Cal.; Cheyenne, Wyo.; Warsaw, Wis.; Green Bay, Wis.; Grand Haven, Mich.; Kansas City, Kas.; San Diego, Cal.; Talladega, Ala.; Canton, O.; Deadwood, S. D.; Owosso, Mich.; Butte, Mont.; Janesville, Wis.; and Plattsmouth, Neb.; Fresno, Cal.

SENATOR VEST DENIES THE REPORT

Says He Is Not Holding Up Francis' Nomination.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 18.—Senator Vest of Missouri has been considerably annoyed over a report that he is holding up the nomination of Secretary Francis until after the Senatorial election in that State. Referring to the report the Senator said today:

"It is absurd. There is not a Palmer or McKinley Democrat in the Missouri Legislature, and I do not see how Secretary Francis could be a factor in the election of a United States Senator from my State. Besides this, the regular Democrats, who supported Bryan, have a clear majority on joint ballot over all other parties, and I have no opposition in my own party.

"The nomination of Francis was postponed for consideration until after the recess, as were the nominations of all the Palmer or McKinley Democrats."

MONEY IS NEEDED FOR THE NAVY.

Million Dollars Required to Get Ships at the Navy-Yard Ready for Sea.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 18.—A deficiency of $1,000,000 exists in the amount estimated for the naval establishment during the present fiscal year. Practically all the money available for the service on July 1 last has been expended in preparing the navy for a threatening emergency growing out of foreign complications, and already the construction bureaus have asked for $500,000 to enable it to keep ships in repair until the next annual bill is passed. The steam engineering bureau ask for $250,000 and the equipment and other bureaus are also short of money. It was stated at the department today that there would be no cessation of work, and that until every ship in the New York yard is ready for a cruise the force would be kept working full hours and no discharges made.

The records show that for the last three months the navy has had employed at the New York yard 2,000 men, nearly all of whom have been engaged in getting ships of Admiral Bunce's fleet ready for sea. Admiral Brown, at Norfolk, has employed 1,700 men on work there, and the commandant of the Mare Island yard has carried the same number on his pay-rolls. While work after Jan. 1 will be lighter, the department expects to retain the present force at all yards if the money holds out, and if it is necessary to lay off some men they will be recalled to service immediately when the annual bill passes Congress.

In the recent lively preparations the necessity of keeping the navy yards at all times up to their full working power has been impressed upon the officials, who realize for the first time that it is a difficult task to get a great fleet on a war footing. The navy has also discovered that the annual sums authorized for repairing ships and keeping them in commission is far short of that required, and that hereafter the estimates must be on a more liberal scale if the fleets are to be maintained on a war basis, as they have been since the early autumn.

Secretary Herbert will ask that the deficiency in the navy be covered at once, so that there shall be no delay in commissioning ships at Mare Island and in getting to sea those now under repairs at New York.

WILL NOT CHARGE HIGHER RATES.

Hotelkeepers Deny Report They Will Take Advantage of Inauguration.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 18.—The Inaugural committee is annoyed at reports that Washington hotels would take advantage of the expected crowds on the 4th of March to charge exorbitant rates. Chairman Bell of the committee said today:

"I have caused diligent inquiry to be made of the different hotels, and I find the story to be absolutely untrue. So far as I can find no hotel proposes to charge more than the usual rates at such times."

Applications were today received by the Inaugural committee from the Washington Infantry of Pittsburg and the Essex Marching club of Newark, N. J., for quarters and positions in the parade.

WANTS PART OF FREEDMAN'S FUNDS.

President of Wilberforce University Addresses House Committee.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 18.—The House Committee on Military Affairs today listened to a statement by the Rev. Samuel T. Mitchell, the President of Wilberforce University, in Ohio, who asks that the government appropriate $150,000 from unclaimed funds in the Freedman's Bureau for the use of that institution. There is a fund of $230,000 to the credit of the bureau on the Treasury books representing sums due to colored veterans, but of the relation which has never been claimed. Various educational and charitable institutions for negroes are endeavoring to secure appropriations for this sum.

WANTS PERMANENT EPIDEMIC LAW.

Cleveland Physician Addresses House Committee on Commerce.

Washington, Dec. 18.—Dr. L. B. Tuckerman of Cleveland addressed the House Committee on Commerce today as a representative of the Ohio State Medical Society, in advocacy of a bill introduced at the request of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce for a medical examination of immigrants at ports of embarkation. He presented statistics to show that more deaths result from consumption and other ordinary diseases than from so-called epidemics. The bill proposes to make permanent the inspections which the President is empowered to enforce during epidemics.

Congressman Forfeits His Bail Money.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 18.—Representative Miles Crowley of Texas today forfeited $5 collateral deposited by him in the police station last night as security for his appearance in police court today to answer a charge of disorderly conduct growing out of his alleged rough handling of an old woman organ grinder.

House Committee Hears Delegation.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 18.—The House Committee on Rivers and Harbors today heard the same delegation which appeared before the Senate Committee on Commerce yesterday in favor of an appropriation for the improvement of the South Pass of the Mississippi River.

China Accepts Sea Rules.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 18.—A cablegram received from United States Minister Denby at Pekin today states that China has accepted the rules for the prevention of collisions at sea.

PRAISE THE LAD'S DETECTIVE SKILL.

Central Police Station Men Commend George Bechtel for Tracing His Runaway Brother.

George Bechtel, 14 years old, No. 317 North avenue, was heartily commended yesterday by Capt. Elliott and many of his men for a neat piece of detective work.

John Bechtel, 19 years of age, a brother of the little detective, ran away from home last April and left the city. Hoping he would return his father did not report the matter to the police until two weeks ago. George saw his brother on the street yesterday and followed him to No. 59 Washington street, where he learned he was employed as a press feeder.

Without alarming the runaway the boy told Capt. Elliott of the result of his search, and Detective Murnane brought the runaway to the police station. Here he announced his willingness to go home and said he was only awaiting the time when he could accumulate some money.

SUPPOSED LIFE RAFT IS SIGHTED.

Story of a Wreck Mayhap Connected with Timbers Dashed Against the Thirty-ninth Street Breakwater.

What looked like a life raft, was dashed against the breakwater at Thirty-ninth street yesterday afternoon by the gale that blew from the northeast.

The raft was ten feet square, with what seemed to be the companion stairs of a schooner, lashed to its upper side, apparently to give a foothold above the waves. The raft was nearly buried in the long swells and no name nor any indication of where it had come from was visible.

The stump of a mast, seemingly designed as a signal pole, was lashed to the stairs, and ends of rope could be seen dragging from the raft. From its construction the planks might have been part of a schooner's main deck.

When last seen the raft was working south in the breakers and being broken up.

MOVE TO END CROSSING BLOCKADES.

Property-Owners Around Forty-sixth and Wright Streets Adopt a New Plan Against Offending Roads.

An effort is being made by the property-owners in the vicinity of Forty-sixth and Wright streets to clear the crossing of the freight trains which constantly blockade it. The tracks are owned by the Chicago & Western Indiana and the Pennsylvania railroads, but are used by the Wabash and several other lines.

It is charged by the property-owners that it has been a custom of the railroads to use the tracks at that point as a yard.

Last week the property-owners began action for damages in the name of the people against the railroad companies under a special statute relative to blockading crossings. The proceeding was begun before Justice Everett and was non-suited on Thursday on account of a technical error. A new suit will be started at once.

Hunters Encounter a Ferocious Lynx.

Defiance, O., Dec. 18.—[Special.]—While hunting rabbits near here yesterday William Powells and Henry Thierson encountered a full-grown Canadian lynx, which put up a desperate fight, killing both their dogs and badly lacerating a boy's arm and face before being killed.

ALLERTON OUT FOR VOTES

DECIDES TO OPEN HIS SENATORIAL HEADQUARTERS TODAY.

Secretary William P. Williams of the Union League Club Declares the Chicagoan Has Enough Friends in the State and Cook County to Give Him a Good Showing on the First Caucus Ballot—Will Make a Hot Fight.

Samuel W. Allerton has entered the race for United States Senator from Illinois. He announced his candidacy yesterday. He will open headquarters today in his offices in the Old Colony Building, Van Buren and Dearborn streets. He will conduct a lively campaign.

The announcement was made yesterday afternoon by William P. Williams, Secretary of the Union League club, who says he is one of Mr. Allerton's many friends who have urged him to make the fight. However, he will not have charge of the campaign, and for the present it has not been announced who will plan and have charge of Mr. Allerton's prospective battles. But it is known that he is determined to make from this on an energetic canvass, and that he counts on the assurances of support he has received from country members to make a formidable showing on the first ballots in the legislative caucus.

Country Members for Allerton.

Mr. Williams said: "Mr. Allerton has been influenced to take this step largely by the pressure that has been brought to bear upon him by members of the Legislature from the country. He has had the matter under consideration for some time. After consulting a number of his friends he has been persuaded that the demand for his candidacy is a strong one.

"On this account he has made up his mind to make the run, and tomorrow he will open up headquarters in the Old Colony Building.

"I will not say just where Mr. Allerton's greatest strength is, except that it is in a general way among the country members. There is no doubt that a great many will come to his support; just who I cannot say. But he has also received promises of support from Cook County members, and he will have a great many friends, who, having advised him to take this step, will give him their best assistance. He is certainly in this fight in earnest, and will stay in it to the finish."

When asked whether the Union League club had had any part in putting Mr. Allerton forward, Mr. Williams said:

"The Union League club has had nothing to do with Mr. Allerton's candidacy, and I may say that its members, for the most part, will be as much surprised to learn of his announcement as any one. Neither has the anti-Madden committee had a hand in it. Mr. Allerton is simply doing what his friends all over the State seem to demand."

SENATOR-MAKERS FLEE THE SCENE

Country Members Go Home Without Indorsing Madden's Candidacy.

Yesterday proved an exception to the rule respecting the makers of United States Senators and legislators. They were out in force on Thursday, and, in fact, on every other day. The country men went home night before last and the rotunda of the Great Northern was deserted, so far as politicians were concerned, except as to some of the regulars who are there day after day. The heads of messes kept themselves aloof from the hotel. John R. Tanner went to Springfield in the morning, and even Judge Bailey D. Dawson was free to admit that the day was uneventful and barren so far as news was concerned.

The tenor of small talk was to the effect that the Cook County machine wasn't in the best condition imaginable, and as evidence of intended desertion attention was called to the fact that the meeting of the State Central committee was allowed to pass by without an open declaration for Mr. Madden. This was construed as a confession of weakness or an absence of agreement in the premises.

The Senatorial caucus is not more than a month away and the men who are to make the selection of a party candidate are just as much in the dark as to the machine's intentions as ever.

It was stated on good authority that the machinists tried on Thursday to round up some of the country members in Madden's interest. This work was attempted secretly, supposedly plastic material being chosen for the purpose. The statement was made that the men who were approached entered violent protests against Mr. Madden, and declared they wouldn't vote for him in the caucus. The country men said they were willing to give the Senatorship to Cook, but they couldn't go Madden. One Senator said his people were so incensed over the matter that he dare not face his constituents in case he obeyed the behests of the machine.

Senator Cullom is coming in evidence in the fight now, and it is understood he has been asked to come out during the holidays and confer with his legislative friends as to what should be done. It was hinted that Senator Dwyer had gone to Lorimer in Washington to tell the Congressman that it was all up with the machine. Dwyer is expected home Monday, and it is said Senator Cullom may be with him.

W. J. BRYAN IS COMING TO CHICAGO.

No Public Demonstration on His Arrival Has Been Suggested.

William J. Bryan will leave Lincoln, Neb., in a day or two for Chicago for a brief visit, reaching here on Monday morning. President-elect McKinley will be in the city on Monday, but it is not thought likely that he will meet Mr. Bryan. So far as known no reception is to be given Mr. Bryan while here. His coming is known to few and a public demonstration has not been suggested.

CLEAN SWEEP OF THE UNDERLINGS.

New Secretary of State of Iowa Has Friends of His Own.

Des Moines, Ia., Dec. 18.—[Special.]—The announcement by Secretary of State Dobson that A. E. Shipley of Marshalltown would succeed Capt. Frank Landers as Clerk of the Executive Council has caused great dissatisfaction among the members. The council is composed of the Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, and Treasurer, and has practical charge of all affairs concerning the movements of the machinery of State government.

Capt. Landers has been clerk for eight or ten years, and has been looked upon as authority in the details of railway assessments, and much of the other work of the council. Gov. Drake said tonight that while they recognized the fact that the Secretary of State had the right to appoint the clerk of the council yet they had several weeks ago united in a letter to Mr. Dobson requesting that Capt. Landers be retained in the position. Auditor McCarthy is outspoken in his opposition to the proposed action of the new Secretary of State. He says the custom of late years has been for the Secretary of State to report to the council a man for clerk, and then the council confirms his nomination by vote.

By reason of his experience and ability he said Capt. Landers was an invaluable man in that position. He had all the details of the work thoroughly in hand, and especially in matters pertaining to the supervision of building and loan associations and the assessment of railways his assistance was of great advantage, and it would be impossible for a new man to become as efficient in years. He admitted that under the present law the Secretary of State could appoint the clerk of the council, but he added very expressively: "The council has to fix his salary."

Mr. Dobson visited the Secretary's office this afternoon, and gave it out that of all the employés even down to janitor only H. J. Bennett, Superintendent of the Supply Department, would be permanently retained.

Ex-Deputy Secretary Byrkitt will be a candidate for Secretary of the Senate. D. E. Davidson, Deputy State Treasurer, will also have to go Jan. 1, to give place to Frank Herriott, son of the State Treasurer, who will be appointed deputy. Mr. Davidson will also be a candidate for Secretary of the Senate.

DR. HECKTOEN IS MENTIONED.

Reported a Candidate for Superintendent of Illinois Eastern Hospital.

Kankakee, Ill., Dec. 18.—[Special.]—Dr. Ludwig Hecktoen has been mentioned as a candidate for Superintendent of the Illinois Eastern Hospital. He has held various professional offices under the State and municipal governments and has an annual income of something like $3,500. Dr. Hecktoen is well known to the older employés of the Kankakee institution. His friends here do not believe he would accept the superintendency.

There is talk among Assemblymen of prominence of a judicial redistricting of the State outside of Cook County. Since 1870 the judicial districts have been unchanged. Many counties have increased in population to such an extent the districts are too large. The proposed changes are to be made this winter.

Bourke Cockran Would Not Accept.

Upper Sandusky, O., Dec. 18.—[Special.]—A letter received here by Editor Cuneo indicates that all mention of W. Bourke Cockran's name for Ambassador to Italy under McKinley's administration has been unwarranted. Mr. Cockran says neither circumstances nor inclination would permit him to accept any position in the diplomatic service, even in the unlikely event of one being offered to him.

Kentucky Senator Reported Dying.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 18.—[Special.]—State Senator James, Republican, is dying. His death would prevent the election of a Republican Senator.

Official Vote of North Dakota.

Bismarck, N. D., Dec. 18.—The official vote of North Dakota is as follows: McKinley, 26,335; Bryan, 20,636; Levering, 358.

PACIFIC LOAN WILL MAKE A CONTEST.

President Kochersperger Says the Association Is Solvent and Will Oppose a Receiver.

President D. H. Kochersperger of the Pacific Loan and Homestead Association, against which proceedings to have a receiver appointed were begun on Thursday, said yesterday the association would certainly contest the matter, and successfully, he thought.

He said the trouble was caused by four people who hold altogether only about $1,000 worth of stock, and their applications for withdrawal would have been granted and taken care of if they had proceeded in a legal manner. He said a month's notice did not carry with it the right to withdraw all the money invested at the expiration of that period. He said the association was in a solvent condition, but owing to real estate holdings, upon which it was difficult to realize at present, it was not prepared to meet the demands upon it except by taking advantage of the rights which the law gave it.

The association was reorganized last summer, at which time D. H. Kochersperger was elected President. Previous to that time J. N. Buchanan was President and De Witt C. Butts Secretary, a position which he nominally holds now.

Originally Mr. Butts took from the association such land as it came into possession of through foreclosure proceedings. He became financially embarrassed, however, and the association was compelled to take a considerable amount of property off his hands.

In the petition filed by Attorney Leonard Goodwin in behalf of the plaintiffs, it is charged that Butts is indebted to the association in the sum of $180,000, and large sums have been loaned on second mortgages. It is further charged that withdrawing stockholders are being paid in the five assets of the association, leaving little to the stockholders.

James H. Gilbert, Vice-President of the association, who holds $26,000 worth of stock, said yesterday he had every confidence in the sconess of the association. James W. Ellsworth, President of the Union National Bank, is one of the creditors.

PARDONED BARELY IN TIME TO DIE.

Mrs. Ballington Booth Secures the Release of a Converted Convict, but It Comes Too Late.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 18.—[Special.]—"The pardon came too late," said Mrs. Ballington Booth tonight, referring to S. O. Speed, the Salvation Army convert released from the Maryland penitentiary today.

"The poor fellow is dying of Bright's disease and members of the army are tonight praying at his bedside in the hospital to which he was removed from the prison."

Mrs. Booth became interested in the young man when he was serving a term in Sing Sing. He told her he wanted to lead a better life. As soon as he was released from Sing Sing he was arrested for forgery committed in Baltimore, convicted, and sentenced to three years in the Maryland penitentiary. He wrote to Mrs. Booth and she made several visits to Baltimore in his behalf. He became converted and registered a vow with her to join the Salvation Army and spend his life in its religious work if she obtained his pardon.

Mrs. Booth then went to Annapolis and interceded with Gov. Lowndes. The parties interested in the conviction of the man signed the petition for his pardon. Last week the Governor signed the pardon, to take effect today. Mrs. Booth telegraphed to Speed from Chicago that she would pass through Baltimore today and that he should meet her at the station and go on to New York, where she would place him in an editorial position on the War Cry.

He was released on time, but was too ill to meet Mrs. Booth. When her train reached Wilmington she wired to him to know why he had failed to join her here. A message was sent to her that he was critically ill and she took the next train back to Baltimore, had him removed to the hospital, and will see that he receives every care and attention. He can live but a few hours.

WILD SHOTS DISTURB TWO JUSTICES.

Sessions of the Courts of Bauer and Campbell Are Interrupted by Revolvers Fired in a Hallway.

While Justices Waldemar Bauer and Robert L. Campbell were trying cases in their respective court-rooms at No. 1159 West North avenue on Thursday evening two unknown men entered the hallway which separates the court-rooms and fired two shots into the ceiling. What their motive was in firing the shots the Justices are unable to say, but they believe it was the prank of some intoxicated men bent on creating a disturbance. If they had desired to shoot any one they could have done so, for the doors were open. The firing of the shots had the effect of causing a small panic among the spectators and court officers. The men, after doing the shooting, ran west in North avenue to the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad tracks, where they disappeared. C. D. Kloprath, a constable in Justice Campbell's court, and several other men followed the fugitives. Kloprath once was close behind them and called upon them to stop. They replied that they would not do so and requested Kloprath to follow them into a convenient alley if he wanted a dose of lead. He refrained and reported the incident to the West North Avenue Police Station.

WILL CLOSE THE CONFUCIAN TEMPLE.

Wong Chin Foo Temporarily Abandons the Services There While He Goes Away Lecturing.

Wong Chin Foo will temporarily suspend his missionary operations in Chicago. The temple at Kimball Hall will be closed tomorrow, but services will be resumed in a few weeks, when it is hoped that the sacred decorations will be ready.

"I shall not be able to preach this Sunday," said Wong Chin Foo yesterday, "as I am at present overburdened with work. I have just made numerous engagements in other cities for the preaching of the moral teachings of Confucius, and am also engaged in the preparation of several magazine articles on Confucianism. Next week I shall lecture at Jackson, Mich., before the Unitarian societies of that city, at the special request of the Mayor. After that I shall begin a lecture tour in the chief cities of Illinois.

"I hope soon to have coadjutors in my work at Chicago, to conduct services at the temple during my absences. My work as attorney of the society which purposes to institute reforms in China is also diverting considerable of my attention. I am receiving the hearty cooperation of many Americans. I do not feel that any sacrifice which I can make for either China or the United States is too great."

Health Is Preferable to Wealth.

How can you obtain both? By getting new blood, which fortifies you against diseases. Silsbee's Peptonized Iron and Mangan makes new and healthy blood. Sold by druggists.

RUSH TO SEE M'KINLEY.

WILLIAM E. MASON BEGINS IT JUST AFTER BREAKFAST.

Then Comes a Troop of Friends and Officeseekers, Some of Whom See the President-Elect—Many Women Among the Callers—Goes to Evanston for a Twenty-four Hours' Visit with C. G. Dawes—Serenade by the Students.

When President-elect McKinley had finished his 8 o'clock breakfast yesterday morning and had settled down in the McWilliams library to smoke a cigar the doorbell rang with a jerk. A policeman started to open the door and somebody on the inside exclaimed:

"Why, there is Mr. Mason."

Then the door was opened quickly and William E. Mason was ushered into the library without the formality of seading in his card.

Mr. Mason was almost the first caller the President-elect had yesterday. He remained at the McWilliams residence a half hour. Then he gave way to a rush of officeseekers and acquaintances, the former for the most part failing to get in. As on the day before, three-fourths of Mr. McKinley's callers were women. In most instances they were admitted. At 11 o'clock Mr. and Mrs. McKinley and their host went for a drive in Michigan avenue. At 3 o'clock he gave the place-hunters the slip and went to Evanston for a twenty-four hours' visit with Charles G. Dawes of the Republican Campaign committee.

Calhoun and Others Call.

Not long after William E. Mason had taken his departure from the McWilliams residence, W. J. Calhoun stepped from a cab and rang the bell. C. U. Gordon and John G. McWilliams, a brother of Capt. Lafayette McWilliams, who lives near by in Lake avenue, made short calls.

D. H. Dean, who the day before had tried to give Mr. McKinley advice on his Cabinet appointments, showed up just before noon with another letter. He went away smiling when the policeman told him he would deliver the letter for him and so save him the trouble.

When Mr. and Mrs. McKinley and Capt. McWilliams returned from their drive they found dozens of cards and callers, and the receiving of the latter went on till after 2 o'clock.

Then Mr. McKinley started to pack up for the trip to Evanston. His clean handkerchiefs and a box of cigars were stuffed together into an ancient-looking satchel about as big as a reticule and which, according to Capt. Heisand, was twenty years old.

The Captain finished the packing up and when it was completed the President-elect, standing at the foot of the stairs, called out:

"Say, Captain, don't forget to give me my Loyal Legion button to wear."

Small Boy Makes a Call.

While the linen and the cigars were being put away there was a ring at the door bell, and a 3-year-old boy, with a wide linen collar and his hair newly combed, handed in his card. It read:

HAROLD TIPTON FRASER,
No. 4303 Oakenwald avenue.

"Ith he in?" lisped the small boy in a tremulous whisper.

Master Fraser was told "Yes" and was shown to the parlor, where he gazed in wonder at the next President till the latter had left the house for the 3 o'clock Northwestern train.

At the Northwestern station many people shook hands with Mr. McKinley, and almost every commuter on the train contrived to pass through the car where he sat with Capt. Heistand.

Two grinning colored men were among the first of the Evanstonians to recognize the President-elect when he left the train. He raised his hat and bowed to them, and the two men burst into a loud guffaw of delight.

Met by Mr. Dawes.

Charles G. Dawes, whose guest Mr. McKinley was to be, was at the Northwestern station with his coachman and a shining new trap when the train arrived. Mr. McKinley and Capt. Heistand took the rear seat, and the rig was driven at a rapid rate down past the City Hall in the direction of Mr. Dawes' home, No. 1632 Sheridan road. Whenever any one stopped to look Mr. McKinley lifted his hat, and finally the action became so mechanical that he continued to raise his hat when no one was looking.

Mr. Dawes' home is a few rods from the beach, and during Mr. McKinley's twenty-four-hours' visit there will be little to disturb him beside the wash of the waves.

Shortly after reaching the Dawes residence Mr. McKinley and the ever-present Captain went driving with his host and hostess up the lake shore and then through the residence streets. Sometimes he was recognized and sometimes he was not. When he was he bowed.

As one Evanstonian expressed it: "We are quiet people up here, and don't demonstrate much."

Campaign Souvenirs Are Thick.

Most of the afternoon was spent in the Dawes parlors, chatting with the host and hostess. On the wall opposite the President-elect a big picture of Mark Hanna, in a heavy gilt frame, beamed down on the group, and under the picture hung an American flag covered with campaign buttons, souvenirs of the recent battle.

A few neighbors who were not looking for jobs dropped in for a few minutes, and others came during the evening.

During the dinner hour a Northwestern University student rang up the Dawes telephone and asked if the President-elect was averse to a student serenade.

"Tell them 'Of course not,'" said Mr. McKinley, "but there is to be no speech."

The hour for the serenade was set for 9 o'clock, and at that hour a crowd of students surrounded the house and sang patriotic songs and college airs, and subsequently all shook hands with the future President.

Mr. McKinley and Capt. Heistand probably will return to Chicago early this evening, to spend Sunday at the McWilliams residence.

WINTER WHEAT IN GOOD CONDITION.

Abstract of Reports to the Ohio State Board of Agriculture.

Columbus, O., Dec. 18.—[Special.]—Reports to the Ohio State Board of Agriculture show winter wheat to be in excellent condition. The area of wheat sown for the harvest of next year is estimated to be 6 per cent less in amount than the area seeded in the fall of 1895, though the total acreage is more than was actually harvested the present year, for the reason that about 11 per cent of the wheat seeded in the fall of 1895 was plowed up the following spring. The temperate weather that has so far prevailed has been a distinct source of strength to the wheat, as there has been but little hard freezing and alternate thawing to pull the roots out of the ground. The condition of soil at the time of seeding was generally good, the average date of seeding being a little late, on account of fear of the Hessian fly, that worked at the wheat sown early. The late sown is a little backward, but conditions generally are favorable to a good crop. The absence of snow over a great area of the State would have been a bad thing for the growing crop, except for the favorable weather.

PAYS $60,000 FOR A DOWN-TOWN LOT

Thomas Keeley Adds to His Holdings in Michigan Avenue.

Benjamin Rosenberg has sold for Julia M. Ray and B. F. Ray to Thomas Keeley the lot, 24x131 feet, at No. 47 Michigan avenue for $60,000. Mr. Keeley, who is President of the Keeley Brewing company, held the lot under a ninety-nine years' lease at $5,000 a year. It was sold on a 5 per cent basis. Mr. Keeley is the owner of the corner of South Water street, immediately adjoining the lot sold, and owns also the seven-story building covering the entire forty-eight feet frontage. Mr. Rosenberg has negotiated a twenty-year lease of this property to E. B. Millar & Co., and the building, now a hotel, will be remodeled.

Ship Diseased Hogs to the Cities.

Ottumwa, Ia., Dec. 18.—Many hogs are dying from cholera in the vicinity of Blakesburg, this county, and men are going through the country buying the carcasses. It is said they are shipping the diseased meat to the larger cities.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
MAPLE LEAF ROUTE
THE VERY LATEST PULLMAN PRODUCTIONS IN COMPARTMENT AND DRAWING ROOM SLEEPING CARS
Between CHICAGO and Dubuque, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Des Moines, St. Joseph and Kansas City
Tickets at 113 Adams Street and Depot, Harrison Street and Fifth Avenue.

HANAN'S FINE SHOES
for both MEN and WOMEN unequaled in quality, perfect in fit, faultless in styles. Custom shoe makers imitate them for $14.00. Our prices $5, $6, $7. Send for illustrated catalogue.
ABSOLUTELY THE BEST.
SOLD IN CHICAGO ONLY BY
De Muth & Co. 217-219 and 150 State st.

THE BEST PIANO HAS NEVER BEEN MADE.
The underlying principles and generally accepted theories of modern piano building emanate primarily and to the greatest extent from the house of CHICKERING.
Pianoforte construction in its various phases has attained its greatest development at the hands of
CHICKERING & SONS.
Results of the most artistic value are demonstrated to the highest degree in the modern
CHICKERING PIANOS
These are facts that cannot be successfully disputed.
Chickering Pianos are represented in Chicago by
CLAYTON F. SUMMY CO., - - 220 Wabash-av.
Gabler, Marshall & Wendell, and Foster Pianos.
MUSIC PUBLISHERS AND IMPORTERS.

ALTGELD ISSUES MORE PARDONS.

Thomas Leahy, Convicted of an Assault to Kill, Given His Freedom.

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 18.—[Special.]—Gov. Altgeld today granted the following pardons and commutations of sentences:

To Vincent Brogowiez of Chicago, a commutation of sentence to three and one-half years. Brogowiez was convicted in March, 1895, of burglary, and sentenced to seven years at Joliet. The application for pardon was signed by many prominent Poles of Chicago.

A pardon to Charles Werner of Chicago, who was given an indeterminate sentence in the Cook County Criminal Court in May, 1896, for burglary.

To Thomas Leahy, who was sentenced from Cook County in May, 1895, for eleven years for an assault to kill, a commutation to two and one-half years, which releases Leahy next spring. Leahy was one of a gang of burglars who held up and robbed one Meyer, a saloonkeeper at Clinton and Mather streets, in July, 1894. The Governor says Leahy is innocent.

A pardon to William H. Schmidt of Carlinville, who was fined $100 and sentenced to the State prison in September, 1895, for wife abandonment. The Governor states that Schmidt cannot pay the fine, and, besides, Schmidt and his wife have become reconciled.

Los Angeles in Seventy-two Hours.

The California Limited, via Santa Fé route. Swift, safe, and luxurious.

Every Day
Is a round in your ladder of life! You know how many steps you have climbed—but how many are there left?
Do you know that your life depends on your supply of health, and do you realize that tired feelings and other symptoms of weakness are nature's warnings?
If so, remember that strength is restored by the prompt use of
Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey.
Invaluable as a stimulant and tonic, appetizer and general health-builder. A boon to thousands of weary men and women who lack energy and ambition. The stimulative nourishment contained in the pure malt has a wonderfully beneficial effect in consumption and all other wasting diseases. It quickens the circulation, and acts as a sure cure and preventive for coughs, colds, the grip and pneumonia.

THIS IS A LEADER.

Solid Oak Curtain Desk,
No. 48, 4 feet long, 3 feet 10 inches high, 2 feet 6 inches deep.
$11.00
Our own manufacture. Only a limited number left for sale.
While securing this modern low priced desk, examine our stock of desks, chairs, and general office furniture of the highest grade; also bank and office fixtures from the best and latest designs. Estimates furnished on any designs.
THE Brunswick-Balke-Collender COMPANY.
263-265 Wabash-av., Chicago, Ill.
Telephone Main-Express 220.

RADWAY'S PILLS.
Purely vegetable, mild, and reliable. Cause perfect Digestion, complete absorption, and healthy regularity. For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases.
LOSS OF APPETITE, SICK HEADACHE, INDIGESTION, BILIOUSNESS, TORPID LIVER, DYSPEPSIA.
PERFECT DIGESTION will be accomplished by taking Radway's Pills. By their ANTI-BILIOUS properties they stimulate the liver in the secretion of the bile and its discharge through the biliary ducts. These pills, in doses of from two to four, will quickly reinstate the action of the liver and free the patient from these disorders. One or two of Radway's Pills, taken daily by those subject to bilious pains and torpidity of the liver, will keep the system regular and secure healthy digestion.
Price, 25c per box. Sold by all druggists.
RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm-st., New York.

READY FOR THE GAME.

INDIANS AND WISCONSIN FOOTBALL TEAMS ARRIVE FOR THE CONTEST.

Carlisle Eleven and Its Band Visit Points of Interest, Including the Board of Trade, Stock Exchange, Chicago Athletic Association, the Auditorium, and End by Calling at the South Side Clubs—Players Are in the Pink of Condition.

A band of Indians, forty-five strong, stepped from a Pennsylvania sleeper at the Union depot yesterday morning. Stoically they stood with their nondescript luggage and nickel instruments until W. G. Thompson, who holds the high office of disciplinarian in the Indian Industrial School at Carlisle, gave them their marching orders.

The dusky aggregation filed silently to the coach that awaited them outside and the spectators wondered. These were said to be the football players who are to meet the University of Wisconsin team this evening, but according to all precedent football players should enter a town with ear-splitting yells. They should behave themselves as rightful owners of the better part of the sphere. It is probable that no one would have believed that this was really the mission of these modest and circumspect redskins, had not the giants, Pierce and Metoxen, been present. They towered up above the other passengers and looked every inch of their six-foot-one.

The men on the team with the substitutes—nineteen in all—are reinforced by a band of twenty-five pieces. At almost every stopping place in the long tramp which Ike Fleming led them yesterday Director Dennison Wheelock led the dusky musicians through the intricacies of "King Cotton" or some other popular composition.

Trip Through the City.

A Columbia coach bore the crowd from the station to the Palmer House by the way of the Press club rooms. After the formalities at the clerk's desk had been gone through with a break was made for the breakfast rooms, where real savage appetites were appeased in course of time.
fast rooms, where real savage appetites were appeased in course of time.

The hotel register shows the names of one paleface and forty-four redskins, as follows:

W. G. Thompson, disciplinarian.	Isaac Seneca,
Delos Lonewolf,	Thaddeus Redwater,
Frank Hudson,	Frank Scott,
Jacob Jameson,	George Shelafo,
Bemus Pierce,	Chester Smith,
Jonas Metoxen,	Martin Wheelock,
Artie Miller,	Daniel Morrison,
Jonas Mitchell,	C. W. Thunder,
Hawley Pierce,	David McFarland,
Edw. Rogers,	Amos Reed,

In the band are:

Dennison Wheelock, Director.	Mathew Johnson,
	Corbett Lawyer,
George Wolfe,	Harry Lamison,
Joseph Adams,	Thomas Marshall,
Josiah Archiquette,	Louis McDonald,
James Arquette,	George Northrop,
Frank Cajune,	Caspar Peters,
Joseph Craig,	Wilbur Peters,
Robert Depoe,	Harrison Printup,
W. Gansworth,	Levi St. Cyr,
Benjamin Hardison,	John Webster,
Abram Isaac,	James R. Wheelock.

See the Board of Trade.

When breakfast was finished it was almost noon, and the coach carried its load to the Board of Trade. A little flurry was agitating the wheat pit when the Carlisle students entered the private gallery. The hoarse cries of excited traders rose to the rafters and men threw their hands here and there in insane fashion.

The redskin who plays the big bass horn looked down upon the turbulent scene with interest. He longed for an opportunity to join in the free-for-all. Lone Wolf contemptuously hissed, "The savages!" and big Metoxin shook his head sadly. "Too bad, too bad!" he whispered.

It was in vain that the traders, when a lull came, called for music. The red men left in a hurry and found more congenial surroundings at the Stock Exchange.

An enthusiastic broker threw a new pigskin at the crowd as it entered, and Wheelock returned the ball. The game grew so lively in a moment that no detailed account can be given of the punts and passes. When the present aspect of Atchison stock had been examined and the change in bank clearings noted the band played.

Joseph Townsend all this while was aching to try the strength of the Pennsylvania students. He has boxed with honor at the C. A. A. and is accounted no child. The man he was looking for was the famous Metoxin, but he found Bemus Pierce first. In an affectionate way he embraced the big fellow below the knees, and the next moment was on his back. It was only a simple movement of the leg that put him there, but he did not again seek to test the red men's physical power.

The students entered into the spirit of the fun, and pleasant smiles took the place of the sober looks of the morning. With a right hearty will they sang the hymn, "America."

Give the Carlisle Yell.

As they left the room they gave forth one of the most remarkable college yells ever heard. The peculiar qualities of the Indian voice change the innocent syllables into the semblance of a war whoop.

Lo-lee—Who are we!
Lo-lee—Who are we!
Lo-lee—Who are we?
Indians.
Car-l-i-s-l-e!

The coach next drew up before the Chicago Athletic Association club-house, and the doors of every floor were thrown open to the visitors. Prof. Robinson went patiently from racquet courts to swimming pool and showed all the fine points of the C. A. A. equipment. The gymnasium and pools were the most fascinating of the sights and with regret could the young chieftains be drawn away from the seductive punching bag and the 100-pound dumbbell.

While Charlie Thorne swam a fast half mile for the benefit of the visitors the braves walked about uneasily, chafing under the formality which kept them from plunging in with their clothes on.

When dinner had been eaten at the Palmer House the boys went out for a walk, seeking the pasture trails of the city, or read newspapers in the corridors.

Practice on Marshall Field.

Mr. Thompson and Capt. Pierce went out to the big school on the Midway and arranged with Coach Stagg for the use of Marshall Field for practice this afternoon. They also secured the services of Trainer Max Beutner for the day and evening. After consultation with Stagg Mr. Thompson announced as his choices for officials Everts Wrenn for umpire and Frank Gould for referee.

In the evening the band played in the Palmer House rotunda, at the Auditorium, and in the Hamilton club. At the latter place Mr. Thompson spoke a few words about his school and the sudden awakening in athletics there. The Carlisle men have been playing football for only three years, and this is the first year that they have had a coach. Their record has been satisfactory and a better team will be out next year.

The Carlisle men have played some of the strongest Eastern teams this season and were shut out from scoring by only Harvard and Pennsylvania. Harvard's four points were made on a fluke.

The schedule of the season is as follows:

Carlisle vs. Dickinson College	28— 6
Carlisle vs. Duquesne A. C. of Pittsburg	18— 0
Carlisle vs. Princeton	6—21
Carlisle vs. Yale	6—12
Carlisle vs. Harvard	0— 4
Carlisle vs. U. of Penn	0—21
Carlisle vs. U. of Cincinnati	28— 0
Carlisle vs. State College of Penn	48— 5
Carlisle vs. Brown	12—24

Wisconsin Team Arrives.

The Wisconsin eleven arrived at 6 o'clock last night, and went at once to the Victoria Hotel. The team is in fine condition, and Capt. Richards and others of the team expressed their confidence in winning the game. O'Dea may not go into the game, and this fact is lamented by the Badgers. Despite the favorable reports sent out from Madison his arm is still weak, and if he plays it will be for a short time, and Capt. Richards will stay in at full back. Capt. Richards said if he played at all it would be at his old place at full back or as half should O'Dea be tried.

A large delegation of the Wisconsin students will leave Madison today to arrive tonight in time for the game, and another delegation will come from Milwaukee. A number of Michigan and Illinois students will also attend.

The lineup of the two teams will be as follows:

Carlisle.	Positions.	Wisconsin.
Miller	Right end	Brewer
Morrison	Right tackle	Pyre
Capt. Pierce	Right guard	Ryan
Lonewolf	Center	Comstock
Wheelock	Left guard	Riordan
H. Pierce	Left tackle	Atkinson
Rogers	Left end	Sheldon
Hudson	Quarter back	Gregg
Jamison	Right half back	Karel
McFarland	Left half back	Peel
Metoxin	Full back	Richards or O'Dea

NO HARVARD-YALE CONFERENCE.

Much Misunderstanding Over the Rowing Dates.

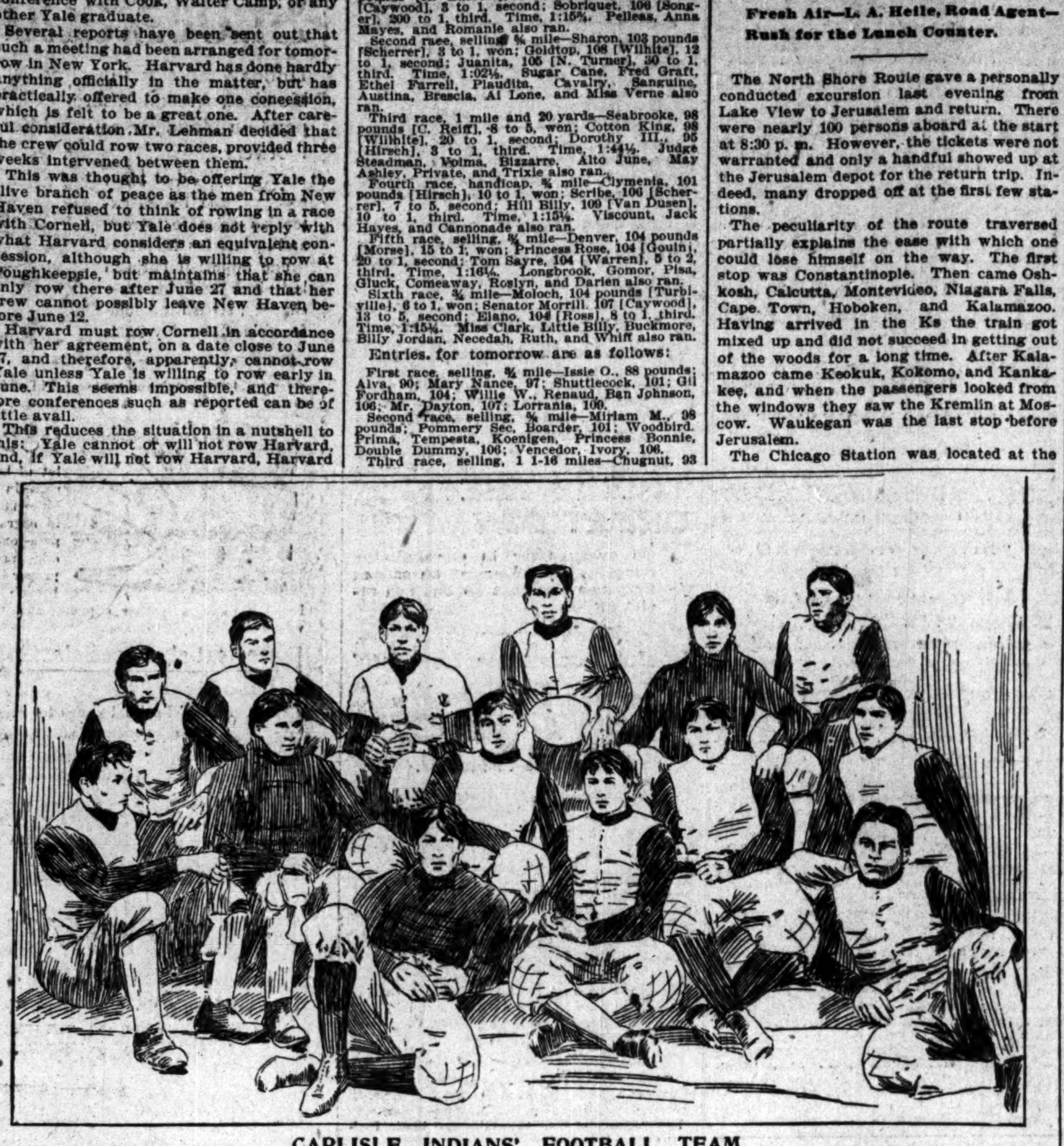
Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 18.—[Special.]—It looks now as if the Harvard and Yale lovefeast and reconciliation would not take place after all. Dr. William A. Brooks of the Athletic committee, who possibly knows more about the matter than any other Harvard graduate, authorized the absolute contradiction of the report that he was to have a conference with Cook, Walter Camp, or any other Yale graduate.

Several reports have been sent out that such a meeting had been arranged for tomorrow in New York. Harvard has done hardly anything officially in the matter, but has practically offered to make one concession, which is felt to be a great one. After careful consideration Mr. Lehman decided that the crew could row two races, provided three weeks intervened between them.

This was thought to be offering Yale the olive branch of peace as the men from New Haven refused to think of rowing in a race with Cornell, but Yale does not reply with what Harvard considers an equivalent concession, although she is willing to row at Poughkeepsie, but maintains that she can only row there after June 27 and that her crew cannot possibly leave New Haven before June 12.

Harvard must row Cornell in accordance with her agreement, on a date close to June 27, and therefore, apparently, cannot row Yale unless Yale is willing to row early in June. This seems impossible, and therefore conferences such as reported can be of little avail.

This reduces the situation in a nutshell to this: Yale cannot or will not row Harvard, and, if Yale will not row Harvard, Harvard does not care to meet Yale in any athletic contest.



CARLISLE INDIANS' FOOTBALL TEAM.

CONSOLIDATED TEAM IN TROUBLE.

Yale Management Shuts Down Squarely on the Scheme.

New Haven, Conn., Dec. 18.—[Special.]—More trouble lies in store for the projectors of the proposed Southern trip of the Yale consolidated football eleven. The Yale management has shut down squarely on the scheme and has warned the players that any member who goes is liable to be disqualified from playing next year because he will be made a professional through playing on the same eleven with Sanford, the Cornell coach; Morris, the Lehigh coach; and Hammond, the Perdue College coach. Not a single member of the Yale 'varsity eleven will accompany the consolidated team and it may abandon the trip.

RESULTS IN THE BILLIARD TOURNEY

Sutton Wins from Harrison in a Finely Played Game.

George Sutton [260], the Canadian, played the best game thus far in the Bensinger-Siler shortstop billiard tournament last night and William Harrison [280] the poorest, the former beating the "Oregon Wonder" by 260 to 31. Sutton nursed them beautifully along the lower spaces in the seventh inning for 81 points. In the ninth he gathered 42, and followed it with 51 and 41 in the twelfth and thirteenth innings respectively. Harrison was all abroad and was unable to make the simplest carroms. The score:

Sutton [260]—2, 2, 3, 13, 1, 1, 81, 0, 42, 0, 15, 51, 41, 8. Total, 260. Average, 18 8-14. High run, 81.

Harrison [280]—3, 0, 5, 7, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0, 3, 0, 11, 1. Total, 31. Average, 2 5-13. High run, 11. Referee, H. A. Gerhardt. Marker, Charles Matthews.

John Thatcher [220] defeated John Mathews [300] in the afternoon game by 220 to 268. The balls rolled kindly for the winner and poorly for the loser. The score:

Thatcher [220]—0, 5, 5, 17, 0, 2, 0, 0, 7, 1, 4, 0, 3, 0, 16, 3, 5, 26, 20, 29, 0, 8, 7, 0, 3, 3, 0, 13, 0, 14, 4, 3, 14, 4, 2. Total, 220. Average, 5 35-37. High run, 29.

Mathews [300]—11, 18, 2, 0, 3, 6, 0, 2, 29, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 19, 7, 13, 2, 4, 5, 0, 4, 5, 7, 51, 4, 13, 2, 4, 17, 0, 6, 31, 0, 0. Total, 268. Average, 7 16-36. High run, 51.

Referee—Ed Rein. Marker—Charles Matthews.

TOM SHARKEY GETS HIS MONEY.

Bank Holds Back $1,500 to Satisfy Certain Judgments.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 18.—Tom Sharkey, the pugilist, is today jingling $8,500, the proceeds of the purse awarded him after he was knocked out by Fitzsimmons. Sharkey and his backer, Dan Lynch, went to the Anglo-California Bank today with a certificate of deposit for $10,000. He was informed that attachments aggregating $1,500 had been filed against his certificate.

"All right," said Sharkey," "give me the balance." And he received it. Sharkey says he now wants another fight, preferably with Maher.

The grand jury has decided to bring no indictments against Sharkey, Fitzsimmons, or their backers for infringement of the State law against prize-fighting, believing no convictions could be obtained.

COST OF PENNSYLVANIA ATHLETICS.

Report of Treasurer Pemberton to the Athletic Association.

The University of Pennsylvania Athletic Association, according to the report of Treasurer Clifford Pemberton Jr., has expended $53,047.19 for the various tours during the last year, and there is a deficit of $6,087.41. The cash account, however, shows a fair balance. It is as follows:

Balance on hand Sept. 30, 1895	$ 1,074.85
Receipts from all sources, for year ending Sept. 30, 1896	80,286.00
Total	$81,360.85
Expenditures	80,736.63
Balance on hand Sept. 30, 1896	$ 624.22

ILLINOIS L. A. W. DELEGATES MEET.

Vote of the State Is to Be Cast as a Unit.

A meeting of the Illinois delegation to the general assembly of the League of American Wheelmen to be held in Albany next February has been called for next week in Chicago. The business is important as the delegation will be organized and a definite plan of action devised. As the East is split up over the fight on Sterling Elliott and I. B. Potter for the Presidency of the league, the Illinois members think that by voting as a unit they may be able to gain important concessions, and possibly land a Western man at the head of the league.

GOLF CLUB FORMED AT HARVARD.

Two Chicago Seniors Among Cracks of the New Team.

Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 18.—[Special.]—Harvard golf enthusiasts met this afternoon and organized a Harvard golf club. A temporary organization was effected and representatives chosen to attend a conference of college golfers to be held in New York during the holidays. This conference is to be held by invitation of President Roderick Teny of the Ardsley Golf club, and it is expected that a league will be formed to hold the annual intercollegiate tournaments on the Ardsley Casino grounds. Two Chicago seniors, John A. Carpenter and M. E. Stone Jr., are among the cracks and will be heard from in the new club.

Results at New Orleans.

New Orleans, La., Dec. 18.—Weather clear and cool, track hard. The summaries:

First race, selling, ¾ mile—Damocles, 106 pounds [A. Barrett], 4 to 5, won; Bryan, 105 [Caywood], 3 to 1, second; Sobriquet, 106 [Songer], 200 to 1, third. Time, 1:15¾. Pelleas, Anna Mayes, and Romanie also ran.

Second race, selling, ¾ mile—Sharon, 103 pounds [Scherrer], 3 to 1, won; Goldtop, 108 [Wilhite], 12 to 1, second; Juanita, 105 [N. Turner], 30 to 1, third. Time, 1:02½. Sugar Cane, Fred Graft, Ethel Farrell, Plaudita, Cavalry, Sanguine, Austina, Brescia, Al Lone, and Miss Verne also ran.

Third race, 1 mile and 20 yards—Seabrooke, 98 pounds [C. Reiff], 8 to 5, won; Cotton King, 98 [Wilhite], 20 to 1, second; Dorothy III., 95 [Hirsch], 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:44½. Judge Steadman, Volma, Bizzarre, Alto June, May Ashley, Private, and Trixie also ran.

Fourth race, handicap, ¾ mile—Clymenia, 101 pounds [Hirsch], 10 to 1, won; Scribe, 106 [Scherrer], 7 to 5, second; Hill Billy, 109 [Van Dusen], 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:15¾. Viscount, Jack Hayes, and Cannonade also ran.

Fifth race, selling, ¾ mile—Denver, 104 pounds [Morse], 15 to 1, won; Princess Rose, 104 [Gouin], 20 to 1, second; Tom Sayre, 104 [Warren], 5 to 2, third. Time, 1:16½. Longbrook, Gomor, Pisa, Gluck, Comeaway, Roslyn, and Darien also ran.

Sixth race, ¾ mile—Moloch, 104 pounds [Turbiville], 6 to 1, won; Senator Morrill, 107 [Caywood], 13 to 5, second; Eliano, 104 [Ross], 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:15¾. Miss Clark, Little Billy, Buckmore, Billy Jordan, Necedah, Ruth, and Whiff also ran.

Entries for tomorrow are as follows:

First race, selling, ¾ mile—Issie O., 88 pounds; Alva, 90; Mary Nance, 97; Shuttlecock, 101; Gil Fordham, 104; Willie W., Renaud, Ban Johnson, 106; Mr. Dayton, 107; Lorrania, 109.

Second race, selling, ¾ mile—Miriam M., 98 pounds; Pommery Sec, Boarder, 101; Woodbird, Prima, Tempesta, Koenigen, Princess Bonnie, Double Dummy, 106; Vencedor, Ivory, 106.

Third race, selling, 1 1-16 miles—Chugnut, 93 pounds; Fasig, 95; Earl of Montrose, Bridgeton, Mamie G., 98; Trilby, 99; Cinder Sal, 100; Uncle Abb, 101; Bender, Lightfoot, 102; Nicolini, Constant, 107; Ida Pickwick, 113.

Fourth race, selling, ¾ mile—Skyblue, Rosalind III., 97 pounds; J. R. Graft, May Ashley, 99; Ruth, Mary Link, 102; The Sculptor, Julie D'Or, Katherine, Miss Rowett, 104.

Fifth race, selling, ¾ mile—Gladioli, Baalgad, 97 pounds; Hippogriff, 100; Longbrook, Petrolene, Twelve-Fifty, Davezac, 102; Leonard B., Ixion, 105.

Sixth race, selling, ¾ mile—Laura Davis, 97 pounds; Samson, Mollie B., Stark, Mrs. Bradshaw, Buckmore, Loudon, 107; Lord Nelson, 110.

Louisville Poolings.

First race—Issie O., $10; Willie W., $8; Shuttlecock, Renaud, and Larama, $6 each; Ban Johnson, $5; Alva, $4; field, $3.

Third race—Prima, $15; Woodbird, Tempesta, and Ivory, $8 each; Koenigen, $6; Miriam M., $4; field, $5.

Third race—Ida Pickwick, $25; Nicolini, $8; Fasig and Uncle Abb, $6 each; Mamie G., $4; Chugnut and Bridgeton, $3 each; field, $3.

Fourth race—The Sculptor, $15; May Ashley and Miss Rowett, $8 each; Sky Blue, $6; Katherine, $4; field, $4.

Fifth race—No pooling.

Sixth race—Loudon and Lord Nelson, $10 each; Mollie B., $6; Samson, $3; field, $3.

Reject the New Rules.

The High School Indoor Baseball League has decided not to use the new rules adopted by the National League in its games this season. At the meeting at the Sherman House yesterday afternoon strong objections were made to the new rules, and it was unanimously decided not to use them. By a close vote the red-seamed soft ball was adopted.

Thistle Gymnasium Opening.

The Thistle Cycling club will open its new gymnasium this evening with an athletic entertainment and stag. Among other attractions "Farmer" Burns will wrestle an unknown the best three out of five falls.

WORK OF THE PROPHETS.

Forty dollars in cash is offered by The Tribune as a first prize for the most accurate prophecy of the deciding vote of the Republican joint Assembly caucus which early in January will select a successor to Senator John M. Palmer. A second cash prize of $20 also is offered, a third cash prize of $10, and six cash prizes of $5 each. Besides the $100 in cash, 500 gold and enamel prophets' buttons, the insignia of the new Order of Prophets, will be distributed also.

This is the last day of THE TRIBUNE'S senatorial prophesying contest. No forecasts will be received at THE TRIBUNE office later than midnight tonight, and none will be received from the Postoffice after today which have been mailed later than Dec. 19.

Martin B. Madden was more in favor with the prophets yesterday than any other candidate, although William E. Mason was not far behind in popularity. R. R. Hitt was third and C. B. Farwell and S. W. Allerton next.

The deciding Republican legislative caucus vote which the seers are asked to prophesy will lie somewhere between 63 and 125 votes. There are 125 Republican Senators and Representatives in the Illinois General Assembly to attend the caucus, and it will require 63 votes to settle the question of who is to succeed John M. Palmer. Send in your predictions on the prophet's blank, addressed to the "Chief Prophet, CHICAGO TRIBUNE."

This is the blank:

Senatorial Prophecy Blank.

Dec. 18, 1896.

I prophesy the decisive caucus vote received by:

....

the successful caucus candidate for United States Senator in the Republican legislative caucus to choose a candidate to succeed J. M. Palmer, will be..............

Name..............................

Street and No..............................

City..............................

Rowe Bros., jewelers, are open evenings during the holiday season. 163 State, cor. Monroe.

EUCHRE ON THE RAILWAY

NORTH SHORE CLUB GIVES A UNIQUE ENTERTAINMENT.

Around the World in Eighty Minutes—Niagara Falls Viewed by Three Wax Candles—Train Is Equipped with All Inconveniences and an Extra Charge Made for Everything but Fresh Air—L. A. Heile, Road Agent—Rush for the Lunch Counter.

The North Shore Route gave a personally conducted excursion last evening from Lake View to Jerusalem and return. There were nearly 100 persons aboard at the start at 8:30 p. m. However, the tickets were not warranted and only a handful showed up at the Jerusalem depot for the return trip. Indeed, many dropped off at the first few stations.

The peculiarity of the route traversed partially explains the ease with which one could lose himself on the way. The first stop was Constantinople. Then came Oshkosh, Calcutta, Montevideo, Niagara Falls, Cape Town, Hoboken, and Kalamazoo. Having arrived in the Ks the train got mixed up and did not succeed in getting out of the woods for a long time. After Kalamazoo came Keokuk, Kokomo, and Kankakee, and when the passengers looked from the windows they saw the Kremlin at Moscow. Waukegan was the last stop before Jerusalem.

The Chicago Station was located at the North Shore club, No. 1835 Wellington avenue. Upon their arrival the excursionists secured folder tickets (Form 4-11, No. 44) and sat down in the waiting-room to read the conditions. Among these was the following: "When the engine bell rings all unfinished hands must be played out."

The ticket window was presided over by C. M. Holden, Chairman of the Entertainment committee, who handed out the pasteboard strips in a neat envelope which advertised the North Shore Route as the "only line going around the world in eighty minutes, Bagdad to Ballarat, without change. Through trains equipped with all inconveniences. Extra charge for everything except air."

The waiting-rooms and coaches were liberally provided with advertisements and notices. The women were requested not to ask for ale and porter, as the porter was collecting fees in the last car.

In other places appeared the advice:

IN CASE OF FIRE, RING THE TOWEL.

IF THIS LAYOUT PLEASES YOU AND YOU CANNOT EXPRESS YOUR FEELINGS, SEND THEM BY FREIGHT.

LOOK OUT FOR PICKPOCKETS AND THE PORTER.

View of Niagara Falls.

There was a stop of five minutes at Niagara Falls, and the conductor, W. H. Redington, President of the North Shore club, conducted a party to view the great scenery. It was illuminated by three wax candles. At a given signal the spigot was turned and the falls fell into a pail until the beer keg was exhausted.

L. A. Heile, treasurer of the club, acted as agent—road agent, the passengers explained.

L. B. Hitchings, Chairman of the House committee, was the policeman who kept the peace. He had little to do except to arrest the colored porter, Frank Arend, for demanding exorbitant fees. The passengers complained he had raised the usual charge from $2,500 to $5,000 for one day's attention.

Dr. J. B. Crisman was news agent. Every time a crowd would gather around a table for a social game of whist to while away the time the "butcher" would appear with a package of popcorn or a bundle of "yellow backs," and the passengers had to buy the stuff to get him to remove it from the tables.

There was a stop of twenty minutes for lunch. It was served in the bowling alley, and, true to railroad instincts, the passengers had to grab for what they wanted.

Bill of Fare Extraordinary.

The bill of fare, artistically painted upon paper sheets, was something out of the ordinary:

"Fresh jokes on ice"; "Napkins, 10 cents"; "Eat here and die at home"; "Red-hots on ice"; "Use no hooks," and "Switch-back pie" was the way some of these cards read.

Another legend was: "This water fresh from Car Springs."

A large announcement was, "No rebate allowed in case you do not finish your lunch."

The passengers were requested not to break the windows in case they should think it necessary to shoot at the conductor and intoxicants were prohibited unless concealed.

The entertainment was a surprise to all except those who prepared the program. The members were aware there would be a game of progressive euchre at the clubrooms last night, with railroad features, and the attendance was fully a third larger than it has been in months. The train crew and policeman appeared in full regulation uniform. The conductor punched the ticket of the winner in each game, and only the prize-winners got on the homeward bound train.

The entertainment was pronounced one of the most enjoyable the club has given during the season.

LAUDANUM CAUSES MARSH'S DEATH.

Invalid Takes an Overdose of the Soporific to Allay Pain and Passes Away—Inquest This Morning.

John Worthington Marsh, who died at his home, No. 12 Aldine square, on Thursday evening, passed away, it appears, from an overdose of laudanum. Deputy Coroner Corbett will hold an inquest at Rolston's at 10 a. m. today. Mrs. Marsh made a sworn statement to Mr. Corbett, which will be read at the inquest, that Mr. Marsh had been an invalid for several years, and to relieve the pain he was subjected to was in the habit of taking laudanum. Thursday afternoon he was subjected to an unusually painful attack, and while Mrs. Marsh was out of the room he took an overdose of the soporific. Dr. Wing was summoned, but was unable to revive Mr. Marsh from the lethargy that ended in death. Mr. Marsh was a lawyer and a dealer in commercial paper. Of late years he had been incapacitated for active business.

Los Angeles in Seventy-two Hours.

The California Limited, via Santa Fé route. Swift, safe, and luxurious.

HOLIDAY MONEY FOR COUNTY EMPLOYES

Controller Monaghan Instructed to Pay December Salaries the Day Before Christmas.

Employés of the county will be able to indulge themselves during the holiday season to their full bent, or at least to the fullest extent commensurate with their salaries. County Controller Monaghan has been instructed by the Board of County Commissioners to have their monthly stipends ready by next Wednesday, which is nearly a week before they are due, and the "fee" offices have in a measure followed this example. But the employés of the city will not be so fortunate.

There are something over 1,200 persons on Controller Monaghan's pay-rolls who will be paid next Wednesday. These comprise the forces of the Clerk of the Criminal Court, the Sheriff's and Coroner's offices, County and State's-Attorney, and all the janitors and custodians of county buildings and institutions. County Treasurer Kochersperger will pay the fifty employés in his department on the day before Christmas, and County Clerk Knopf promises to give his 16[illegible] assistants a portion, if not all, of their monthly salaries at the same time.

Recorder Simon will not be able to do much for his men, and they will probably have no extra Christmas money. It is the same with all the city employés.

SEEKS CHARLES J. RUSSELL'S ARREST

Pennsylvania Glass Company Tells in Judge Chetlain's Court of Insurance Which Produced Nothing.

The Pennsylvania Glass company yesterday sued Charles J. Russell for $2,400 damages, and procured in Judge Chetlain's court a capias for the arrest of the defendant.

Russell is charged with carrying on a swindling scheme under the name of Ezra Bradford, President of the Atlas Insurance company of Columbia, S. C.

An agent of the supposed insurance company, it is charged, went to Anderson, Ind., where the plant of the Pennsylvania Glass company is located, and induced the company to take out a fire policy of $3,000. The company, it is said, paid a premium of $67.50 before the policy was delivered. This was in September last. A short time subsequently fire destroyed the factory at Anderson, with a loss of over $34,000. The company sent proofs of loss addressed to the Atlas company. The letter came back from Columbia with the information from the postal authorities that there was no such company known there.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Superior and Circuit Court Judgments.

Judge Clifford—7856—Frank A. Adams vs. Chicago, Burlington and Quincy R. R. Co.; on findg., $275 and sat.—14683—Ætna Powder Co. vs. John McKeohney; by dflt., $573.11—14684—Seneca D. Kimbark vs. Same; same, $229.28.

Judge Windes—13994—Manning, Bowman Co. vs. Charles P. Miller; by dflt., $1,434.36.—12943—Pfister & Vogel Leather Co. vs. C. H. Fargo Co.; by dflt., $15,360.

Judge Adams—4357—Excelsior Machine and Boiler Co. vs. Samuel Piggott and John T. Golden; on verd., $1,113.33; ex parte.—4404—Frank T. Kinnare, admr., vs. Morris Drive Well Point Co.; on findg., $300 and sat.

Judge Smith—12435—Western Electric Co. vs. J. A. McEntee; by dflt., $412.77.—11439—Mary G. Van Horne vs. Arthur B. Camp; same, $854.70.

Judge Ball—14705—Seymour A. Wheelock vs. W. B. Doty and William H. Cottingham; by dflt., $416.

Judge Ewing—6979—Isabella McDonald vs. City of Chicago; on findg., $1,000.

Judge Chetlain—11757—Harry Hart et al. vs. John Doherty; by dflt., $353.25.—7820—Cora Melville vs. City of Chicago; on findg., $375.—15414—Strassheim, Jaeger & Co. vs. Martin Johnson; by dflt., $453.59.—15487—Theodore J. Hoch vs. Schrader Bros.; same, $652.86.

Judge Goggin—15342—The First Natl. Bank of Chicago vs. Harvey S. Hayden; by dflt., $4,511.

Decrees.

Judge Freeman—977—Mulderink vs. Forsberg et al.; dec. sale.—4307—Tyler & Hippach vs. Sigler et al.; same.—1591—West Chicago B. and L. Assn. vs. Olson et al.; same.—3403—Same vs. Stade et al.; same.—4912—Christmann vs. Ringewald et al.; same.—4819—Bankers' and Merchants' Bldg. and Loan Assn. vs. Ewell et al.; def. dec.

Judge Hanecy—158571—Homestead L. and Trust Co. vs. Combs et al.; dec. sale.—4788—Lukey vs. Grant et al.; same.—4767—Tefft vs. Ludlow et al.; same.—Divorces—154860—Lillian M. from Elmer G. Smith.—162011—Laura A. from David Torrance.

Judge Horton—4405—Nagle vs. Ezojkowski et al.; dec.—4004—Mooney et al. vs. Mooney et al.; dec.—3440—Johnson, trustee, et al. vs. Loeb et al.; def. dec.—3814—Englewood B. and L. Assn. vs. Cook et al.; dec. sale.

Court Calls for Today.

Judge Tuley—Motions of course; set cases.
Judge Freeman—Default divorces.
Judge Horton—Default divorces.
Judge Hanecy—Default divorces.
Judge Ewing—Motions for new trials and contested motions.
Judge Stein—9:30 a. m., motions for new trials and contested motions.
Judge Ball—9:30 a. m., motions for new trials and contested motions.
Judge Dunne—No. 11836 on trial.
Judge Windes—Motions for new trials and contested motions.
Judge Smith—No court.
Judge Goggin—Motions for new trials and contested motions.
Judge Hutchinson—Motions for new trials and contested motions.
Judge Baker—Motions for new trials and contested motions.
Judge Burke—9:30 a. m., motions for new trials and contested motions.
Judge Clifford—Motions for new trials and contested motions.
Judge Chetlain—Motions for new trials and contested motions.
Judge Adams—Decisions in Nos. 2905, 3423, 4109, and motions for new trials and contested motions.
Judge Carter—County Court—10 a. m., No. 12846; 10:30 a. m., Nos. 15582, 13075, 15355.
Judge Yates—County Court—City special No. 21265.
Judge Kohlsaat—Probate Court—No court.
Judge Showalter—United States Circuit Court—In chambers.
Judge Grosscup—United States Circuit and District Court—No Call.
Judge Seaman—United States Circuit Court—No. 36 on trial.
Judge Brentano—No. 14147 and motions of course.
Judge Payne—Motions for new trials and Nos. 6660, 3164. Contested motions in Nos. 4219, 13583, 12870, 12810, 8960, 11795, 3466, 8758.
Judge Sears—Criminal Court, Branch No. 2—Call not extended.
Judge Gibbons—Criminal Court, Branch No. 3—Quasi-criminal.
Judge Neely—Criminal Court, Branch No. 4—Call not extended.
Judge Tuthill—Criminal Court, Branch No. 5—Call not extended.
Judge Tuley—Criminal Court, Branch No. 6—Call not extended.

Michigan Supreme Court.

Lansing, Mich., Dec. 18.—[Special.]—The Supreme Court handed down the following opinions today, and adjourned until Dec. 24:

Affirmed—Munroe vs. Godkin; Hitchcock vs. Mizner; Hewitt vs. Morley; Stolte, Dangell & Foss company vs. Cochran; People vs. Degroot; Seymour vs. Newton; Burgess vs. Isherwood; Bennett vs. Knowles; Vincent vs. Kalamazoo; Dawson vs. Lindsay; Whitaker vs. Whitaker; Edison vs. Babka; Brewer vs. Landis; Angell vs. Courtright; Kirkland vs. Kirkland; Hope & Co. vs. Delaware and Hudson Canal Company; Smith vs. Pegg; Knauss vs. Major; Oades vs. Marsh; Whitaker vs. Engle; Dayton vs. Stone.

Reversed—People vs. Gillespie; Slack vs. Norton; Hidey vs. Swan; Harrah vs. Doherty; Fuller vs. Peninsular White Lead and Color Works.

Mandamus granted in Campbell vs. Donovan, Circuit Judge, and denied in Heavenrich vs. Alpena Circuit Judge and in Shelley vs. Chapin, Judge.

Moore Challenges Muldoon.

Warren, O., Dec. 18.—[Special.]—Billy Moore of Chicago and Martin Muldoon of Warren will probably soon meet on the mat. Moore is in Warren and tonight challenged Muldoon for a match, best three in five, Greco-Roman, or any comers, for five rounds boxing.

FOR BOULEVARD IN PINE.

COUNCIL COMMITTEE RECOMMENDS ORDINANCE FOR PASSAGE.

Fight to Include Portions of Ohio and Rush Streets in the Measure Is Lost After a Long Discussion—Amendment and Petitions Ordered Returned to the Property-Owners—Delegation of Unofficial Citizens Takes Part in the Debate.

The ordinance making a boulevard of Pine street from Chicago avenue to Ohio street was recommended for passage yesterday by the Council Committee on Streets and Alleys North.

A delegation of Rush street property-owners made a hard but futile fight to have Ohio street from Pine to Rush and Rush street from Ohio to the river included in the boulevarding ordinance.

Among the unofficial citizens present at the meeting were:

Dudley Winston,	Cyrus H. Adams,
Richard Prendergast,	Henry J. Willing,
Cyrus H. McCormick,	Harry G. Selfridge,
W. H. Hoyt,	James J. Casey.
Henry W. King.	

Ald. Manierre offered an amendment to the original ordinance as a substitute, which provided for the boulevarding of Ohio and Rush streets in connection with Pine. This led to a discussion lasting two hours, at the end of which the substitute was laid on the table.

Cyrus H. Adams urged the committee to include Ohio and Rush streets in the boulevard plan. He admitted that the motive for boulevarding Rush street was to keep the street cars off.

Ald. Plotke asked if heavy traffic would be excluded from Rush street if it should become a boulevard.

Petitions of Property-Owners.

Ald. Manierre replied that it would not. The same regulations as to traffic would be in effect as at present govern Jackson street. He presented petitions signed by a majority of the property-owners on the streets included in the amendment.

Ald. Manierre suggested that there might be some ulterior motive in boulevarding Pine street alone. The territory in question was all in his ward, but he had never been consulted regarding the matter until it was handed him to present in the Council chamber last Monday night. He had been told that his colleague, Ald. Walker, had been threatened with political death because he had refused to introduce it into the Council.

Ald. Harlan declared himself against both ordinances. He said:

"This ordinance concerns the entire city. We cannot dispose of it without making provision for connecting the North and South Side boulevard system. The people do not fear Yerkes alone, but they fear Yerkes plus the Council.

"I do not believe this is the proper plan to connect the North and South Side boulevards. In my opinion the proper way to connect these two great boulevard systems is along the lake shore, from Chicago avenue south, and then connect with the South Side by means of a viaduct or tunnel."

Opposed to Rush Street.

Ald. Hartwick declared himself as openly opposed to ever boulevarding any part of Rush street.

Richard Prendergast spoke in favor of the original ordinance boulevarding Pine street alone. He said that any person who said that he had an ulterior motive in having the street boulevarded stated what was untrue.

On motion of Ald. Hartwick the substitute ordinance was laid on the table by a vote of 5 to 1, as follows: Yeas—Hartwick, Plotke, Milne, Weisbrod, Harlan. Nays—Manierre.

Ald. Manierre moved to have Pine street boulevard extended as far south as Indiana street. W. H. Hoyt warmly indorsed this plan and presented petitions containing consents of a majority of the property-owners between Ohio and Indiana streets. The amendment was lost by a vote of 4 to 2.

Ald. Hartwick then moved the original ordinance be recommended for passage. The motion was carried by the following vote: Yeas—Hartwick, Plotke, Milne, Weisbrod, Finkler. Nays—Harlan, Manierre.

The amendment and accompanying petitions were ordered returned to the property-owners by a vote of 4 to 3, Chairman Finkler casting the deciding vote.

ALLEN GUILTY OF MANSLAUGHTER.

Army Private Convicted for the Killing of Daniel M. Call at Fort Sheridan Last March.

Private James D. Allen of the Fifteenth Regiment was found guilty of manslaughter in Judge Grosscup's court yesterday for killing Daniel M. Call. The charge of Judge Grosscup was taken as throwing the weight of the testimony in favor of such a verdict.

Mr. Munger made a motion for a new trial to arrest sentence. The court will hear the motion on Tuesday, but it is probable it will not be made in any hope of setting aside the verdict. Mr. Munger congratulated his client on his escape from a capital punishment.

Allen betrayed no concern in the announcement. He said: "I do not know what to say about the verdict. My friends seemed to be satisfied, and I guess it is all right."

Mr. Darrow occupied all of the morning in his address to the jury, and Gen. Black spoke for an hour. Judge Grosscup took an hour in delivering his charge.

The penalty for manslaughter is not less than three years' imprisonment in the penitentiary or a fine not to exceed $1,000.

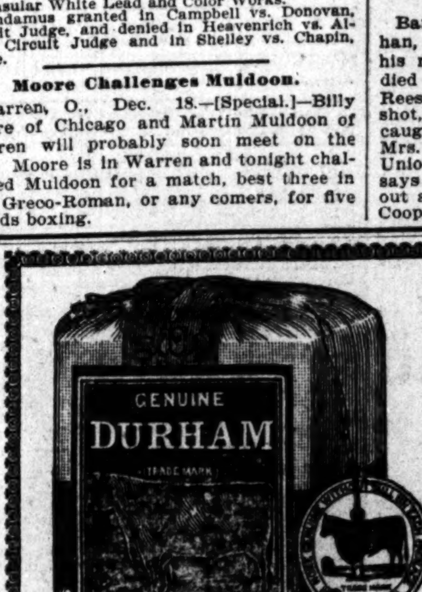
Allen shot and killed his fellow-private of Company A, Fifteenth Regiment, at Fort Sheridan March 20 of this year. The men were rival athletes of the company, and had met in the gymnasium that morning by agreement to have out their differences in a boxing bout. Allen was worsted. Running out of the room, he got a revolver and, returning, killed Call.

Park Policeman O'Neil Is Free.

Park Policeman John O'Neil, who shot young Harry McMorrow Aug. 15 in Vernon Park, as he asserted in self-defense, was again discharged yesterday by Justice Sabbath. This time McMorrow appeared in court, but refused to prosecute O'Neil. The case was once heard by Justice Severson, who decided the shooting done by O'Neil was in self-defense, but arrest and the second hearing followed. McMorrow was charged by O'Neil with assault with intent to commit murder, but was discharged by Justice Eberhardt.

Cooper Dies from His Wound.

Barnett Cooper, the victim of John Sheehan, who, it is said, made reckless use of his revolver while trying to avoid arrest, died early yesterday morning at Michael Reese Hospital. When he fired the fatal shot, Sheehan, it is charged, had just been caught in the act of stealing a goose from Mrs. Jennie Cohen, who keeps a grocery at Union and Liberty streets. The woman says when she seized Sheehan he whipped out a revolver and fired. The bullet struck Cooper, who was a disinterested spectator.



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Blackwell's Genuine
BULL DURHAM

You will find one coupon inside each 2 ounce bag and two coupons inside each 4 ounce bag. Buy a bag, read the coupon and see how to get your share of $250,000 in presents.

Browning, King & Co

Eugene Field's beautifully illustrated book, "Field Flowers," given with every sale of $10 in our Boys' Dept.
Set of 3 handsome holiday pictures given to every lady visitor today.

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That's Best in
Clothing, Hats,
Furnishing Goods.
The Store is
Fairly Bristling
With Useful and
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Gifts for Men,
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Anywhere for such
Goods, Styles, Values.

Open till 10 o'clock tonight.

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Burlington Route
BEST LINE TO
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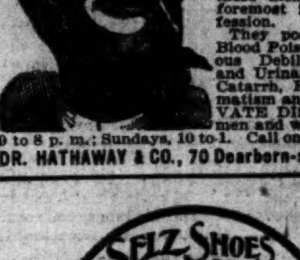
Dr. Lyon's
PERFECT
Tooth Powder
AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY.
Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century.

17 YEARS CURING PRIVATE SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES



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LOFTIS BROS. & CO., Diamond Merchants
Columbus Memorial Building, 103 State-st.
OPEN EVENINGS.

DR. HAINES' GOLDEN SPECIFIC CURES
DRUNKENNESS
It can be given without the knowledge of the patient if desired. Will cure a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. Book free, to be had of Buck & Rayner, corner State and Madison Sts., Rogers & Diamond, under Grand Pacific Hotel, and all first-class druggists in Chicago.
GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., Prop's, Cincinnati, O.
Write for their "Book on Morphine Habit," mailed free.

RESULT OF 17 YEARS' EXPERIENCE.
Rambler Bicycles
GORMULLY & JEFFERY MFG. CO.,
85 MADISON STREET.

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Does Not Publish
Part of the News
All of the Time,
Nor All of the News
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But All of the News
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CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO

STATE AND WASHINGTON STREETS.

Those Holiday Handkerchiefs

you were thinking of are displayed in the greatest profusion at C., P., S. & Co.'s. Supposing we were to tell you that over a *quarter of a million* handkerchiefs of various grades and qualities are awaiting you here, perhaps that would give you a faint conception of the thoroughness with which we have ransacked the handkerchief markets and the boundlessness of our buyiug.

We Bought Wisely.
We Are Retailing Cheaply.

And we believe our prices for like qualities are considerably the lowest, whether the price be **10c, 25c, 50c, 1.00, 2.00** or more.

Those Unique Gloves.

The splendid showing of violet colored kid gloves which we have just made—the selling we have just inaugurated—is exclusively with us. The popular and fashionable violet shade has been beautifully brought out in these gloves and they may be rightly considered the leading attraction of the season. In denominating them $1.50 values there's no whit of exaggeration—therefore they are a bargain at 1.00

Other Leading Holiday Glove Suggestions:
Our dollar kid gloves.
Our Reynier 4-button gloves.
Our Foster French kid gloves.
Our Men's $1.50 gloves at $1.00.
Our Men's Dent gloves.
Our children's lined gloves and mittens.
Our ladies' silk mittens.
Our men's wool knit gloves.
Our glove certificates.
Our glove box with each $2.50 purchase.

Saturday Specials for Men.

The distinction enjoyed by our Department of Men's Appareling—its differentness—has been evident in the public favor found this season. Men who dress tastily but economically, find this their truest friend.

Japanese Silk Smoking Jackets, with quilted lining and silk frogs, in contrasting colors 3.25
Same styles in Embroidered Silk 4.50
Very choice Smoking Jackets, in brown and gray mixed cloths, fancy pockets and fancy stitching 8.50
White Shirts, open all down the front and open back—$1.25 values—today per ½ doz., $5.50—each 1.00
Fine Silk Embroidered Night Shirts, new and dainty patterns, good muslin, $1.25 and 1.00

Neckwear 25c, 50c, 1.00, 1.50,

in each grade, a showing we complacently regard as the best that the price can buy.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER

State, Madison—through to Wabash-av.—7 Store Entrances.
Union Loop Station.

Xmas Gloves--a Glorious

Galaxy that by the reflected light of comparison stands out in bold relief against *all* competitive effort, and the prices are distinctly the lowest for equal quality.

Gloves for Women.

At $1— Ladies' 2-Clasp Pique and Four-Button Clasp Pique Street Gloves—4 rows heavy embd.—4 large pearl buttons or 2 very large fancy clasps—a thoroughly dependable glove—with S. & M.'s and the manufacturer's guaranty behind it.

Holiday Glove Boxes Free.

At 75c—$1¼ Girls' 3-button Pique or Over-stitched Fine Kid Gloves, with Orleans Point embroidery.

Gloves for Men.

At $1— Men's Fine Over-seam Dress Gloves—Men's New Pique Street Gloves—Men's Extra Out-Seam Heavy Gloves—3 splendid items that stand for the best and most durable gloves for men—every pair warranted.

At 75c—$1¼ Boys' 1-Clasp French Pique Kid Gloves—newest and best styles—drawn back—elastic skins—sizes from 2 years up—reds, browns, tans, terra-cotta—guaranteed.

Three Glove Stores—State-st., Wabash-av., and Basement Store—gloves bonds issued in any amount.

Xmas Slipper and Xmas

Shoe stocks at meridian, with prices *rationally* and radically reduced to crowd the greatest possible selling into the few remaining days before Christmas Day—bargain giving reaches a climax Saturday.

Ladies' High-Class Walking and Dress Boots—button and lace—English, French, and American fashions—new coin toes—kid and cloth tops—shoes by "Cans" and "Maison" of Paris—shoes by the best American makers—the principal leathers and English enamel—imported calf—French patent leather—finest vici kid—the shapes are *de rigueur* and the shoe making is the paragon of perfection.

$4 and $3 Shoes for $1.90 | $5 and $4 Shoes for $2.45 | $7 and $6 Shoes for $3.90

1,000 pairs Ladies' $5 Crack-Proof Walking Boots—cork filled welted soles—perfectly damp proof—two styles—wide and narrow—a new pair for every pair that cracks—$5 values for $3

Xmas Presentation Slippers and Oxfords—great display of newest holiday creations for ladies, for men, for nurses, for boys—Romeos, Juliets, Mephistos, Operas, D'Orsays—in satin, bronze, patent leather, French kid—many handsomely embroidered and beaded—from $1 upward.

BASEMENT STORE

At $1¼— $3, $3 and $4 Women's Button and Lace Shoes, new coin toe lasts, patent tips, good shoemaking, assortments complete, all sizes, two lots at $1.49 and $1¼.

At $1.69— $3 Women's Extra Fine Shoes, kid or cloth top, wide or narrow toes, new tips, 3,000 pairs just arrived yesterday.

"Diamond Rings Cost Like Smoke,"

said a man to us the other day as he entered the door, but after he staid here a while he said:

"NO THEY DON'T,"

"they are much cheaper than I thought, and besides your trade terms are easy enough for anybody buying Christmas presents." Why not send for our booklet that tells all about our business?

GEO. E. MARSHALL,

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S. E. Corner State and Washington-sts.,
Rooms 306, 308, 310, 312.

OPEN.

Every evening until Christmas. If you have on your memo. of holiday purchases

Pocket Knives, Razors, Carvers, Ladies' Cutlery Cases, Manicure Cases, Steel and Silver Table Cutlery, Skates, and Tool Chests,

we can show you the greatest variety—from good to best quality.

ORR & LOCKETT HARDWARE CO.,
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Spectacles and Eyeglasses scientifically adjusted and lenses ground to correct any defect of vision, and frames made to fit the face properly. Optical instruments of every description. Artificial eyes fitted. EYES TESTED FREE.

NEW-SCALE POPULAR PEASE PIANOS 248 WABASH AV.

Unexcelled for Exquisite Tone, Beautiful Casings and Durability. Moderate Prices. Easy Terms. One Profit. EVERY DAY A BARGAIN DAY.

FURS Repaired and Renewed. Latest Styles. Lowest Prices. JOHN T. SHAYNE & CO.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Boys' Winter Clothing.

Great Semi-Annual Pre-Inventory Sale.

Radical reductions throughout the entire stock, bringing the cost of our Fine, Fashionable Apparel down even less than that of *ordinary* Ready-Made Clothing. The opportunity of the season. Pre-inventory prices are as follows:

TWO-GARMENT SUITS.
(Ages 4 to 16 years.)
All $8.50 School Suits now—$5.00
All 12.00 School Suits now—8.00
All 15.00 School Suits now—10.00

THREE-GARMENT SUITS.
(Ages 10 to 16 years.)
All $12.00 School Suits now—$6.50
All 16.50 School Suits now—10.00

JUNIOR AND VESTEE SUITS.
(Ages 3 to 10 years.)
All $7.50 Fancy Suits now—$5.00
All 10.00 Fancy Suits now—6.50

SAILOR SUITS.
(Ages 3 to 10 years.)
All $7.50 Fancy & Blue Suits—$5.00
All 12.00 Fancy & Blue Suits—8.00

KNEE PANTS.
200 pairs Boys' All-wool Knee Pants (ages 4 to 16 years), $2 and $2.50 qualities—reduced to—$1.50

KILT OVERCOATS.
(Ages 3 to 8 years.)
All $10.00 Kilt Overcoats now $5.00

OVERCOATS AND ULSTERS.
(Ages 6 to 15 years.)
All $10.00 Overcoats now—$5.00
All 15.00 Overcoats now—10.00

SAILOR COLLAR REEFERS.
(Ages 5 to 10 years.)
All $7.50 Reefers now—$5.00
All 13.50 Reefers now—8.00

ULSTER AND VELVET COLLAR REEFERS.
(Ages 7 to 16 years.)
All $7.50 Reefers now—$5.00
All 13.50 Reefers now—9.50

"STAR" WAISTS AND FLANNEL BLOUSES.
(Ages 4 to 14 years.)
25 dozen "Star" Waists, slightly soiled and mussed, $1 and $1.50 qualities, reduced to—50c
25 dozen All-wool Navy Blue and Fancy Flannel Blouses, $1.50 quality, reduced to—75c

Holiday Slippers for All.

The finest Christmas showing we have ever made. More styles and better values than elsewhere. Sensible and acceptable Holiday gifts.

FOR LADIES: Exquisite novelties for evening wear in many colored satins and pink, blue and white Kid Sandals and Oxfords; also elaborate designs in Patent Leather and Bronze and Black French Kid, the latter beaded or plain. Comfortable Boudoir Slippers of quilted satin—"Operas" and "Romeos"—silk and eiderdown lined and fur trimmed. Felt House Slippers, trimmed with fur. Carriage Boots or Party Overshoes in rich Mattelasse and Corduroy Velvet—felt or fur lined and fur trimmed.

Misses' and Children's Slippers in great variety. Very attractive novelties in all colors for Babies' Wear.

FOR MEN: New shapes, many colors—brown, tan, wine, etc.; also black. Materials include Alligator, Seal, Morocco, Patent Leather, Goatskin, and Kid. Traveling Slippers especially made to fold into very small compass. Comfortable, cheap Felt Slippers for bath and bedroom wear. Slippers for Boys.

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CHICAGO ADDRESSING CO., 40 D'b'n. M. 4209.

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DICKMAN & MACKENZIE, 1224 Rookery. H. 198
YOUNG, J. D., 1760 Monadnock. Har. 792.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.
LYONS, JAS. I.—$50.00 to $100.00—66 5th-av.
ROWLEY, McVicker's Theater Bldg., 78-84 Madison
SHARP & SMITH, 73 Randolph-st. M. 2258.

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ABBOTT, A. H. & CO., 50 Madison-st. M. 2429.
THAYER & CHANDLER, 46 Madison-st.

ASSAYERS AND REFINERS.
GOLDSMITH BROS., 63 Washington-st. Bullion bought and sold. Assays and analyses of all kinds. The examination of mines a specialty.

BANK AND OFFICE FIXTURES.
ANDREWS CO., THE A. H., 800 Wabash-av.

BICYCLE SOUVENIRS & NAME PLATES.
HYLEN, A., Engraver, 53 Dearborn-st.

BIRD DEALERS, TAXIDERMISTS.
KAEMPFER, F., 217 Madison-st., near Franklin.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
THAYER & JACKSON Sta-n-ry Co., 71 Monroe.

BRAIDING AND EMBROIDERY.
CHICAGO BRAIDING AND EMB. CO., JOS. Alexander, Hans Schleteter, props., 78 S. State-st., opposite Marshall Field. Tel. M. 4794. Braiders and embroiderers of ladies' dresses, costumes, etc. Dressmakers' orders solicited. Fine work. Will move Jan. 1 to 254 Franklin-st.

BROOMCORN AND MFRS.' SUPPLIES.
GROSS, J. P., & CO., 249 251 Kinzie-st.

BUYERS OF OLD GOLD AND SILVER.
LIPMAN, 99 Madison. Cash for all precious metals.
LOGUE CO., McVicker's Bldg., 80 Madison—st.
REFINERY, 253 W. Madison. Highest price paid.

CIRCULAR LETTERS.
IMITATION Typewriting Co., 40 Dearb'n. M. 4209.

CLEANERS AND DYERS.
COOK & McLAIN, 80 Dearborn. M. 3049. Oak. 539.
SCHWARZ, AUG., Ladies' and Gents' Garments. 3 stores: 158 Illinois, 126 Dearborn, 505 W. Mad.

CLOCKS.
NEW HAVEN Clock Co., 211 Wabash. M. 3919.

DRESSMAKING.
TAYLOR, S. T. CO., 30 Washington. Bon Ton Ptns

FRUIT SHIPPERS.
BARNETT BROS. (on orders). 159 Water-st.

FURNACES & HOT WATER HEATING.
BARKER & JACKSON'S best in use. 1818 Wabash

GAS AND ELECTRICAL FIXTURES.
WILMARTH CO., T. W., 225 and 227 State-st.

GROCERS—WHOLESALE & RETAIL.
JOHN SEXTON & CO., 20 State-st. Price list free.

HAIR GROWER.
DR. WHITE'S New Treatment grows hair on any bald head on the green earth. Cures all forms of scalp troubles. Treatise on the hair sent free. Laboratory, 754 W. Van Buren-st., Chicago.

HORSES.
KLEE, ABE & SON, 272 N. Center-av. M. 4238. Largest stock, best quality, for all purposes.

INSTALLMENT HOUSES.
SHOWERS, E., & CO., 217 and 219 State-st., Dress Goods, Cloaks, Clothing, and House Furnishings on special credit at cash prices.

LOAN OFFICES.
LIPMAN, ABE, 99 E. Madison-st.

LAUNDRIES.
MUNGER'S, 2408-10 Indiana av. Tel. S. 1178. Also St. Louis, 518-520 W. Madison. Tel. W. 897. Kansas City, 2302-4 Lake-av. Tel. Oak. 428.

LITHOGRAPHERS.
THE KNAPP CO., 56 Park-pl., New York. Lithographers and Publishers Fine Art Pictures.

MERCHANT TAILORING.
BRAITHWAITE, 107 Dearborn. Fashionable tailoring on credit at moderate prices.
SINGER, A. L. & CO., 223 Monroe. Suits or overcoats to measure $18 to $40. Finest fit, workmanship etc. Write for samples & self-measure.

METAL CEILINGS.
KINNEAR & GAGE CO., R. 10, No. 221 Fifth-av.

OPTICIANS.
BOERLIN CO., LOUIS, 84 Washington. Est. 1862.
BORSCH, HENRY, scientific optician, 103 Adams.
COE, ALMER, eyeglasses and artificial eyes. Retail, 05 State-st., Central Music Hall Block.
MANASSE, L., Tribune Building, 88 Madison-st.

PARQUET FLOORS.
CHICAGO FLOOR CO., 46 Congress. Tel. H. 362.
MOORE, E. B., & CO., 48 Randolph-st.

PATENT LAWYERS.
ELLIOTT & HOPKINS, 1027 Monadnock. T. Har. 259
LOTZ, R. W. 163 Randolph-st. Pamphlet free.
THOMASON, F. D., 1208, 100 Washington. M. 4598.

PHOTOGRAPH DEVELOPERS.
BOSTON PHOTO FIN. CO., 608-9 Champlain Bld.

PHYSICIANS.
DR. HATHAWAY & CO., 70 Dearborn-st., Chicago's expert physicians and specialists in delicate diseases peculiar to man and woman kind.

PICTURE FRAMES.
BRYDEN & CO., 255 Wabash. Wholesale & retail.
MUGLER, GEO. A., 106 Wabash-av. To order.

PLATERS—GOLD AND SILVER.
ALLEN, C. A., 102 Madison. Silverware repairer.

PRINTERS AND BINDERS.
RYAN & HART CO., 22 and 24 Custom-House-pl.

ROOFERS.
ATLAS ROOFING CO., 651 Madison. Tel. W. 954.

RUBBER STAMPS AND PADS.
CHILDS, S. D. & CO., 140 Monroe-st. 16 to 1 badge

SAFES.
CORLISS MOSLER SAFE CO., 207 Wabash-av.

SHEET MUSIC.
THE THOMPSON MUSIC CO., 231 WABASH-AV.

SILVER AND CUT GLASS.
FAIRPOINT MFG. CO., 224 Wabash-av.

STORAGE.
HEBARD NEW STORAGE WAREHOUSE, Winchester and Ogden-avs. Tel. West 283.

TRUSSES, DEFORMITY APPARATUS.
SHARP & SMITH, 73 Randolph-st. M. 2238.
C. TRUAX, GREEN & CO., 75 and 77 Wabash.
DR. WOLFERTZ, 60 5th-av. Rupture positively cured with my new improved truss. Trusses from $2 to $15. Elastic stockings, etc. Catalogue.

UNIFORMS, MILITARY, SOCIETY GOODS
FOSTER, G. F., SON & CO., 172 E. Madison-st.

PUT— FLESH ON YOUR RIBS

Good, Solid, Healthy Flesh.

AREND'S DOUBLE KUMYSS

Will do it. Drink 2 or 3 pints per day and your weight will increase ½ lb. a day, 6 to 8 lbs. a month. Your mental and physical vigor will astonish you.

It is the most appropriate food for invalids, especially when the stomach is weak or irritable. It should be at every sick bed.

Send for pamphlet. No agents.

Arend's Drug Store,

MADISON-ST., COR. FIFTH-AV.

OPEN

TO-NIGHT

REVELL'S STORES.

Visitors Welcome.
Grand Display.

If you are in doubt about what to give for a gift our store to-night may prove an inspiration to you.

THIS IS THE GREAT DAY....

On every floor in our building Bargains will be placed on sale at Prices so low that no one can resist buying.

Useful, Acceptable, Delightful

..GIFTS..

that will last a lifetime.

$1.75

The Balance of Our Great Roman Chair Purchase Received, and Will Be Placed on Sale To-day.

ROMAN CHAIRS.

Upholstered—Hand-Polished, etc.
This bargain on the great 5th Floor to-day. Mail orders cannot be filled on the above Chairs, as customers close out lots of several hundreds in a few hours.

Corner of Wabash Av. and Adams St.

Rich Silver Dinner Ware, for Christmas.

Platters for Roast Game and Entree Dishes, Tureens, Vegetable Dishes, and all that pertains to a complete service.

C. D. Peacock,

Jeweler and Silversmith,

State and Adams Sts.

SALES FOR WEEK ENDING DEC. 26th.

TUESDAY, DEC. 22D—Dry Goods, Carpets, Underwear, Hosiery, Blankets, Comforts etc.
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 23D—Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, including attractive stocks of Warm-Lined Footwear and Rubber Punched Goods.
THURSDAY, DEC. 24TH—Clothing, Hats, Caps.
ON SAME DAY IN ANNEX.
Crockery, Glassware, Enameled Ware, Decorated China, Toys and Holiday Goods.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

BY THE WEST SIDE AUCTION HOUSE CO.,
381, 383 and 385 West Madison St.
Auction Sale at our rooms
THIS MORNING AT 10 O'CLOCK
Of Furniture, Carpets, and General Household Goods.

HOLIDAY GIFT!!!
GLOBES—50 Per Cent CUT.
The A. H. Andrews Co.,
Manufacturers Desks, Piano, and Typewriter Chairs,
(Best Auditorium) - - 300 Wabash-av.

HAIR Dressing, Manicuring Chiropody, Facial Massage, Electrolysis, Ladies' Turkish Baths.
BURNHAM'S, 71 and 73 State-st.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

117 to 123 State-st.—through to Wabash-av. on the main floor, second floor, third floor, and fifth floor.

Yule-trade triumphs in fashionable, reliable

Shoes and slippers..

Holiday and every day specialties in styles and values unmatchable elsewhere, anywhere. Chicago's elite and economists may depend on Mandel's, as usual, for all that's *right* in fashionable, fancy footwear.

2.65 for very swell $4.00 boots—extension soles for street, and light soles for dress—fine imported Parisian kid—lace and button—shapely, stylish and comfortable—Saturday $2.65.

3.65 for finest $6.00 boots—freshest foreign fashions—coin, new round, Derby and Ascottes—bench finished by the most practical shoemakers—nothing better or handsomer at *any* price

2.00 for men's $3.00 slippers—Romeo and opera, Tokio and new London toes—black and tan, seal, kid and goat—special lot of men's tan and black hand-sewed slippers—dressy, serviceable and comfortable—values $2.75 and $3.00.

98c for ladies' slippers—a special lot of knit bed-room slippers—in pink, black, and blue—98c. Fresh novelties in opera and party slippers—one and two strap slippers—low cut—all proper evening shades—French bronze slippers—imported patent leather slippers—fine vici kid slippers—very select.

Basement shoe specials....98c for ladies' $2 and $3 boots—splendid shoes—odd sizes from many stocks—all reliable—not all sizes.

89c for $1.50 school shoes for misses and children—the *all* leather kind—extension soles—patent leather tips—made from picked dongola skins.

95c for men's $1.50 slippers—embroidered velvet, goat and imitation seal—some patent leather trimmed—chamois lined—tans and black.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

Yuletide trade triumphs in fashionable, reliable

Kid gloves..extra!..

Special deals with the French glovers—and special reductions in the celebrated "Trefousse" and "Perrin" gloves—conspire to create glove chances with *no* counterpart in Saturday's selling.

Trefousse & Co. Chaumont, France.

1.35 for ladies' $2.25 Trefousse first quality 8-button mousquetaire glace—newest colors—regular $2.25 gloves—every pair guaranteed—for a few days only, $1.35.

1.00 for ladies' $1.50 4-button glace gloves—embroidered backs—3-strand silk—2-toned ladies' 2-clasp dogskin gloves—pique sewed, fancy embroidered backs—latest shades of oxblood, tan, red, Havana, mode, brown, mauve, black and white—fresh from the custom house—$1.50 values at $1.00.

Perrin frères & Cie Grenoble, France.

95c for men's $1.75 gloves—high grade English walking gloves—1 clasp—pique and out-seam sewed—latest winter colorings.

75c for ladies' $1.25 4-button dogskin gloves—pique sewed—ladies' 4-button kid hand-sewed gloves—new, fresh goods—latest colorings—heavy embroidered backs—equal in many ways to a regular $1.25 glove—holiday bargain at 75c. Second floor overflow glove dept.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

Yule-tide triumphs in fashionable, reliable

Men's furnishings..

One of those "Saturday sales" the men of Chicago have learned to depend on as the very best opportunity of the week to buy proper furnishings at the proper prices.

3.50 for men's $5 smoking jackets—best quality habutai Japanese silk—quilted silk linings, with facings same color as coat—long full lengths and sizes—also plain tricots, with quilted linings.

4.25 for $6 tricot house coats—with silk-cord edgings, pockets and cuffs—and fine quilted sateen linings.

50c for men's $1 silk suspenders—in handsome glass box—in choice plain colors and handsome stripes.

2.25 for men's $3 bath robes—extra fine terry cloth—long full sweep with girdle—choice dark colorings.

1.50 for $2.50 night shirts—fancy embroidered sateens—in handsome presentation boxes—the latest novelties.

50c for 75c night shirts—fine muslin, with choice new embroidered fronts and pockets—full lengths.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

Yuletide trade triumphs in fashionable, reliable

Men's English ties..

A special importation—a special purchase of an English maker's "tie" silks—specially made for the holiday trade—and specially priced for Saturday's selling.

An exceptional offering even here—men's fashionable neckdressings—swagger effects in the finest quality silks made by noted English manufacturers. The most stylish novelties ever displayed for a holiday season. The most fascinating designs in delicate shades and colorings—variegated effects in rich plaids, brocades, changeable reds and greens, and thousands of other new combinations—the latest London shapes in the Ascot puff scarf—the imperial teck scarf—the Ascot scarf—the graduated four-in-hand scarf and the imperial four-in-hand scarf.

$1.00 ties 50c 1st floor. | $0c ties 25c basement.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

The Moscow Coronation Cup.

A pre-eminent Christmas specialty. Mandel's foreign organization was fortunate in securing a limited lot of those "Russian coronation cups," which will probably be the last sold in this country.

An historic memento (in Greek art) of that dreadful calamity on the Khodinskoe plain, marring the magnificent pageants arranged upon the occasion of the crowning of the Czar of Russia, and costing upwards of 6,000 lives in the short space of a few hours. It is made of white enameled metal, covered with curious Russian ornamentation. The shield on the side bears the Russian coat-of-arms, while the other shows the initials of the Czar and Czarina in Russian characters, and the imperial crown with the date of 1896 below. The effect is very curious. 2,000 were sold the first day they were placed on sale in Paris at 4 francs—80c. 5,000 in one day in Berlin at 3 marks—75c. 1,000 in one day at Vienna at 2 guilden—80c. The *present* value is five times Mandel's price—second floor—canopy.

48c

EDITORIAL SHEET.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO PAGES 9 to 16.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1896—SIXTEEN PAGES.

TO FIX A BIG POOL.

Open Move of Eastern Joint Traffic Association.

EVENING PERCENTAGES.

Covers All Chicago-New York Passenger Business.

LINES ARE NOT UNANIMOUS.

Recommendation to Withdraw Second-Class Rates.

PART PLAYED BY STEAMER FARES

Efforts are no longer being made by the Eastern Joint Traffic Association to conceal the fact that it is maintaining a trust or pool. Action was taken at a recent meeting in New York which provides for the pooling of all the passenger traffic between Chicago and New York.

From a published report of the proceedings of the meeting held for the purpose of dividing the second class and steamship business it appears that the following action was taken:

"Resolved, That we recommend to the Board of Managers that the Board of Arbitration be called upon to award percentages to each line of the entire passenger business from and via Chicago to New York, and that the second class rates from Chicago to New York shall be withdrawn by all lines, but that a rate somewhat lower than the first-class fares shall be authorized to be applied in such a manner as will enable the Commissioner of the Central Passenger committee to divert to the lines in arrears such proportion of the transatlantic steamship steerage traffic as is necessary to even up the percentages.

"If this traffic is not sufficient in volume for this purpose, the Board of Managers shall from time to time recommend such readjustments of the first-class rates and make such application of the reduced rates they may authorize from Chicago to New York as may be necessary to equalize the awards."

This, as can readily be seen, means the pooling of all the passenger business between Chicago and New York upon allotted percentages, and while an attempt is made to evade the anti-pooling provision of the inter-State commerce law by avoiding a division of earnings or traffic, yet the same result is achieved by allowing the Board of Managers to let the roads which have failed to carry their allotted percentage make a lower rate than is made by other roads until the percentages have been equalized.

The action was by no means unanimous. The vote on the proposition stood four to five.

Several of the roads entered protest on the ground that they considered the action a violation of the spirit of the inter-State commerce law.

The Pennsylvania severely condemned the action on the ground of its illegality.

The Baltimore and Ohio voted "no," because it did not consider it advisable to divide the second-class and steamship steerage business to even up the percentages, separate from the first-class business, but favored an aggregate division of the entire business, using the second-class and steerage business to even up "overs" and "shorts."

The Lake Shore voted "no," because it did not deem such action advisable.

The Michigan Central did not consider it fair nor good policy to go out of the second-class business.

The Big Four was the special advocate of the proposition to pool the business on the plan set forth in the resolution, and it found just enough support to carry its point.

TWO REPORTS OF ROAD'S FINANCES.

Baltimore and Ohio Reorganization Committee Considers Them.

Baltimore, Md., Dec. 18.—[Special.]—Two reports of the financial condition of the Baltimore and Ohio railway company were considered by the Baltimore Reorganization committee at its meeting this afternoon. One was the results of the investigation made by Mr. Little for the New York committee covering the condition of the company's finances from 1888 to 1895, the other the report of William B. Buckley, present Controller of the road, and who was appointed to make the examination of the books at the time William Keyser was Vice-President.

This report was never made public. It was tabled without ever being read, and outside of several of the directors, including Senator Gorman, its contents were not known. It is not known how the Baltimore committee obtained a copy of the report. As stated by Mr. Keyser in his recent criticism of the company's policy this report criticised the methods of bookkeeping then in vogue. The committee, after considering the two reports, decided to employ an expert to carefully investigate the annual reports of the company from 1888 to the present time, as well as the reports of the expert accountants.

President Cowen has offered to submit the company's books for examination.

MAKE CAPITAL STOCK $140,000,000.

Important Step Taken in the Reading Reorganization.

Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 18.—Another important step looking to the adjustment of the details of the plan for the reorganization of the Philadelphia and Reading company was taken this afternoon at a special meeting of the Reading company, the corporation that is to operate the Philadelphia and Reading railway company.

At this meeting the capital stock of the Reading company was increased from $40,000,000 to $140,000,000, of which total issues $28,000,000 will be first preferred stock, $42,000,000 second preferred, and the remainder in common stock. This action was generally expected and is simply in conformity with the agreement outlined in the reorganization plan.

It could not be learned when the new securities will be issued. A director of the company explained that there remained considerable work to be done in carrying out the plan and that it would probably be a month or six weeks before the exchange of securities could be effected.

ENTITLED TO SPECIAL BAGGAGE CAR.

Privilege Accorded Theatrical Companies Paying Minimum of $25.

Chairman Caldwell of the Western Passenger Association has made a ruling relative to the transportation of baggage of theatrical companies that the provision made in the agreement that a party of not less than twenty-five adult passengers, paying not less than the authorized per capita party fare, may be furnished one special baggage car free of charge, provided the minimum revenue from the party shall not be less than $25, means that so long as such payment is made of the minimum required it is not essential that there should be the maximum number of people in the party.

SANTA FE OFFICIALS PROMOTED.

C. F. Ressegnie Made Assistant General Superintendent of the Road.

Important changes in the transportation department of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé railroad will take place on Jan. 1.

C. F. Ressegnie, Superintendent of the lines east of the Missouri River, with headquarters at Chicago, will become Assistant General Superintendent of the entire system east and west of the Missouri River with headquarters at Topeka. Mr. Ressegnie is one of the best known railroad Superintendents in the country, and has earned an enviable reputation in that branch of the service.

W. C. Nixon, at present Commercial Agent of the Santa Fé in Chicago and formerly Superintendent of the company's terminals in this city, will succeed Mr. Ressegnie as Superintendent of the lines east of the Missouri River with headquarters at Chicago.

SUSPEND LONG AND SHORT HAUL ACT

Trans-Missouri Roads Want to Meet Water Competition to the Coast.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 18.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission gave a hearing today on an application of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and other Western roads for a suspension of the long and short haul clause of the inter-State commerce act. The contest involves freight rates from Colorado common points to California terminal points. The commission gave notice of the hearing to interested parties throughout the territory involved in the contest, but not more than one or two places were represented today to oppose the granting of the petition. The counsel for the roads claimed that unprofitable rates have been forced upon them through water competition.

To Study American Railroads.

Tacoma, Wash., Dec. 18.—Since Tuesday four prominent Japanese engineers connected with the Imperial Railway Bureau have been investigating railway matters in this city. They are Messrs. Rinkaro Moura, K. Takeber, T. Yamaguchi, and H. Iwaski, who have been sent out as a commission to study American and European systems of railroads, elevated street railways, etc. Mr. Yamaguchi said it is intended to build two thousand miles of railway in the Japanese Empire and an elevated street railway system into Kio. The commission is en route to San Francisco, and goes thence to New York, France, and Germany.

More Trouble for the Monon.

An ancillary bill of foreclosure against the Monon line was filed in the Federal Court yesterday by the Central Trust company of New York on account of a mortgage of $1,000,000 on the rolling stock. The original bill was filed in the Circuit Court of Indiana. Three months ago the road was placed in the hands of a receiver by the court at Indianapolis on a bill of the Farmers' Loan and Trust company to foreclose the general mortgage of the road.

Elects Officers for Next Year.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Santa Fé, Prescott and Phœnix railway company in Chicago yesterday the following persons were elected officers for the ensuing year: F. M. Murphy, President and General Manager; D. M. Ferry, Vice-President; C. C. Bowen, Secretary, Treasurer, and Auditor; G. W. Kretzinger, General Counsel; and W. A. Drake, Chief Engineer.

Turn Desert Into Fruitful Farms.

Denver, Colo., Dec. 18.—If plans that are now being formulated by the railroad companies can be successfully carried out the arid eastern section of Colorado will be converted into fruitful farm land. An effort will be made at once, it is said, to get aid from Congress towards this end. If no aid can be obtained from this source the railway managers may act alone.

Eastern Illinois in Control.

The Chicago and Eastern Illinois will today take possession of and operate the Chicago, Paducah and Memphis railroad. All employés of the latter, until otherwise notified, will be retained as employés of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois and will be subject to the orders of its general officers.

Organize a New Department.

The Central Passenger committee has rented Room No. 809 Monadnock Building, in which its clergymen permit and mileage ticket business will be transacted. James T. Bruner, lately with the Pennsylvania company, will be in charge of the department.

Leased by the Hocking Valley.

Toledo, O., Dec. 18.—Today the Columbus, Sandusky and Hocking railroad leased the joint use of the Wheeling and Lake Erie terminals in this city and of tracks from Bellevue, thus giving it an entrance into Toledo. The lease run for ninety years.

DISCOVER A NEW CURE FOR SARCOMA.

Bellevue Hospital Doctors' Success with Erysipelas Toxin—It Absorbs a Fibrous Tumor.

New York, Dec. 17.—If the hopes of the surgeons at Bellevue are realized, and there is every indication they will be, the cure of a malignant fibrous tumor without the aid of the knife will soon be accomplished. It is a treatment of comparatively recent development. The basis is the injection of the toxin of erysipelas in daily increasing quantities till the tumor is overcome and eventually absorbed.

The patient is George Sheridan, 26 years of age, a driver, of No. 565 Ninth avenue. There is no cancerous or phthisical history in his family. He was never ill before and never suffered any injury.

Four months ago Sheridan noticed what he thought was a small boil just under his right ear. He paid no attention to it, thinking it would be soon gone. Instead, it grew larger. Ten weeks ago he sought dispensary aid in Forty-second street. There he was told that it was an abscess which must be opened.

Sheridan submitted to the trifling operation and then had the supposed abscess poulticed. It did not subside, but grew larger and larger, and became hard and painful. By this time it had grown to the size of an orange. The man went to Roosevelt Hospital four weeks ago. Microscopical examination showed he had sarcoma, or fibrous tumor.

"An operation is necessary," said the surgeons, but when they added it would either kill or cure Sheridan demurred.

Then he went to Bellevue, still averse to an operation. He was in pretty bad shape by that time. The tumor was ulcerating, and pains kept shooting up the side of his head and down his arm. The growth had become so large, too, that he could not open his mouth. The surgeons said it was a tumor of the parotid gland, the gland that supplies saliva.

There was a chance to try the new injection process, tried only once before in Bellevue. It had been ascertained that the mixed toxins of erysipelas are hostile to the microbes of sarcoma, and eventually overcome them.

Nov. 28 Sheridan received the first injection—three minims. This was repeated daily, and at first there was a sharp reaction and a chill of an hour's duration, followed by a considerable gain in strength. Dec. 1 the dose was made five minims of toxin. Dec. 6 the chills ceased. Dec. 8 the temperature had dropped to nearly normal.

After that the dose was made eight minims. It made Sheridan dizzy at first, so powerful was it, but his improvement was rapid. Tuesday the patient was shown at the Bellevue clinic by Dr. Frederic S. Dennis, one of the visiting surgeons.

He announced his gratification at the result. While the sarcoma was still large, the inflammation was slowly subsiding. He believes that in ten weeks it will be all absorbed and the patient a well man.

"It is a little early," said Dr. Elsler, in whose surgical division Sheridan is, "but we think the tumor will be absorbed. The man will get larger doses day by day till the toxin conquers the growth."

Hitherto tumors have only been cured by extirpation—cutting out with a knife. This is often fatal and always painful.

Only One Night Out to Florida.

Commencing Dec. 21, the Chicago and Eastern Illinois railroad will establish an additional fast train to the South, leaving Dearborn Station 10:40 a. m. daily with through sleeper to New Orleans and gulf coast resorts, arriving New Orleans 6:10 p. m. following day. Passengers for Jacksonville and Florida points change sleepers at Montgomery, arriving Jacksonville 8:30 p. m., making the trip from Chicago to Florida in thirty-three hours. City Ticket Office, No. 182 Clark street. 'Phone Main 3798.

M'NUTT IS A BAD SURETY.

BOND OF S. C. HORTON DECLARED VOID AND A CAPIAS ISSUED.

Holding of the Two Men in Connection with Alleged "Freedom" Mining Frauds Recalls Other Transactions—Suspected of Working the Gold Placer and Sapphire Scheme, in Which Many Were Victimized Two Years Ago.

William H. McNutt, alias George H. Linn, under arrest in connection with the alleged Freedom Mining company swindle, was shown up yesterday in the criminal court as the bondsman of S. C. Horton, alias A. V. Cornell, alias "Orrie Fox," alias "Race Horse Jack." The bond was declared forfeit and a capias for Horton's arrest was placed in the hands of the Sheriff.

It also appeared that McNutt was on the bonds of John Blair, alias "Bud" Beard, Eugene Munger, and Joseph Moffatt, who, together with Charles Davis and one O'Brien are under indictment on a charge of conspiracy. The bonds of these men are $1,000 each. They are alleged to have conspired to defraud George A. Peck out of $300. On the bond with McNutt as surety appears the name of Attorney L. H. Bisbee, who was permitted to sign without scheduling any real estate. The bonds bear the "O. K." of ex-State's-Attorney Kern.

McNutt's Property Schedule.

McNutt, in making his schedule of property in each case, offered lots 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17, block 43, Hillis' subdivision to South Chicago, worth $5,000, and unincumbered. An examination of the records yesterday by P. J. Dunne, bond clerk in the office of the State's-Attorney, showed that the real estate described had been transferred at various times by McNutt to a woman supposed to be his aunt and that it had some time ago been sold by the Sheriff because of unpaid taxes.

When this was brought to the attention of State's-Attorney Deneen he ordered that the bond of S. C. Horton, alias A. V. Cornell, alias "Orrie Fox," alias "Race Horse Jack," signed by McNutt, be forfeited, and the order was duly executed in Judge Tuthill's court. The capais for the arrest of Horton, at once issued, was placed in the hands of Deputy Sheriffs Herman and Morrison. Horton lives at Forty-third and State streets.

McNutt professed to be indignant yesterday. He said he had been arrested as George H. Linn, which was not his name, and that he proposed to seek release on a habeas corpus writ. McNutt was pointed out to Deputy Sheriff Lyons by Alexander S. Leib, who alleges that under the name of Linn McNutt aided in swindling him out of $1,000, and the authorities laugh at McNutt's threats. McNutt sent a note to a woman, who lives near State and Forty-third streets, yesterday, telling her that he was in jail and asking that she "see Fox."

The bonds of Munger, Blair, and Moffatt, which are also signed by McNutt, will probably be forfeited today.

Former Fraud Is Recalled.

The holding of Horton, alias A. V. Cornell, etc., and William H. McNutt, alias George H. Linn, for complicity in a big mine fraud, the details of which appeared exclusively in THE TRIBUNE yesterday, recalls the fact that three years ago similar tactics were employed to victimize Chicago people by means of the Gold Placer and Sapphire Mining company of Butte City, Mont.

In August, 1893, an advertisement appeared in a Chicago paper setting forth that the advertiser had $1,000 to invest in a scheme that would double the money invested, but that an additional $1,000 was necessary to effect the deal. As a result the advertiser, who represented himself as C. J. Gleason, met C. B. Houston, a young Kentuckian who was in Chicago and was looking for a chance to invest his money. Gleason informed Houston that he (Gleason) had just received a letter from parties in Butte City, Mont., which told of recent rich finds in mines owned by the Gold Placer and Sapphire Mining company; that parties on the inside were buying up the stock of said company before the fact became known that the mines were paying big profits, and also that there was a race-horse man, W. H. Watson, who was supposed to be in Chicago, who owned a block of the stock and was not aware of the value.

Watson Willing to Sell.

A meeting was accordingly had with Watson at the Leland Hotel. Watson told of the hard luck he had been having with his horses and how he needed money, and that in consequence of his desire for ready cash he would part with his Gold Placer stock for 25 cents a share. Gleason frankly admitted he did not know the value of the stock, but said there was a concern in the Woman's Temple that dealt in mining stocks and would know the value of the Gold Placer.

Gleason and Houston visited the concern, which proved to be the Mines company. Its managers were not acquainted with the stock offered, but said C. N. Fagen-Bush, who had an office in Room 1333 Masonic Temple, dealt in that particular stock and would know all about its present value. Together they went to see Fagen-Bush. He told them he was receiving daily reports from Butte City and said the latest quotation placed the Gold Placer and Sapphire stock at 60 cents. He expressed himself ready to buy all stock offered at that figure.

During the conversation the name of B. C. W. Evans was mentioned as a prominent broker of Butte City, through whom all transactions were conducted.

Keep the Wires Warm.

After leaving Fagen-Bush, Gleason suggested that it might be a wise plan to wire Evans and find out how stock was quoted at Butte City. A dispatch was sent and in reply thereto Evans said: "We are paying 65 cents for Gold Placer today." In answer to a dispatch the second day Evans gave evidence there was a boom on that particular stock by wiring as follows: "We will pay 75 cents for Gold Placer stock up to 10,000 shares."

Fagen-Bush was not to be outbid and promptly announced his willingness to pay as good a price for Gold Placer as that offered in Butte.

Gleason and Houston hurried to the Leland Hotel, where they found Watson and bought his stock at 25 cents a share. Then they went up to the office of Fagen-Bush to dispose of their stock at a big profit. But a change had come over Fagen-Bush. Instead of being willing to buy the stock at 75 cents a share he was only willing to receive it and send it to a broker at Butte City to be sold. As this was the best that could be done, the shares of stock were turned over to him to be transferred to Butte City for sale at not less than 75 cents a share, and he gave a receipt to that effect.

Telegrams were sent to Evans, but, according to the latter, the market had broken and not over 50 cents could be secured. Instructions to sell at 50 cents, according to Evans, came too late to effect a sale, and Houston came to the conclusion he had been duped most successfully.

He consulted with F. H. Culver, an attorney in the Montauk, and the latter soon had information from W. W. McCracken, President of the Silver Bow National Bank, that the Gold Placer stock was not and never had been worth a cent.

One Man Bites Twice.

In the following winter, or in February, 1894, the Gold Placer and Sapphire Mining company promoters materialized in New York City. They advertised in the Herald and soon had $2,500 of E. Farmer's money in their pockets. Mr. Farmer lived at No. 1149 Park avenue. He was so well satisfied with his investment he made no effort to dispose of his stock. He was "too easy" for the promoters to let go, so they came back to him a second time and told him there was a farmer near Columbus, O., who did not appreciate what good stock the Gold Placer and Sapphire Mining company shares were, and owing to his ignorance of their true value was willing to sell at 25 cents a share. The New York victim went out to Ohio and actually paid $7,500 for the worthless stock. He soon discovered the fraud and had the three men, who figured there as W. H. Denman, —— Clark, and J. Q. Dudley, indicted, but the men were never caught.

Cleveland, O., was next visited by the Gold Placer Mining syndicate. They appeared there in January, 1895, and attempted to sell stock to W. T. O'Meara, but before the deal was completed Mrs. Ella L. Adams, who gave her address as No. 153 Goethe street, Chicago, was arrested and so was Hagan, her companion. The case never came to trial. This is the last public appearance of the Gold Placer and Sapphire Mining company promoters.

WEST DEFENDS HIS ADMINISTRATION.

City Attorney Gives Facts and Figures in Reply to Criticisms Upon His Office Management.

City-Attorney West says the records of his department are open to investigation of any one at any time, and he characterizes as a tissue of falsehoods the statements made in a morning paper relative to his administration.

"It is stated in the article in question," said Mr. West, "that the accumulated judgments against the city during the first year of my administration aggregated over $300,000, while under the two years of my predecessor but $40,000 was expended for both judgments and settlements through the Finance committee of the Council.

"The facts are, during the first year of my administration, beginning about April 1, only about $70,000 of judgments were secured against the city, while the statement as to the judgments and settlements during the two years of my predecessor is the wildest kind of a guess.

"During the present year the judgments and settlements will amount to about $175,000. The increase over the preceding year is due largely to the bad condition of the sidewalks, incident upon the financial condition of the city, as well as to the large number of old suits, which were handed down to me by my predecessors. The accumulation of cases on the dockets was due to an effort to effect settlements. The financial condition of the city also suggested the wisdom of putting off the trial of these cases as long as possible.

"There was 583 cases on the docket when I came in. During that year 150 new cases were begun, and all disposed of. This year 300 new cases have been begun and 250 disposed of.

"I think the best test of my conduct of the office is found in the fact that the 250 cases disposed of this year have cost the city on an average only about $700, while it is a known fact that the cost to corporations of defending hard-fought cases, independent of the verdict, generally exceeds this sum.

"During the year preceding my term of office there was a regular appropriation of $15,000, and an emergency appropriation of $10,000, making $25,000 in all. During my first year the regular appropriation was $10,000, to which was added an emergency appropriation of $10,000, making $20,000 in all. Of this sum I turned $500 back. For this year there was appropriated $30,000, and I will turn back at least $8,000.

"I made a full report last year covering every department. No similar report had been made by a predecessor since George Sugg's administration. I am now preparing a full report for this year."

CHEAP PAWN-SHOPS FOR THE NEEDY.

Chairman Giles of the Civic Federation's Municipal Committee Says Proposed Bill Is Nearly Ready.

Chairman Giles of the Municipal committee of the Civic Federation said yesterday that the committee of experts appointed to draw a bill to be presented to the Legislature this winter, enabling charitable people to establish pawnshops under such conditions as would make them a real assistance to people who are compelled to raise money on their chattels, said:

"This bill has had a great deal of labor bestowed on it, but it is not yet complete. I think it will be given to the public next Monday.

"If this bill becomes a law, as I think it will, it is a move so manifestly in the interests of the people that some of our citizens will certainly interest themselves in the establishment of such an institution on a thoroughly business basis. In this bill the rate of charge is limited to 12 per cent per annum, and the amount to be paid the stockholders to 6 per cent per annum, and it will probably be less. The balance of the net earnings, if any, will go towards reducing rates, charges, etc.

"In all large centers of population there is a generally recognized need of some institution which can meet the wants of those who, though not paupers, often from special stress of circumstances, sickness, or other misfortune, require temporary assistance in the way of loans. Such persons under the present conditions are subject to great hardships, being often compelled to pay 3 to 10 per cent a month. In nearly all large European cities state or municipal banks to loan small amounts upon chattel security to the poor have long been in operation, and have proved eminently successful from both a business and philanthropic standpoint.

"The Provident Loan Society of New York has been in operation two and one-half years, and has proved entirely successful. The importance of this result is in having demonstrated by actual experiment on a scale sufficiently large and continued over a period sufficiently long to warrant final conclusions that aid can be given on a strictly business basis by loans of money at 1 per cent a month, ore one-third of the legal charge made by pawnbrokers on small loans for short time.

"The Boston society, called the Workingmen's Loan Association, now has a capital of $90,000, and loaned last year $120,000 on chattel mortgages, the average loan being, however, $78. It is paying 6 per cent dividend to its stockholders."

SMILE AT CLOSED SALOON PLAN.

Keepers Think the Scheme to Obviate Pressure by Cutting Off Chicago Revenues Is Impractical.

It has been reported that the saloonkeepers of the city, acting through the Liquor Dealers' Association, are holding over Chicago a threat, that if any attempt is made by its officials to enforce Sunday closing they will shut up their places of business for four months, and thereby deprive the city of thousands of dollars of revenue.

Just who originated such a report is not known. The saloonkeepers say they know nothing of it, and to them the whole proposition seems ridiculously absurd. They say that, in the first place, the Liquor Dealers' Association does not represent all the saloonkeepers of Chicago, and it is evident that such a move could not be made under any circumstances unless it were indorsed unanimously.

In the minds of the saloonkeepers, however, the greatest objection to the scheme for bankrupting the City Treasury is that, if they should all go out of business tomorrow there would be men ready to take their places within twenty-four hours and reap the harvest of an established business. What is more, few of them could afford to keep up their leases if the doors were closed.

Next Wednesday Superintendent of Police Badenoch says he will present evidence before the grand jury to secure an indictment against the alleged keepers of "blind pigs" in the Hyde Park and Englewood prohibition districts. He says he has secured evidence against thirty-five violators of the law in these districts. The Chief resorts to the grand jury because his method of securing evidence has been adversely viewed by the courts.

It was reported to the Superintendent of Police yesterday that a detective had been refused admittance to John Burns' saloon at Thirty-ninth and State streets. In making his report to Inspector Hunt the detective declared he could hear men in the place discussing the odds on races and the buzz of a ticker was distinguished. Said the Chief, angrily, when he heard of it: "If I find that an officer of this department was refused admission to that back room I will revoke Burns' saloon license."

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. ANNOUNCEMENTS

Special Program for Christmas—Address by C. T. Studd—Indoor Baseball Tonight.

C. T. Studd of Cambridge, England, will address a mass-meeting of men at the West Side Y. M. C. A. Hall, No. 542 Monroe street, tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock. Mr. Studd is traveling through the United States visiting colleges and universities and delivering addresses.

The West Side Y. M. C. A. Building will be open all day Christmas, and there will be a continuous program afternoon and evening of music, contest games, bowling, etc.

Tonight at 8 o'clock there will be indoor baseball, Englewood High School vs. West Side Department. The public is invited.

The membership contest between the "Yellows" and the "Purples" is arousing much enthusiasm. The Yellows are now in the lead, closely followed by the Purples. The Yellows banqueted their members last night.

FEAR IN CIGARET SHOPS.

DEALERS REFUSE TO SERVE HERETOFORE INFANT CUSTOMERS.

School Board Instructions to Attorney Donald L. Morrill Are Productive of Results—Teachers Give Further Testimony as to the Harm Wrought by Poisoned Tobacco Among Pupils—Examples of Both Deterioration and Improvement Afforded.

Cigaret dealers who sell to school children are filled with alarm. Many of them have refused to serve their heretofore infant customers. This was proven yesterday when cigaret-smoking public school pupils appeared at the usual places and asked for their usual allowances of poisoned tobacco rolls.

All this change was brought about in a single day. On Thursday the schoolboy with his penny or nickel had purchased the wares of the cigaret vender without let or hindrance. Yesterday the instructions to Attorney Donald L. Morrill to prepare cases against violators of the law were attended with the visible effects noted.

The Kinzie Primary School at Ohio street and La Salle avenue has a large number of newsboys enrolled, and the cigaret evil has always been one of the cares of the teachers and principals there. Miss Maud Summers is the present principal and she has been waging unrelenting war on the cigaret.

Abatement of Evil.

"I do not think there are over twelve smokers in school now," she said yesterday. "At one time it seemed that every boy that came to the school had cultivated the habit. Last year we even had cigaret-smoking girls. At present there seem to be only one or two constant smokers. We have one boy who has been over two years in the fourth grade. He makes no progress, and it is the most difficult thing the teacher knows to secure and hold his attention for more than a minute at a time. He has the pallid complexion, doughy face, and heavy eyes of the habitué, and his teeth and fingers betray his addiction to the habit. In spite of all indications, however, he denied persistently he ever smoked.

"We found he would tell a lie at any time for the purpose of getting down-stairs where he could go off to some corner and smoke a cigaret. Finally I became extremely strict with him and told the teacher not to let him leave the room during school hours. Yesterday he told the teacher I had requested him to come down to my room at a certain hour. She let him go and then sent down to me. He had not come to the office at all. The janitor found him in a corner of the playground behind some obstruction puffing away at a cigaret. Of course we had to suspend him. The example was too flagrant.

Stupid Boy of 16.

"A boy of 16, who first came to the school three years ago, reëntered this week. He went into the same grade as before and proved to be more stupid than ever. I could see he smoked, though he deneid it. At the same time his clothes were scenting my room with the vile fumes of opium and bad tobacco. I have no hopes he will learn anything, though he may be benefited to a certain extent. He appears to be a confirmed smoker.

"There is no doubt of the harm smoking does growing boys. It stunts them physically, makes them incapable of concentration of thought or attention, corrupts the morals, and impairs their health.

"I have seen boys with a peculiar cough traceable to cigarets. I think one of the worst evils is the free distribution of cigarets for advertising purposes and the sale of the vile things along with equally vile pictures and buttons or other devices in the way of premiums. Many boys begin smoking on account of these other attractions, who otherwise would not acquire the habit at all."

Quits the Weed and Improves.

Miss Summers sent for a bright-eyed, rosy-cheeked lad of 13, who used to be a constant smoker. He said he was twice as strong in every way as when he used cigarets. Miss Summers said he had also made wonderful improvement in his studies. He is now one of the best boys in the school.

A small boy was sent to secure a penny worth of cigarets. He was refused. The same experience was met with at the store nearest the Dore School in West Harrison street. The boy asserted in the presence of the shopkeeper that he had bought cigarets there as late as Thursday. This was denied.

The teachers as a rule are at outs with the proprietors of the so-called school stores. They claim many of the stores sell everything a child ought not to have, including slungshots, cigarets, and candy with "cordial" as filling.

Anti-Cigaret Societies Formed.

In some of the schools there are anti-cigaret societies or literary societies which blackball smokers. There are such clubs at the Mulligan School, Sheffield avenue and Willow street, and at the McCosh School. They are said to have proven effective among the older children. The counsel of a teacher, in whose judgment the boys place confidence, and the daily illustrations of the bad effects of tobacco seen upon the playground and in the class-rooms are regarded generally as the most effective means of checking the use of the weed, next to the absolute prohibition of the sale of cigarets to minors.

A number of the teachers express the hope Congressman Woodman's bill imposing an almost prohibitory tax upon the manufacture and sale of cigarets will pass the present Congress.

Holiday Rates.

The Michigan Central, "The Niagara Falls Route," will sell holiday excursion tickets to all points on its system and principal points in Michigan and Canada at greatly reduced rates. For particulars apply to City Ticket Office, 119 Adams-st., O. W. Ruggles, Gen. Passenger and Ticket Agent.

FEATURES OF THE IRON TRADE.

Good Season for Lake Superior Ores—Practical Problems of the Industry—Rise of Southern Iron Production—Cheap Ores, Coal, and Railroad Freights—Beginning to Export Pig Iron.

Ishpeming, Mich., Dec. 14.—Lake navigation has closed, and the ore shipping season of 1896 is at an end, except in so far as concerns all-rail shipments to furnaces in the mining districts or in the Northwestern States. The total amount of ore shipped by water during the season has been a little less than 9,500,000 tons, according to the figures at hand, which are not yet complete and do not include the consumption of ore at the local furnaces where there were no lake shipments. The full figures of the season cannot be had for a month yet, but the production, while it will fall behind the figures of last year, will exceed the output of any season previous to 1895. The prices obtained for Bessemer ores have also been more remunerative than any since the tonnage sold early in the season of 1893, and mining companies producing high-grade ores have in most cases made profits. The miners of non-Bessemer ores have not fared so well, as they have no pool, and as there is a great deal of that class of ore which is seeking a market every season. The balance sheet of the Lake Superior mining district as a whole will be the most favorable secured since 1892, though it will not show the large profits of the years previous to the beginning of the panic of three years ago.

The manufacture of charcoal iron on Lake Superior was at one time, and until some fifteen years ago, a business at which almost any one could make money, but with the thinning of the forests and the increase in the cost of fuel originally obtained at the door of the stacks, and with the decrease in the price of the manufactured product, the business became less profitable with nearly each successive year, and the older and weaker plants have been gradually forced out of the business. It has now got to a point in the charcoal iron trade where the business must be done upon the same general lines as the other branches of the ore, iron, and steel trades. Only the plants of modern design, of large capacity, and operated in the most efficient manner and backed by heavy capital can stay in the race. There are a few exceptions to this rule, found in small plants which, by reason of unusual advantages of location, strong mining connections, or exceptionally able management, are able to keep in the business, but the number of even these grows less with every year that passes. The tendency throughout all branches of the iron business, from the mines that furnish the raw material to the great rolling mills that turn out finished steel, is toward the concentration of the trade in the hands of a few great concerns and the weeding out of the smaller firms.

The filling of a number of small foreign orders for pig iron by the founders of Alabama is an interesting feature of the trade. The possibility of Southern ore ever seriously competing with Lake Superior mines was once ridiculed by the mining men of this district, yet ridicule has failed to kill the Southern iron industry, which has grown to wonderful proportions within a comparatively few years. It is true that the Southern deposits are nearly all of bog ore, low in metallic iron and high in phosphorus, unsuited to the making of steel by the Bessemer process, and unable to compete for a moment with the wonderfully rich and pure ores of Lake Superior upon anything like an even basis. All these things were patent fifteen years ago to the practical miners and investors of this district, when they inspected the Southern iron fields, but the Northern men forgot to take into consideration several important factors in the situation, labor and fuel especially. The Lake Superior ores are the best in the world, even exceeding the far-famed Swedish ores in purity, ease of working, and high content of metallic iron, but the nearest of them are 900 miles from cheap fuel, while the most distant are 1,200 miles from the coal fields of Ohio and Western Pennsylvania. The Southern ores are found in veins lying parallel with beds of coal, while the limestone for fluxing is never but a few miles from the ore and the coal. The Southern iron industry has iron ore, coal, and limestone at the doors of the furnaces. Had it also ores of such grade as those mined in the Lake Superior fields the mines up here would be compelled to close. As it is, there is room for both in the country, but the infant industry in the South is inclined to encroach upon territory that is generally considered to belong to the Northern trade. The Southern railroads do all in their power to help the iron industry by giving cheap freights, and for the last five years, if not longer, the quotations on the lower grades of pig iron have been less in price at Birmingham, Ala., than at any other place in the world.

Persistent efforts are also being made in the South to build up a steel trade. The excess of phosphorus which renders it impossible to turn Southern ores into steel by the Bessemer process is no bar to the successful conversion of the pig into steel by the basic or open-hearth methods. The prudent Germans even turn this excess phosphorus to a profit, utilizing the phosphoric acid produced at the steel plants for the base of an exceptionally valuable fertilizer.

I. ZANGWILL.

ALBERT WOLFORD TAKES HIS LIFE.

Discouraged Old Man Shoots Himself in the Wine Room of J. Hanson's Saloon, No. 3700 State Street.

Albert Wolford, 72 years old, who lives with his son, Dr. Wolford, No. 3702 State street, committed suicde yesterday morning by shooting himself in the right temple. For several years he had complained of not being well, but never was dangerously ill. He arose earlier than usual yesterday. After eating breakfast he went to the saloon of J. Hanson, No. 3700 State street. He entered the wine room and immediately afterwards the fatal shot was heard. Wolford was a widower. He had been a resident on the South Side for many years.

Little money will prepay a box of Gunther's candy throughout the Union.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

Gen. Miles' Indian Campaigns.

Personal Recollections and Observations of Gen. Nelson A. Miles. Illustrated by Frederic Remington and others. The Werner company.

Probably the closest call Gen. Miles ever had in all his experience as an Indian fighter was that in his encounter with Lame Deer. It was in 1877, when he was still a Colonel, during his campaign against the Sioux and other hostile tribes in the Northwest. Lame Deer and his outlaws had been making trouble in Dakota and Col. Miles raided their village. He tells the rest of the story thus:

In the surprise and excitement of the wild onset of the charge a group of warriors was forced away from the rest. Before making the attack I had ordered our Sioux and Cheyenne Indians to call out to the Lame Deer Indians that if they threw down their arms and surrendered we would spare their lives. As we galloped up to this group of warriors they apparently recognized the purport of the demand and dropped their arms on the ground. In order to assure them of our good will I called out, "How-how-kola" (meaning friend), and extended my hand to the chief, Lame Deer, which he grasped, and in a few seconds more I would have secured him and the others, as, although he was wild and trembling with excitement, my Adjutant, George W. Baird, was doing the same with the head warrior, Iron Star.

Unfortunately just at that time one of our white scouts rode up and joined the group of officers and soldiers with me. He had more enthusiasm than discretion, and I presume desired to insure my safety, as he drew up his rifle and covered the Indian with it. Lame Deer saw this and evidently thought the young scout was going to shoot him. I know of no other motive for his subsequent act than the belief that he was to be killed whether he surrendered or not.

As quick as thought, with one desperate, powerful effort, he wrenched his hand from mine, although I tried to hold it, and grasped his rifle from the ground, ran backward a few steps, raised his rifle to his eye and fired. Seeing his determined face, his set jaw, wild eye, and the open muzzle of his rifle, I realized my danger and instantly whirled my horse from him, and in this quick movement the horse slightly settled back upon his haunches. At that moment the rifle flashed within ten feet of me, the bullet whizzed past my breast, leaving me unharmed, but unfortunately killing a brave soldier near my side.

Naturally the whole scattered band of Indians was instantly wiped out by a close and deadly fire from the soldiers. The incident is typical of the whole series of Indian campaigns in which Gen. Miles has figured so brilliantly in the last quarter of a century. The desire to treat the redskins as fellow-men, constantly thwarted by the natural suspicions of the savages themselves, is apparent all through the book.

* * *

From advance sheets Gen. Miles' volume has already been reviewed at length in THE TRIBUNE, but a study of his Indian campaigns will always have a lively interest for Chicago and the Northwest. Gen. Miles has taken the Indian question up by the roots, right down to the paleolithic man. He has made a thorough study of the Indian character and has incorporated in his book much of the experience of other Indian fighters. He sweeps the whole Union, from Mexico to Alaska, from New England to the Golden Gate, and discusses everything, from the glacial epoch to artificial irrigation. Indeed, if one has any adverse criticism to make upon his bulky volume it is that it is too discursively voluminous. But its English is marred by few flaws, and the accounts of the Indian campaigns are graphic, interesting, and devoid of egotism. It is the plain, blunt soldier that speaks, and even when he is narrating a hairbreadth escape he makes no fuss over it.

Gen. Miles devotes several chapters to the Custer massacre and denounces the idea that Gen. Custer was in any way to blame for the catastrophe which wiped his whole band of 262 men off the face of the earth. "I have no patience with those who would kick a dead lion," he says. He was sent to examine the scene of the disaster two years after it occurred, and his conclusion is that if Gen. Reno had not retreated with seven-twelfths of the whole force the result would have been the reverse of what it was.

No commanding officer can win victories with seven-twelfths of his command remaining out of the engagement when within sound of his rifle shots. The distance from where the running Reno halted and kept the seven troops and the reserve ammunition to the extreme right of Custer's command was about four miles. A cavalry horse walked that distance in fifty-eight minutes. At a smart trot or gallop, as a cavalryman goes into action, fifteen minutes would have brought the whole command into the engagement, and the result might have been entirely different. . . . It is one of the saddest and greatest sacrifices that were ever made by heroic men on any battlefield. Those graves remain as monuments to the fortitude of men who stood their ground.

* * *

It was in the spring of 1886 that Gen. Miles received orders to take immediate charge of the Department of Arizona and subdue the cruel and troublesome Apaches. The successful ingenuity with which he accomplished that formidable task is evidently a source of pardonable pride to him. It was his latest and greatest triumph as an Indian fighter. And the fact that the harmless heliostat played a larger part in the campaign than the repeating rifle is all the more to Gen. Miles' credit. He is constantly remarking that "the Indians, as usual, were not entirely in the wrong," and this sort of victory pleases him more than a massacre of hostiles. He tells the story of Geronimo and the heliostat so well that one cannot refrain from quoting it.

It should, perhaps, be explained that the heliostat is a mirror mounted on a tripod and used for flashing sunlight messages by the Morse code to stations twenty-five or even fifty miles distant on the plains. On first grappling with the Apache problem Gen. Miles determined to make his chief means of attack out of the Apaches' main reliance—namely: the mountains and the burning sunshine. He accordingly honeycombed Arizona and New Mexico with heliostat stations and furnished each station with a telescope, so that the movements of the Indians could be watched daily and flashed to him, wherever he might be.

This system, with the able assistance of Capt. Lawton, in time harried the mystified Apaches to the point of surrender. Gen. Miles went in person to treat with Geronimo. He told the chief that he had the use of steam, of the telegraph, and of the heliostat, and continued:

"We can watch your movements and send messages over the tops of these mountains in a small part of one day and over a distance which it would take a man mounted on a swift pony twenty days to travel."

Geronimo's face assumed an air of curiosity and incredulity and he said:

"How is that?"

"I told him I would show him, and taking him down to the heliostat asked the operator to open communication with the nearest station, which was about fifteen miles away in an airline. He immediately turned his instrument upon that point and flashed a signal of attention. As quick as thought the sunlight was flashed back again.

* * *

As certain Montana warriors in using the telephone for the first time gave it the name of the "whispering spirit," so Geronimo and his men, on having seen the heliostat flashes on the mountains, had believed them to be the work of spirits. Gen. Miles now explained to the chief that the instrument was not only harmless but of great use. On being told that the instrument could talk to Fort Bowie the still doubting chief put the statement to the test:

"If you can talk with Fort Bowie, do this: I sent my brother there to you as a guarantee of my good faith; now, tell me if my brother is all right."

In a short time the answer came back that Geronimo's brother was there, was well, and was waiting for him to come. I noticed that he said something to one of the warriors close by him, at which the warrior quietly turned upon his heel, walked back a short distance to where his pony was lariated, jumped on his back, and rode rapidly in the direction of the mountains whence Geronimo had come. This excited my curiosity, and I asked the interpreter what Geronimo had said to that young warrior. The interpreter replied: "He told him to go and tell Natches that there was a power here which he could not understand; and to come in, and come quick."

The heliostat had performed its last and best work, and in a few hours Natches came riding down from the mountains with his band of warriors and their families and came into camp. The Indians that surrendered with Geronimo have probably never been matched since the days of Robin Hood.

The cruelty of the Apache nature is illustrated by numerous anecdotes, and the bitter feeling of the whites against the Indians, aroused through this long and bloody campaign, is indicated by the fact that Gen. Miles believes it was only the presence of

the army officers that prevented the revengeful settlers from hurling the whole trainload of hated prisoners through a scuttled bridge. The humorous aspect of the case came to the surface as the redskin procession was about to move out of Fort Bowie. A cavalry band bade a final derisive adieu to the enemies they had been hunting and fighting so many years by striking up "Auld Lang Syne."

Should auld acquaintance be forgot,
And never brought to mind?

The Apaches never rightly understood what caused the mirth of the soldiers on that occasion.

Gen. Miles is the greatest living past master of Indian warfare, and his book is just what that fact would lead one to expect. It is a plain and dignified narration of a thrilling page from American history—a page that will never be duplicated. Its spirit is just, and its advice on the best way to close the shameful chapter of Indian agency abuses is wise and humane. The book deserves to stand somewhere on the same shelf with Gen. Grant's autobiography.

Le Grand Siecle.

France Under Louis XIV.: Its Arts—Its Ideas. By Louis Bourgeois. Translated by Mrs. Cashel Hoey. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons.

A truly regal book, both in theme and in execution, has been made of Mrs. Hoey's translation of the notable new work by Emile Bourgeois. The multitudinous illustrations are in themselves almost an adequate history of the "great century." Emile Bourgeois is a lecturer in the Ecole Normale Supérieure of Paris, and he has had access to all the historic treasures of the Versailles library, the Bibliotheque Nationale, the Louvre, and the various French museums. The results of his delving have been spread upon the pages of this magnificent volume in bewildering array.

Of the three dozen full-page illustrations the majority are photogravures printed in France—reproductions of old paintings of Louis, Mme. de Sévigné, Mme. de Maintenon, and all the chief wigged and powdered worthies of the Grand Siecle. Nearly half a thousand smaller illustrations in the text apparently cover all the subjects that could be illustrated in connection with the subject. They are chiefly of the half-tone order, and are largely reproductions of early engravings, satirical or otherwise, throwing light upon contemporary history of their times. The mere collection of these must represent years of work.

From the outset M. Bourgeois takes a friendly and admiring attitude toward the magnificent Louis. He frankly admits that the sole object of his book is to glorify the Frenchmen who made France so great 200 years ago. To this end he has taken Voltaire's essay on the "Century of Louis XIV.," with its anecdotes and its glorification, and made it the central body of his work, adding to it from all other available sources, but clipping and pruning each part to fit Voltaire's attitude. The result is a strikingly sympathetic treatment of the gorgeousness of old French royalty.

"Because it is classic," says M. Bourgeois, "because our forefathers of that date wore wigs, we must not come—like the combatants of the romantic school in the thick of the fight—to the conclusion that the French of the period, trammeled by rigid social rules, stifled with the scenery, decoration, and costume of Versailles, had no free, intelligent, and merry life of their own, at court, in their homes, nay, even in the street."

To illustrate this life as set forth primarily in the essay of Voltaire has been the author's laudable object. The gallery of seventeenth century pictures that he has gathered for this purpose include all the known portraits of Louis, from that by Rigaud, showing him in court costume, to those of Polily, Coysevox, Warin, and the famous wax medallion by Benoist. The French sculpture of the period is drawn upon liberally, with the remark that this department of art, even at Versailles, was so rich that the eighteenth century might well have been jealous of its predecessor.

But the author has found the engravers to be the best friends of all. It is from the caricatures of the time that one gets the reverse side of the era of magnificence. M. Bourgeois has collected a large number of these, and has even embellished his table of contents with this sort of quaint and amusing art. In his preface he says: "Each page of the calendar which bears the names of such masters as Chauveau, Leclerc, or De Polily is either an eloquent translation of the complaint of the people ruined by war, and suffering from cold and hunger, or a presentment of the court in its splendor, that royal circle of lords and ladies over which Louis XIV. so majestically presided." Certain engravers are bitter against the luxury of the bourgeoisie, others take pleasure in describing it. On the whole, the engravings of the time are the nearest approach we have to what the newspapers are for us. The author has used them regardless of his standpoint, but he never fails to take the part of Louis and to extol the splendors of his dissolute court.

"France boasted at that period the greatest men in all the arts, and all that was finest and fairest among men and women were assembled in the court of her King. Louis surpassed all his courtiers in symmetry of form and the majestic beauty of his features. The tones of his noble and touching voice won the hearts of those who were intimidated by his presence."

It is apparent from the tone of this paragraph that M. Bourgeois' work is of little critical value. Indeed, he does not pretend to go back of Voltaire's work. His object has been to present a great picture of the era of French regal magnificence. This he has done, at least in his collection of pictures, in a way that will be a signal aid to the critical historian, and that will delight the eye of all who, in the meantime, are fortunate enough to possess the bulky volume, either in the original French or in Mrs. Hoey's excellent translation.

Some Christmas Editions.

Irving's "Bracebridge" and "Alhambra," a set of selected travels, and the Field-De Koven song book.

The season has brought nothing more luxurious and artistically perfect than the Surrey edition of Irving's "Bracebridge Hall" (Putnams). These two volumes are a triumph of ornamental book making and even surpass the fine edition of "Tales of a Traveler," with which they are uniform in style. From the exquisitely tinted covers to the last dainty tail-piece vignette the work is one to gladden the esthetic sense. Each page is surrounded by an original border in green, designed by Margaret Armstrong. The intensely black ink of the text and the choice paper combine to make an ideal printed page.

But it is the illustrations that make the unusual value of the edition. They are photogravure reproductions of pictures specially designed for this work by Reinhart, Schmoize, Rackham, Hyde, Rix, and others. Each seems to have vied with the others to make his own a masterpiece. The medallion-shaped scenes by Schmoize, with their delicate vanishing edges and perfect unity and technic, are especially noteworthy as approaching the acme of illustrative art.

In the presence of so much excellent American work one reads with new interest the droll preface by "Geoffrey Crayon," in which he ascribes the success of his writings to the surprise felt by Europeans "that a man from the wilds of America should express himself in tolerable English." He says he was looked upon as a "kind of demi-savage, with a feather in his hand instead of on his head." Like Du Maurier, he mistrusted the genuineness of his success and remarked with foreboding that "there is nothing for which the world is apt to punish a man more severely than for having been overpraised." Irving was, indeed, the first American to break through the English sneer, "Who reads an American book?" and it is altogether appropriate that his "Bracebridge Hall" should be clothed as it has been in the choicest garments that the modern illustrative art of any country can furnish.

* * *

Joseph Pennell must be accounted among the foremost illustrators of the day. There is delicacy and imagination in his work, as well as grace and mastery of modern methods. His contribution to the gift books of the present season is a small but dainty illustrated edition of Irving's "The Alhambra" (Macmillan), in which he has caught the spirit of the scenes reminiscent of Boabdil and Lindaraxa almost as perfectly as Irving himself. There is variety in the pictures, too. Some are full-page wash-drawings, and others are the merest dainty outlines of pen work. He has crowded a wonderful deal of old Granada into his collection. In a brief introduction Elizabeth Robins Pennell says: "Just as Diedrich Knickerbocker will be remembered while New York stands, so Washington Irving cannot be forgotten so long as the Red Palace looks down upon the Vega and the tradition of the Moor lingers in Granada." The book is charmingly bound in green and gold.

* * *

"Half Hours of Travel at Home and Abroad," selected and arranged by Charles Morris, comes in four volumes from the Lippincott company. One can but commend Mr. Morris' idea and the style in which he has put it into execution. In these four volumes he has gathered from the whole domain of descriptive and adventurous literature a representative series of striking and interesting fragments, and has rearranged them in orderly style. There is a volume devoted to American travel, one to European, one to Asiatic lands, and a fourth to Africa and Australasia.

Though reprinted from books old and new, these selections are so varied and so well chosen that they cannot fail to interest even the most blasé. What makes the work especially valuable is the series of prefatory notes, in which the compiler sketches the life of the writer under consideration and condenses or suppresses the introductory portions. He thus gives the reader the nugget and throws away the dross. This is especially effective in the narratives of adventure.

Though the world is growing very narrow and Chicago is now nearer to Samarcand than was once Dan to Beersheba, the popular interest in travels seems to be greater than ever before. And, after all, as Mr. Morris remarks, man's unity is not much increased by this growing propinquity. The world still presents every degree of savagery and civilization. Tropic and arctic lands are as far apart in condition as ever. Nevertheless, a perspective view of conditions before the days of railroad and telegraph still has its peculiar interest, and this Mr. Morris has brought out in his collection.

The authors drawn upon range from Marco Polo to Stanley, from Irving to Stevenson, from Humboldt to Du Chaillu. The books are sparsely illustrated, but well printed and bound. The set will be especially prized by travel-loving boy readers.

* * *

When Reginald De Koven set to music the classic verses of Eugene Field for his book, "Songs of Childhood" (Scribners), he rose to the inspiration of the occasion. They are the genuine article—childhood songs with the ring and jingle of true music in them. Fifteen of the twenty songs in this book are original—most of them by Mr. De Koven, some by other American composers, including Foote, Chadwic, and Gilchrist. The collection includes "Swing High and Swing Low," "Little Mistress Sans Merci," "Little Boy Blue," "The Dinkey Bird," and lullabys of several countries. The peculiar lyric sweetness of Mr. Field's verse is accentuated by the treatment of the composers. One is struck with the uniform excellence of the music throughout the book. Not one of the pieces is unworthy the beautiful setting which the publishers have given it. The music is written with air and piano accompaniment, and the work is clearly printed. The book will do much to perpetuate and spread the fame of both poet and composer.

Art in Black and White.

Modern French Masters. Edited by John C. Van Dyke. The Century company.

It is now some years since the edict went forth relegating the wood cut to the limbo of the past and setting the younger half-tone upon the throne of modern art for the printed page. Prof. Van Dyke's imposing book almost shakes one's faith in the validity of the edict—but not quite. The thirty-seven examples of wood engraving with which he has embellished his work are of the choicest, but the twenty-seven half-tones that are set in competition with them carry off the palm.

This is a book of art criticism written by artists. It is a series of critical and biographical reviews on twenty of the modern French masters, with numerous examples of their work. The sketches are by various artists, all Americans. The volume is opened with an article by the late G. P. A. Healy on Thomas Couture. Kenyon Cox writes on Puvis de Chavannes and Paul Baudry. Will H. Low criticises Gérôme and E. H. Blashfield deals with Bonnat and Laurens. Carolus-Duran, Meissonier, Corot, Diaz, Troyon, Millet, and the rest are each treated by artists, who personally knew or admired them. The result is a valuable addition to the biography of modern art.

In his preface Prof. Van Dyke writes spiritedly upon the vexed question of whether any one but a painter is competent to judge of a picture. After hinting that one who eats a dinner should, on the same principle, refrain from criticising the burnt biscuits, because he is not a cook, he compromises on the issue by the wise conclusion that the painter is undoubtedly the better critic of the technical features of painting.

France indubitably leads the world in painting at the present day. And who are the greatest among French artists? The chapter on Puvis de Chavannes, with its exquisite half-tone reproductions of his paintings, answers the question. "The two supreme decorative painters of our time," says Kenyon Cox, "are Baudry and Puvis de Chavannes, and whoever would understand Puvis must study him in Amiens. Much of his finest work is in Paris, and many other French cities possess great paintings by him—even an American city possesses one now—but only in Amiens is there a series of great decorations by him."

The Amiens details called "Peace" and "Rest," the exquisite group, "The Hemicycle," in the Sorbonne at Paris, and most of all his "St. Genevieve," from the Pantheon, are magnificent examples of half-tone reproduction.

The book as a whole confirms the impression of Prof. Van Dyke's previous works and assures his place among the first American art critics. The book is a gallery and a guide, as well as a Beautiful contribution to the gift season.

Books for Boys and Girls.

Elizabeth W. Champney has given a further description of the journeyings of Witch Winnie for the girl readers this season, under the title "Witch Winnie in Holland." Winnie pursues her art studies among the Dutch masters and incidentally sees some interesting characters and experiences. The book is well illustrated with reproductions from some of the masterpieces of Frans Hals, Van Dyke, and Rubens. (Dodd, Mead & Co.)

Shortly before his death Charles Carleton Coffin completely rewrote his excellent historical narrative, "The Boys of '61; or, Four Years of Fighting." The new and more elaborate work, profusely illustrated, has been added to the Christmas

(Continued on fourteenth page.).

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IRREGULAR IN ACTION.

WHEAT MARKET BREAKS SHARPLY WITH NEW YORK STOCKS.

Spot Wheat Easy in Liverpool—Crop Reports Overshadowed by Cuban Prospects — Northwestern Stocks Show Liberal Increase—Clearances from Both Coasts Are 3,500,000 Bushels—Old Corn Is Held Firmly—South Water Street Prices.

Considerations wholly outside the market did the business for wheat yesterday. The pit sentiment at the opening was bearish, but a substantial rally was started on the heavy purchases of a pit trader. This was cut short by the development of weakness in Wall street, talk of gold exports, and prospect of Cuban complications. The decline of 1½d in spot California wheat reported in the closing Liverpool cable was also a factor, especially as the demand at the decline was indifferent. Futures were unchanged. Paris was 20@25 centimes higher and Berlin was up ¼ mark on May delivery. Clearances were moderate at the equivalent of 204,000 bu, against primary receipts of 350,000 bu. There were some reports of crop damage from good people in the trade which might have had more effect but for the disturbing stock market factors. The effective buying early was by Gifford. It was in evidence on all the early reactions. After it was all over it was an open question with the trade as to whether it was buying for Armour or a big scalping deal.

May wheat range.

Pit Traders Are Puzzled.

The people who took the former view believe that Armour bought a great quantity of wheat through several houses. On the early advance there was talk of a decrease in Northwestern stocks of wheat, but inquiries soon brought out the fact that the probable increase will be nearly 1,000,000 bu. A visible supply decrease of something less than 1,000,000 bu is expected, as against an increase last year of 2,527,000 bu. Duluth and Minneapolis had receipts of 363 cars, against 537 a week ago and 729 a year ago. Local receipts were 43 cars, and withdrawals from store were 73,000 bu. There was a little better milling demand for wheat with sales of 50,000 bu in small lots reported. By sample No. 4 red sold at 70½@80c; No. 3 red, 82c for common and 87@88c for choice; No. 2 red, 87@89c; No. 2 hard, 81c; No. 2 white, 88c; No. 3 spring, 76¾c; and No. 1 Northern, 81c.

Corn was dull, fluctuating only ⅛@¼c, with an easier tone, closing prices being ⅛@¼c lower. Receipts were slightly larger at 339 cars, although below the estimate, and 319 cars are expected today. Seaboard clearances were 303,000 bu. Primary receipts were 438,000 bu; shipments, 322,000 bu. Old cash corn was held at some premium and business was light, but the situation was strong, as the near futures were also. In the sample market No. 4 local was ¼c lower and other grades steady.

Active Trading in Oats.

A big trade was scored in oats. Barrett bought about 400,000 bu May around 20c to cover shorts. Seaverns and Milmine-Bodman were liberal sellers, and Geddes-Kirkwood dumped a fair amount. December was firm. May sold between 19¾@20⅛c, closing at 20c, or ⅛c lower. Receipts were liberal at 345 cars, and 250 cars are expected today. Exports were free at 171,000 bu. Samples ruled steady.

Sales on track and f. o. b. coarse grain included: Corn—No. 4 at 17@19¼c. No. 1 at 20@21¼c. No. 3 yellow at 20¼@21½c. No. 3 white at 20¼@20½c. Ear at 19@20c. Billed through: No. 4 at 17½c. No. 3 at 18@21c. No. 3 yellow at 18¾c. No. 3 white at 18¾c. Oats—No. 3 at 15¾@18c. No. 3 white at 17@19c. No. 2 at 17¾c. No. 2 white at 19¾@20¼c. Billed through: No grade at 14c. No. 3 at 14¾@16c. No. 3 white at 16½@18½c. No. 2 white at 19¾@20¼c.

Barley was easy. Feed sold at 22@23c, medium malting at 23@24c, fair at 25@27c, good at 28@30c, and choice at 31@35c. No. 2 rye sold at 38c, No. 3 at 37c, and May at 41¼@41½c, closing at 41c bid. No. 1 flax sold at 74c, do Northwestern at 75¼@76c, and May at 77c. Receipts were 22,620 bu; shipments, 14,606 bu. December timothy was $2.60, February $2.70, and March $2.75.

Trade Gossip on 'Change.

It is the cash grain men rather than the speculative commission houses that receive the crop damage reports. Some of the dispatches received yesterday from Ohio and Indiana points were from well-known people in the trade and challenged attention. There were also dispatches from Southern Illinois and parts of Missouri. It seems to be the general feeling here that while there may be and probably is foundation for the reports received, it is no time to make predictions as to ultimate outcome of the crop. The following dispatch from Champaign, Ill., gives the substance of an interview with the State University authorities:

"Eugene Davenport, dean of the College of Agriculture at the University of Illinois, reports that the damage by frost and dry weather to the wheat crop has been serious. The growth of the plant has been retarded by dry and cold weather, and it is in an unusually weak condition to meet the vicissitudes of March weather. However, if the weather during the winter months should be favorable to the growth of the plant, it is possible for it to revive and produce a fair yield. The professor has no information regarding depredations of the Hessian fly. Its development is possible at this season, but not probable."

Some members of the board are discussing seriously the advisability of making the Presidency of the board a salaried position. Every year the duties of the office are becoming more onerous and the time that must be given to a conscientious administration is increasing. It is argued that it is no more justice to ask a board member to undertake the duties without recompense than it would be to ask a railroad man to devote his time to the management of some railroad without compensation. The feeling of these members on the subject may in time take the form of proposed legislation on the subject.

The pictures taken recently by the Chicago Color-Type company, supposed to represent the board in action, to be exhibited at the Paris Exposition, have created a good deal of comment and it has been remarked on all sides that the pictures scarcely represent the board in action for the reason that nearly all members at the time the photographs were taken abandoned business and posed before the camera on different parts of the floor. The wheat pit took on the appearance of a lot of idle school boys posing for their picture in front of the school-house. Some receivers who handle thousands of cars a year can be seen in the picture standing out proudly with bags of samples under their arms, trying to smile and look pleasant. Nearly every member looks as if he was having his picture taken. It has been suggested that Europe would get a queer idea of the Board of Trade from this picture which is to go to Paris.

Two of the corn-belt journals which are given considerable attention by the trade have this week commented on the increasing demand for corn products. The Modern Miller says that winter wheat stocks continue to decline and farmers hold for higher prices. Crop damage is dismissed with the mere statement that reports are numerous.

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 31 cars; corn, 319 cars; oats, 250 cars; hogs, 21,000.

The receipts of hogs at Chicago for the week will be about 189,000, against 189,031 for the corresponding week last year.

A dozen or more of the young men from the Indian school of Carlisle, Pa., visited the board yesterday. Nine of the number are to play ball here with the University of Wisconsin. They had a brass band with them, but the board officials requested them not to play. They were much interested in the exchange.

Seaboard clearances of wheat from both coasts were reported late in the day at 3,500,000 bu.

Puts on May wheat ranged at 78⅛@78⅝c and calls at 80¼@80⅝c.

A caucus was held after the close of 'Change, and William T. Baker was nominated for President and H. F. Douseman for Second Vice-President. W. J. Pope, I. P. Rumsey, A. B. Lord, John Hill, and E. A. Beauvais were appointed a committee to nominate directors and Appeals and Arbitration committees and report within a day or so. No opposition ticket has been heard of as yet.

Pillsbury says that the Minneapolis mills will grind an average of 40,000 brls of flour a day for the next sixty days and from that on 50,000 brls until the next crop if they can get the wheat.

It can scarcely be said that much interest is displayed in Board of Trade politics. William T. Baker is talked of for reelection as President and William L. Kroeschell for nomination as Vice-President.

Prices of Grain and Provisions.

	Closed Thursday.	Price range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.	Closed Dec. 20, 1895.
WHEAT.				
December	77¼	76¾@ 77¼	76¾	54¼
May	80⅜	79⅜@ 80⅝	79½	57⅝
July	74⅞	73⅞@ 74⅞	74	....
CORN.				
December	22¾	22⅝@ 22¾	22⅝	25
January	22¾	22⅝@ 22¾	22⅝	25⅛
May	25⅛	25⅛@ 25⅜	25¼	27⅞
OATS.				
January	16¾	16⅝@ 16¾	16¾	16¾
May	20¼	19⅞@ 20⅛	20	18⅞
MESS PORK.				
January	7.62½	7.55 @7.62½	7.60	8.37½
May	7.92½	7.85 @7.90	7.87½	8.72½
LARD—PER 100 LBS.				
January	3.82½	3.80 @3.82½	3.82½	5.22½
May	4.02½	4.00 @4.02½	4.02½	5.42½
RIBS—BOXED 25C MORE THAN LOOSE.				
January	3.85	3.82½@3.85	3.85	4.20
May	4.00	3.97½@4.02½	4.02½	4.42½

GRAIN INSPECTION.

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total.
Winter wheat	9	11	5	25
Spring wheat	1	14	3	18
Corn	72	221	37	330
Oats	22	315	8	345
Rye	14	4	..	18
Barley	2	86	27	115
Totals	120	651	80	851

By canal—11,727 bu oats.

Inspected out—73,212 bu wheat, 60,868 bu corn, and 32,080 bu oats. Additional—43 cars wheat and 5 cars oats.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE MARKETS.

Prices on Leading Jobbing Lines and Wholesale Produce.

The following quotations are for wholesale lots, and for small quantities a fair percentage must be added:

Butter—Creameries: Extras, 20c; firsts, 19c; seconds, 16@18c. Dairies: Cooleys, 17c; seconds, 10@12c.

Beans—Pea beans, 78@80c; mediums, 70@75c.

Broomcorn—Choice green hurl, 4¼@5c per lb; red or slightly pale tip, 3¼@4c; self-working, fine green parlor, 4¼@4½c; fair to good do, 3¼@3½c; smooth, pale, or red tip, 3@4¼c; common growth, off color, 2¼@2¾c; inside and covers, 2¼@2¾c; crooked green, 2@2¼c; red or pale tip, 1½@1¾c; brush corn, fine, 3½@5c.

Cheese—Twins, 8@8½c; Young Americas, 8¼@8¾c; cheddars, 9@9½c; Swiss, 9½@9¾c; limburger, 7½@8c.

Coal—Anthracite: Grate, per ton, in carlots, $5.60; egg, stove and nut, $5.85; retail price, grate, $6.75; egg, stove and nut, 7.00. Bituminous: Carlots, Briar Hill, $4.25; Indiana block, $2.05; Hocking Valley, $2.50; Blossburg, $3.40; Piedmont, $3.20; Wilmington, at the mines, $1.50.

Drugs and chemicals—Borax, 5¾@8c; citric acid, 37@41c; tartaric, powdered, 32@36c; carbolic acid, 28@39c; castor oil, cold pressed, 95c@$1.05; balsam tulu, 70@75c; Tonka beans, $2.25@2.40; cubeb berries, 15@18c; calomel, 68@70c; camphor, 46@49c; cantharides, 75@80c; cassia buds, 23@27c; chloroform, 57@60c; ergot, 33@38c; glycerine, 19@24c; gum arabic, 28@65c; morphine, sulph, $1.75@2.00; gum opium, $2.35; quinine, 20@32c; refined alcohol, in brls, $2.34 per gal.

Dried fruits—Evaporated apples, 4½@6c; blackberries, 7½c; raspberries, 17½c; California peaches, ½@10c; apricots, 8@14c; prunes, 30 to 60 to the pound, 6¾c per pound; raisins, 4¼@6¼c.

Dressed poultry—Turkeys, 10@11c; chickens, 5@5½c; ducks, 10@10½c; geese, 7@8c.

Eggs—Firsts, strictly fresh, loss off, 18@19c; not strictly fresh, 16@17c.

Groceries—Sugar, cut loaf, 5.26c; cubes, 4.88c; powdered, 4.88c; granulated, 4.63c; confectioners' A, 4.51c; extra C, 4.20c; yellow, 3.70c. Coffee—Java, 28@33c per lb; Mocha, 24½c; Rio, choice, 16@18c; fair to good, 15@16c; Santos, 16@18c. Rice—Fancy, 6¼@7c per lb; choice, 5@6c; fair do, 4@5c; Japan, 4¼@5½c. Sirups—Corn, 11¼@25c per gal; standard sugar, 14¼@18c; fancy, 22@28c. Molasses—New Orleans O. K., 28@35c; centrifugal, 15@25c.

Game—Prairie chickens, $5.50@6.50; partridge, $3.25@3.50; quail, $1.25@1.40; jack rabbits, $1.50@2.00.

Green fruits — Apples, $1.00@1.85; California pears, $1.75@2.00 per 40-lb box; California grapes, $1.50@1.65 per 4-basket case; persimmons, $1.00@1.25 per crate; Catawba grapes, 25c per 8-lb basket; lemons, $3.00@3.50 per box; oranges, $3.00@4.00 per box; pineapples, $2.75@3.00 per crate; cranberries, $4.50@6.00 per brl.

High-proof spirits—Steady, on the basis of $1.18 for finished goods.

Nuts—Walnuts, 40@50c per bu; butternuts, 45c per bu; chestnuts, 6c per lb; hickory nuts, $1.60@1.75 per bu; pecans, 8@10c per lb.

Oils—Standard white carbon, 7¼c; prime white, 150 deg., 7¾c; snow white, 150 deg., 8¼c; headlight, 175 deg., 9¼c; Eocene, 9¾c; Kenegene, 13¼c; Elaine, 15c; benzine, 7¼c; stove gasoline, 8¼c; 87-deg. gasoline, 12c; linseed, raw, 30c, and boiled, 32c; turpentine, 33¼c; extra W. S. lard oil, 38c; cooking oil, 29c; salad oil, 40c; paraffine, 28 deg., 10c; do oil, 25 deg., 12c; black summer, 6¾c; do zero, 9¼c.

Potatoes—Burbanks, 22@24c per bu; Hebrons, 16@20c per bu; sweet potatoes, $1.00@1.25 per brl.

Vegetables—Beets, $1.00@1.75 per brl; cabbage, $10.00@13.00 per ton; celery, 30@50c per box; cucumbers, 25@90c per doz; cauliflower, $2.00@2.50 per crate; lettuce, $2.50@3.50 per brl; onions, 30@50c per bu; parsley, 15c per bu; string beans, $1.00@1.25 per bu; squash, $20.00@25.00 per ton; tomatoes, $2.00@2.50 per 6-basket crate; turnips, 17@20c per bu.

Wool—Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Eastern Iowa: Coarse or dingy tub, 16@20c per lb; good medium tub, 20@23c; fine unwashed fleeces, 8@11c; medium unwashed, 12@13c; coarse unwashed, 10@12c; cotted and rough unwashed, 8@9c. Nebraska, Minnesota, Kansas, and Western Iowa: Coarse or dingy tub, 17@20c per lb; coarse, 9@11c. North and South Dakota: Fine heavy, 6@8c; do light, 8@9c; do medium, 9@12c; coarse, 8¼@10c.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST

Closing Quotations in Grain and Provisions at New York.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—Grain—Wheat—Receipts, 56,400 bu; exports, 63,288 bu; spot dull and weaker; No. 1 hard, 92¼c. Options opened weaker, owing to disappointing English cables, rallied on export business and local coverings, but turned weak again under rumors of gold exports, depression in stocks, the Cuban question, light exports from the seaboard, and absence of demand; closed ½@1¼c lower; No. 2 red May, 85 1-16@86¼c; closed, 85¼c; December, 86¼@86⅝c; closed, 86¼c.

Corn—Receipts, 78,000 bu; exports, 4,882 bu; spot inactive; No. 2, 28½c. Options opened steady, but sold off on prospect of larger receipts and sympathy with wheat, closing at ¼c decline. May, 31¼@31½c; closed, 31¼c; December closed 28⅜c.

Oats—Receipts, 154,800 bu; exports, 41,914 bu; spot dull; No. 2, 22c. Options inactive and lower, closing at ¼c decline. May closed 24¼c; December closed 21¼c.

Hay dull; shipping, 55@60c; good to choice, 70@75c. Hops dull; State common to choice 1895 crop, 3@7½c; 1896 crop, 8@13c.

Hides steady. Leather quiet. Wool quiet.

Beef firm; cut meats quiet; pickled bellies, 4¼@4¾c; do shoulders firm, 4@4¼c; do hams, 8¼@8¾c. Lard barely steady; Western steam, $4.12½; refined steady. Pork dull. Tallow steady.

Cottonseed oil steady. Petroleum nominal. Resin steady; strained, common to good, $1.80. Turpentine steady, 27@27½c.

Rice steady. Molasses dull.

Pig iron steady; Southern, $11.00@12.25; Northern, $11.00@13.00. Copper easy; brokers', $11.30; exchange, $11.20@11.50. Lead continues strong; brokers' $2.75; exchange, $3.00@3.05. Tin steady; straits, $12.80; plates dull. Spelter dull; domestic, $4.15@4.25.

Coffee—Options opened steady, with prices unchanged to 5 points higher, ruled quiet and featureless on indifferent European advices and absence of outside support; closed quiet at net advance of 5 points; sales 7,500 bags, including Dec. 17; December, 9.20c; March, 9.30@9.35c. Spot coffee—Rio dull; No. 7 jobbing, 10½c; invoice, 10c; mild quiet; Cordova, 15½@17c. Sales, 300 bags Maracaibo p. t.

Sugar—Raw dull; refined, dull.

Butter—Arrivals were again light and extra quality hard to find. The market maintains a firm position and advanced to an average price of 22c, for trading was light. Firsts slightly firmer, in sympathy with the strength on top grades, but the lower qualities are dull. Fine State full-made creamery sold a little better, at 20@21c. Western creamery extras, 22c; seconds to firsts, 17@20½c; Western imitation creamery extras, 16c; do firsts, 14@15c; Western factory, June extra, 11@12c; do fresh extras, 12½@14c; do thirds to firsts, 7@11c; rolls, fresh, 9@14c.

Cheese—Importers are operating principally on underpriced full cream and desirable light skims; the supplies of such quality moderate and holders remain firm. Fancy September, both small and large sizes, held with increased firmness, and the home trade demand keeps up fairly well. September, full cream, large white and colored fancy at 10¼@10½c.

Eggs—Receipts are comparatively light, and really fancy Western are held steadily at 22c, but buyers at that are particular as to quality and will accept only strictly choice grades. Refrigerator stock steady, with more demand for choice; limed are firm for prime, but undergrades slow of sale. Western, fresh gathered, choice quoted at 21½@22c; do fair to good, 20@21c; Kentucky, fresh, choice, 21c; Western refrigerator, late packed, choice, 7@7½c; do early packed, choice, 16@16½c; Western limed, prime, 15c.

Cotton—The tendency of the future delivery was upward at the start, with the near months unchanged to 1 point higher and the far months 4 to 6 points higher. The early Liverpool advices were favorable, with private cables from abroad predicting large purchases by spinners, which caused the strength at the opening. But the speculation was not strong enough to carry the advance upward, and with heavy receipts and absence of active outside support the early improvement was soon lost. Receipts at the ports for the week were 331,213 bales, or 45,000 bales more than expected, against a total of 267,981 bales last week and 223,679 last year. A sharp break in the stock market and the uncertainty as to the course of the authorities at Washington regarding the Cuban situation accelerated the weakness. Buying orders were withdrawn and nearly all brokers who bought early in the day endeavored to sell out. The market closed at 13 to 15 points decline from yesterday's first figures. Liverpool reported spot cotton hardening. Sales, 15,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 14,000 bales; receipts, 16,000 bales; American, 15,000 bales. Middling uplands, 4 1-16d. Futures steady; buyers, 2-64d advance; closed steady, 3@4½ points net advance. Manchester—Yarns quiet but steady; cloths quiet. Receipts at the ports today were 50,509 bales, against 45,411 this day last week and 37,095 bales last year. On the spot the market was quiet and steady. Middling uplands at 7 3-16c and gulf at 7 7-16c. Sales, 47 bales for consumption and 400 bales on contract.

Today's sales:

Month.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing.
December	400	6.94	6.87	6.76@6.77
January	44,100	7.00	6.79	6.79@6.80
February	6,300	7.06	6.89	6.89@....
March	139,700	7.18	6.96	6.97@6.98
April	900	7.22	7.03	7.03@7.05
May	49,900	7.31	7.10	7.11@7.12
June	1,300	7.34	7.18	7.16@7.17
July	3,500	7.40	7.20	7.19@7.21
August	1,200	7.42	7.31	7.22@7.24

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 18.—Wheat—Lower; No. 2 red, cash, elevator, 90½c; track, 92@93c; No. 2 hard, cash, 80c asked; December, 89½c bid; May, 89⅝c asked. Corn—Weak; No. 2, cash, 20⅛c bid; December, 20¼c bid; May, 22⅝c asked. Oats—Easy; No. 2, cash, 18c bid; May, 20⅛c bid. Rye—Firm; 36½c bid. Flaxseed—Quiet; 72c. Pork—Easy; $7.10@7.35. Lard—Steady; prime steam, $3.60; spring, $3.72½. Lead—Firm; $2.75@2.82½. Spelter—Easy; $3.97½ asked. Poultry—Chickens dull; old and spring, 5c; turkeys easier, 8c; ducks easier, 6½@7c; geese slow, 4½@5c. Butter—Quiet; unchanged. Eggs—Steady.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 18.—Grain—Wheat—Firmer; steady; No. 2 hard, 78@79c; No. 2 red, 91@92c; No. 2 spring, 75½c. Corn—Slow; No. 2 mixed, 18½c. Oats—Steady; No. 2 white, 20@21c; old, 23½c. Rye—Steady; No. 2, 30@32c. Hay—Steady; choice timothy, $8.00@8.50; choice prairie, $5.50. Butter—Weaker on heavy supply; creamery, 18½@20c; dairy, 10@18c. Eggs—Firm, 16½c. Receipts—Wheat, 12,600 bu; corn, 41,000 bu; oats, 13,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 4,200 bu; corn, 37,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 18.—May wheat made one bound into the air, caught some buyers at the top, and then broke steadily for a cent, closing at the bottom. There was nothing of a sensational feature about the market. It was dull and slumping. May opened at 78⅛c and advanced quickly to 79@79⅛c, breaking to 77⅞@78c, and closing at 78c. Flour—Slightly better trade; prices unchanged.

PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 18.—Corn—Steady; No. 2, 20½c. Oats—Steady; No. 2 white, 18@21c. Rye—Easy; irregular; No. 2, 37@38½c. Whisky—Market steady; finished goods on the basis of $1.18 for highwines. Receipts—Corn, 82,300 bu; oats, 74,000 bu; rye, 1,200 bu; whisky, none; wheat, 1,800 bu. Shipments—Corn, 4,200 bu; oats, 77,200 bu; rye, 1,200 bu; whisky, 825 brls; wheat, 1,200 bu.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 18.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 78¼c; December, 79c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 77c; December, 77½c; May, 80c asked. Rye—37c bid. Oats—No. 2, 18¾c. Flax—72¼c bid; May, 77c bid.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 18.—Grain—Wheat—Spring quiet; No. 1 Northern, new 85¼@85⅝c; winter wheat in better inquiry; No. 2 red, on track, 83½c. Corn—Dull; easy; No. 2 corn, 25c. Oats—Steady; fair demand; No. 2 white, 23½c. Barley—Firm; demand light; Western, 34c. Rye—Dull; No. 2, 42½@43c. Flour—Quiet; easy.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 18.—Resin—Firm; strained, $1.45; good, $1.50. Spirits—Nothing doing. Tar—Firm; $1.10. Turpentine—Quiet but steady; hard, $1.40; soft, $1.90; virgin, $1.80.

IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.

Closing Quotations in Grain and Provisions at Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 18.—Grain—Wheat—Spot quiet, demand poor; No. 2 red spring, 6s 9d; No. 1 California, 7s 1d. Futures opened and closed quiet with near and distant positions unchanged from yesterday's closing prices; business about equally distributed; December, nominal; January, 6s 7d; February, 6s 7¾d; March and May, 6s 8d; April nominal. Corn—Spot quiet; American mixed, new, 2s 10¼d. Futures opened and closed quiet with near and distant positions unchanged from yesterday's closing prices; business about equally distributed; December, 2s 9¼d; January and February, 2s 9¼d; March, 2s 9½d; April and May, 2s 9¾d. Flour—Dull, demand poor; St. Louis fancy winter, 9s 3d.

Provisions—Bacon quiet, demand moderate; Cumberland cut, 28@30 lbs, 28s; short ribs, 20@24 lbs, 28s; long clear, light, 35@38 lbs, 28s 6d; long clear, heavy, 40@45 lbs, 27s 6d; short clear backs, light, 18 lbs, 28s 6d; short clear middles, heavy, 45@50 lbs, 26s; clear bellies, 14@16 lbs, 28s. Shoulders, square, 12@18 lbs, 29s. Hams, short cut, 14@16 lbs, 40s. Tallow, fine North American, 18s 6d. Beef, extra India mess, 60s; prime mess, 50s. Pork, prime mess, 48s 9d; medium Western, 41s 3d. Lard dull; prime Western, 21s; refined, in pails, 23s. Cheese steady, demand poor; finest American white and colored, September, 51s. Butter, finest United States, 90s; good, 55s. Turpentine spirits, 20s 6d. Resin, common, 5s 7½d. Cotton-seed oil, Liverpool refined, 15s 6d. Linseed oil, 16s 6d. Petroleum, refined, 6¼d. Refrigerator beef, forequarters, 3¾d; hindquarters, 5¼d. Bleaching powder, hardwood, f. o. b. Liverpool, £7. Hops, at London, Pacific coast, £3 5s.

The receipts of wheat during the last three days were 222,000 centals, including 205,000 American.

The receipts of American corn during the last three days were 121,000 centals.

Weather cold and clear.

IN THE FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.

Idle and Irregular at London, Firm at Paris and Berlin.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—The Evening Post's London financial cablegram says:

The stock markets remained idle and irregular today, except for mines, which were good. Americans at the opening responded well to the rise in New York, but were again weak at the close on New York selling. The money market was firm. The Bank of England lent largely. The Indian Government is expected to issue £1,500,000 in treasury bills at New Year's.

The Paris bourse was firm. The Berlin market was also firm in spite of dear money. Contangoes for the approaching settlement there are quoted as high as 8 per cent.

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prices of Cattle, Hogs, And Sheep—Receipts and Shipments.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for dates mentioned:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, Dec. 14	15,211	313	36,512	17,070
Tuesday, Dec. 15	3,667	461	27,704	12,094
Wednesday, Dec. 16	9,589	229	35,864	11,462
Thursday, Dec. 17	6,620	183	33,891	16,102
Friday, Dec. 18	6,500	200	30,000	8,000
Totals	41,587	1,386	163,971	64,728
Same period last wk	55,539	1,918	150,248	50,169
Same period 1895	45,993	1,301	173,868	53,181
Shipments—				
Monday, Dec. 14	2,481	10	6,143	219
Tuesday, Dec. 15	2,266	37	1,815	1,390
Wednesday, Dec. 16	3,802	15	3,621	1,587
Thursday, Dec. 17	3,208	33	4,056	3,037
Friday, Dec. 18	2,600	....	5,000	1,500
Totals	14,357	95	20,635	7,733
Same period last wk	15,040	105	19,056	6,796
Same period 1895	12,168	23	21,654	5,273

Today's receipts are estimated at 800 cattle, 20,000 hogs, and 3,000 sheep.

Cattle—The general market opened steady, but closed 10@20c lower than Thursday. Native steers averaging 940@1,638 lbs sold at $3.40@5.35, bulk at $4.25@5.00. Texas steers sold at $2.90@4.25; bulk at $3.50@3.75; native cows, $1.50@3.50; heifers, $2.25@4.00; bulls, $2.00@4.00; stags and oxen, $2.70@3.55; calves, $2.75@5.50; and stockers and feeders, $2.75@3.75.

Hogs—The market opened weak at Thursday's closing prices, but closed strong. Trade was active. Heavy sold at $2.95@3.35, bulk at $3.15@3.30; mixed, $3.15@3.40, bulk at $3.30; light, $3.20@3.40, bulk at $3.30@3.35; pigs, $2.85@3.45.

Sheep—Lambs sold at $3.15@5.50, bulk at $4.65@5.25. Native yearlings sold at $3.70@4.00; native sheep, $2.00@3.65; Westerns, averaging 96@127 lbs, sold at $2.75@3.40, bulk at $3.10@3.40.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—Beeves—Receipts, 1,242. Fairly active and generally steady; little firmer for best steers; steers, $4.40@5.10; stags and oxen, $2.40@4.20; bulls, $2.25@3.20; dry cows, $1.25@2.50. Cables quote American steers at 11¼@12½c dressed weight; sheep, 9@10c dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 8@9c. No exports today; tomorrow, 855 beeves and 4,378 qrs of beef. Calves—Receipts, 188. Steady; veals, $4.00@7.25; grassers, $2.50@3.00; no Westerns. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 8,194. Less active and ⅛@¼c lower. Sheep, $2.50@3.75; lambs, $4.75@5.62½. Hogs—Receipts, 6,419; steady at $3.60@4.15.

OMAHA, Neb., Dec. 18.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,900. Market active, strong. Native beef steers, $3.50@4.40; Western steers, $3.25@3.90; Texas steers, $2.50@3.65; cows and heifers, $2.50@3.25; canners, $1.50@2.50; stockers and feeders, $3.00@3.85; calves, $3.50@5.50; bulls, stags, etc., $1.80@3.00. Hogs—Receipts, 5,800. Market steady. Heavy, $3.05@3.20; mixed, $3.10@3.15; light, $3.20@3.30; bulk of sales, $3.10@3.20. Sheep—Receipts, 1,100. Market strong. Fair to choice natives, $2.75@3.65; Westerns, $2.75@3.35; common and stock sheep, $2.00@2.75; lambs, $3.00@5.00.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 18.—Cattle—Receipts, 6,000; shipments, 4,900. Market strong and active. Texas steers, $2.75@3.50; Texas cows, $1.90@2.70; native steers, $3.00@4.90; native cows and heifers, $1.00@3.60; stockers and feeders, $2.50@3.75; bulls, $1.50@3.00. Hogs—Receipts, 11,000; shipments, 200. Heavies weak; others steady; bulk of sales, $3.15@3.25; heavies, $3.00@3.20; packers, $3.10@3.25; mixed, $3.15@3.27½; lights, $3.15@3.20; Yorkers, $3.20@3.25; pigs, $3.00@3.15. Sheep—Receipts, 2,000; shipments, 500. Market steady, lowers. Lambs, $3.00@5.00; muttons, $1.25@3.35.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 18.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,000. Market opened strong and closed 10c lower. Native and shipping steers, $3.90@4.90; December and beef, butcher steers, $3.40@4.50; stockers and feeders, $1.75@3.65; Texas steers, $2.40@3.90. Hogs—Receipts, 6,800. Market opened strong, closed 5c lower. Light, $3.15@3.25; mixed, $3.00@3.20; heavy, $2.85@3.25. Sheep—Receipts, 1,000. Market strong. Muttons, $2.50@3.75; lambs, $3.00@4.75.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

The Commercial club of Indianapolis may offer to coöperate with the Indiana Legislature at its coming session with a view to the revision of the insurance laws of the State. A suggestion to this effect has been made and seems to meet with favor. The plan proposed is that the Legislature shall appoint a special committee of equal numbers with the special committee of the Commercial club, and that the two shall decide on the best method of revision. Sixty per cent of the $6,000,000 property destruction in Indiana in 1895 was due to preventable causes. One-half of the property destroyed was insured. The property-owners pay $4,000,000 annual tribute to fire insurance companies, and the club hopes to bring about a reduction of rates by inducing the Legislature to pass impartial laws.

* * *

Judge Foster of the Federal Court of Topeka, Kas., has decided that Frank C. York must pay the Southern Insurance company of New Orleans $2,637, which the company was compelled to pay to assurers because York neglected to cancel a policy after he had been directed to do so. York was agent at Salina, Kas., and issued a $2,500 policy on a building. He received word from the home office to cancel the policy, but did not do so promptly, and the building burned in the meantime. The company paid the assured and began suit against York for the recovery of the amount with interest, on the plea that his negligence caused the loss.

* * *

A petition has been going the round of the agents in La Salle street asking that Deputy Brinkerhoff of the State Insurance Department at Springfield be made Superintendent by the incoming administration on the retirement of B. K. Durfee. The petition was started by several leading underwriters, who believe Mr. Brinkerhoff would be a good man for the place. He has been connected with the Auditor's and Insurance Superintendent's offices for thirty years, and during this time has been the practical man of the insurance supervision, so that he is thoroughly familiar with the work. When a new Insurance Superintendent takes office it is generally a task for him to learn his duties, and the underwriters who are interested in this petition urge that this difficulty would not stand in the way of Mr. Brinkerhoff.

* * *

At the next meeting of the St. Louis Board of Fire Underwriters the agents will settle the controversy over the proposed constitutional amendment restricting full membership privileges to principal agents only. The companies having many agents will probably contest the adoption of the amendment. The chief fault found with the suggested legislation is that no member could lose his seat and vote in the board as long as he represented a board company, whether he was a first or a second agent. The board will issue a letter stating the controversy plainly to managers of companies, who are greatly interested in the outcome of the affair.

* * *

It is reported from New York that the surplus on the business of the Assurance Lloyds for the month of November amounts to $21,000. The Lloyds will, it is reported, set aside for 1896 a profit of 40 per cent on the subscriptions of its underwriters, of which one-fourth will be paid to subscribers as dividends. R. C. Rathbone & Co. are organizing a new stock company with a capital of $200,000 and a surplus of the same amount.

* * *

The coming gathering of the Legislature leads underwriters to believe valued policy legislation will be attempted this year. Several past Legislatures have tried to effect such legislation, but without success. Those who are opposed to a valued policy law find hope in the recent decision which declared unconstitutional the Missouri valued policy law.

Embezzlement and Forgery Charged.

Washington, Ind., Dec. 18.—[Special.]—Embezzlement and forgery are the charges under which W. W. Marmaduke, a prominent real estate man, was arrested today. He is the local Secretary of the State House Building and Loan Association of Indianapolis, and, it is alleged, he embezzled money he had collected for the association and committed forgery by raising the amounts on receipts he gave.

ALLEY L PLAN RATIFIED

BONDHOLDERS' COMMITTEES ARE AGREED AS TO ITS TERMS.

Stockholders in the Old Corporation to Be Given the Opportunity of Subscribing for Debentures, Which Are Convertible Into Common Stock—Chicago Edison Debenture Holders Are Not Anxious to Exchange for First Mortgage Bonds.

The reorganization plan for the Alley "L" as proposed by the committee representing the first mortgage bondholders was ratified yesterday at a meeting of the Second Section Bondholders' committee. It will be immediately put in form and advertised, and the stockholders will be given thirty days in which to subscribe for the debentures provided in the plan of reorganization. If 60 per cent of the debentures is subscribed for by stockholders the plan will then become operative. If it fails to receive the approval of 60 per cent of the stockholders it will become necessary to form a new plan for the reorganization of the corporation.

The plan as put out by the First Mortgage committee and as ratified yesterday by the Second Mortgage committee provides for the issuance of preferred stock at par for first mortgage bonds, and at 60 per cent of the par value of the extension bonds and also interest to Jan. 1 on both classes of bonds at the same ratio, being par for interest of first mortgage and 60 per cent for the interest on extensions, making in all $1,323,800 of 6 per cent preferred stock. There will be issued in addition $1,500,000 of thirty-year 4 per cent debentures, which stockholders will be allowed to subscribe for on a deposit of 5 shares of stock for each $100 of debentures. These debentures are to be convertible at any time within ten years into common stock, which will be entitled to all the net income up to 12 per cent after the preferred stock is paid the 6 per cent to which it is entitled. After the net income amounts to more than 12 per cent upon the common stock the two classes of stock will share alike upon any excess. It is provided under the terms of the plan that stockholders desirous of subscribing shall deposit with the Northern Trust company one-quarter of the amount of their subscription at the time application is made, one-quarter two months from the publication of the notices, one-quarter four months from the time of publication, and the remaining one-quarter six months from the time of publication.

First Mortgage Is Provided For.

Provision is made in the plan for the issue of first mortgage bonds against the property of the company if in the future it should be decided to do so. In the event of the company putting a mortgage upon the property and the issuance of bonds under this mortgage the holders of the debentures are given four alternatives. They are to be given the right first to exchange debentures for new mortgage bonds at par; second, to convert the debentures into common stock; third, to demand the payment of the debentures in cash at par; or fourth, to hold the old debentures. The company on the other hand is given the right at any time to take up the debentures on the payment of the par value and 20 per cent premium, making the price of the debentures 120. The debentures are convertible only during a period of ten years for common stock, and in the event of a mortgage being put on the property after the expiration of ten years the holders of debentures would be allowed to make any conversion of their securities named except to exchange for common stock.

The interest on $1,500,000 of debentures at 4 per cent would be $60,000 a year. Dividend requirements on the preferred stock at 6 per cent would be $619,428, which, with the interest on debentures, would amount to $679,428. It is believed by members of the committees the company could earn more than this amount through the operation of the road providing the line should be changed to an electric road. There is to be included in the operating expenses a minimum charge of $62,500, which must be paid to the loop company providing a contract is made for running Alley "L" trains around the loop. The net earnings of the Alley "L" at the present time are in the neighborhood of $250,000, not counting interest on bonds. There would be necessary, therefore, an increase of a little more than $300,000 in net earnings to pay the interest on debentures and provide the full 6 per cent on preferred stock. If that should be more than realized there would then be an inducement to the holders of the debentures to exchange their holdings for common stock.

The representatives of the gas trust who were in Chicago to look into the position of the Ogden Gas company and to report as to its probable importance as a competitor have returned to New York. It is said they will report little or nothing is to be feared from the competition of this company. Those who looked into the position of the Ogden Gas company announce that in their opinion the Ogden Gas company would make few if any more extensions to the present system. It was not believed by them the company would build a second plant on the West Side of the river to supply gas to consumers in that section of the city. As to the North Side plant they found it would be ready to supply gas to 1,500 or 2,000 consumers Jan. 1. As to the 6,000 subscribers claimed by the Ogden Gas company the report of the committee will be of a nature to cast doubt upon the authenticity of this. The representatives are going back with the idea that the Ogden gas company will not be a particularly aggressive competitor.

N. D. Lawton of New York City has been elected a director of the Chicago General railway company. Mr. Lawton's office, No. 40 Wall street, has been made a branch office for the company.

Chicago Edison Debentures Popular.

The Chicago Edison company has exchanged first mortgage 5 per cent gold bearing bonds for $712,000 of 6 per cent currency debentures. The Chicago Edison company had outstanding $2,150,000 of these 6 per cent currency debentures at the time the mortgage for $6,000,000 was made, and the issue of $3,500,000 of 5 per cent gold bearing bonds authorized under the mortgage. It was provided in the debentures that if at any time first mortgage bonds should be issued by the company the holders of debentures should be given ninety days in which to exchange their debentures for the first mortgage bonds. This ninety days expired Dec. 15, and the holders of only $712,000 of debentures were willing to exchange them for the first mortgage bonds, which bear interest at the rate of only 5 per cent, as compared with the 6 per cent paid on the debentures. There is left outstanding $1,483,000 of debentures, which have sixteen years to run from Jan. 1. It is provided in the debentures they may be paid off by the company at 105 at any time prior to Jan. 1, 1898, and after Jan. 1, 1898, at par, on giving sixty days' notice prior to any interest date. The Chicago Edison company sold $1,200,000 of its new first mortgage bonds in London, which with the $712,000 issued in exchange for debentures makes a total of $1,912,000 of the bonds now outstanding, leaving in the treasury authorized but not issued bonds to the amount of $1,588,000. These are to be held to meet future extensions and improvements. The company has no plans in prospect for this winter for any extensions of any importance. The fact that the holders of debentures preferred to hold them to exchanging them for the 5 per cent first mortgage bonds is evidence that the credit of the company is good.

The scare in New York over the probable passage of the resolution in the Senate recognizing the independence of Cuba failed to affect seriously local securities. There was no decline of any consequence in any of the local stocks, and, on the contrary, some were strong. West Chicago opened at 89 and went off to 87. There were several sales of North Chicago at 200 and one at 200½, with a closing sale at 197. Metropolitan was the one stock which was particularly weak, several sales of small amounts being made at 12, and the closing sale at 11¾.

Sales on the Stock Exchange.

Sales on the Stock Exchange yesterday were as follows:

SALES CALL 10 A. M.

10 L St L tr ctfs	16	6 North Chicago	200
50 C & C C & D	66	50 Lake St L	19⅛
20 West Chicago	89	5 Dia Match	126

BONDS.

$1000 Consumers' Gas 5s 84

SALES AFTER CALL.

20 Dia Match	127	50 West Chicago	87
50 do act	126	50 Lake St L	19⅛
50 do	125	50 do act	19
50 do	124½	100 do	19
115 do	124	100 do act	19⅛
50 N Y Biscuit	51¾	50 do	18⅞
150 do act	52	50 C & C C & D	65¼
100 do	52	150 do	65
200 do act	52½	30 Alley L	¾
5 do	53	15 S W S C Line	14¼
100 do act	52	50 N Chicago act	200½
100 do	52	35 do	200
10 do	51	50 do act	200
5 West Chicago	89	19 do	200
50 do act	89	50 Met L cash	12
50 do act	88½	90 do	12
5 do	88	60 do	11¾

BONDS.

$1000 B of T 5s	102½	$4600 L St L deb 5s	72
1000 City Ry 4½s	100½	9000 I P Co deb 6s	74½

SALES 1:30 TO 2 P. M.

50 N Chi act	197½	50 N Y Biscuit	50
50 do	197	20 C B & M Co pfd	35½
50 Dia Match act	123¾	100 C & C C & D	64
50 do	124	50 Lake St L	18¼
50 do	123½	20 do	18½
50 do	123¼		

Clearings at the larger cities yesterday and a week ago were:

	Dec. 18.	Dec. 11.
New York	$102,358,962	$93,406,309
Chicago	14,228,063	15,616,744
Boston	15,505,501	16,153,735
Philadelphia	10,625,324	9,383,995
St. Louis	4,077,275	4,203,628
Baltimore	2,397,650	2,310,031
New Orleans	1,985,112	1,990,880

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Chicago 30c premium; St. Louis, par.

IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

Senate Committee's Cuban Action Demoralizes Stocks.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—Wall street has recently attached only a perfunctory interest to the Cuban probabilities, having persuaded itself that beyond a few fierce and impassioned rhetorical declarations by certain Senators and Congressmen no disturbing developments were likely to occur. The average trader and security-holder was not quite certain, in fact, whether even these resolutions would escape burial in committee, and the leading bull interests seemed disposed to assert themselves after their protracted inactivity and compel the prompt covering of a too bold and somewhat unwieldy short interest. Instead, however, the financial community at large, and especially interests on the long side, were treated to an unpleasant and almost entirely unexpected reminder of the Venezuelan episode of a year ago. London prices for American securities were reported lower and stress was again laid upon the increasing monetary stringency in London and at other financial centers, while the continued firmness of the exchange market caused renewed discussion of the prospect of early exports of gold.

The market opened weak and soon developed increased heaviness on the reported confidence expressed by certain Senators and Congressmen regarding the strength of the pro-Cuban sentiment in the respective bodies. Shortly before 1 o'clock disconnected and incomplete dispatches from Washington reporting the decision of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to report favorably to that body the Cameron resolution recognizing the independence of Cuba by the United States caused demoralization in the stock exchange market, holders of securities in their uncertainty as to the legal scope or meaning of this action throwing them over right and left. As usual in similar circumstances, stop orders were uncovered right and left and the flood of long stock enabled the professional depreciators of other people's property to mark down prices rapidly. The liquidation embraced all classes of securities and the declines in the active list extended to 3@6 per cent, with the grangers and internationally listed stocks the greatest sufferers. In the inactive specialties the losses were even more severe. The extreme declines included: Burlington, 6¾; Consolidated Gas, 6⅛; St. Paul, 5¼; Sugar, 4¾; Rock Island, 4¾; Kansas and Texas preferred and Southern railway preferred, 4½; Louisville and Nashville, 4⅜; Manhattan and Reading, 4¼; American Cotton Oil, Chicago Gas, and Western Union, 4; General Electric, 3¾; Northwest, 3; Tennessee Coal, 2¾; and Leather preferred, 2⅛ per cent. In the usually neglected shares Hocking Valley preferred was dealt in at 48, as against 58, the last preceding sale.

Around delivery hour covering, and to a lessened extent supporting orders, caused rallies of a point or thereabouts in most of the active shares. Prices again slumped in short order, however, and the lowest figures of the day were in the last half-hour, and in that space the greatest activity was noted. Aside from the general depressing influence of the Washington news, Sugar was unfavorably affected by the reports of a probable bitter contest with the Arbuckle interests, involving the engagement of the management of the company in the coffee business. The iron and steel stocks also suffered from the demoralization in those industries. The market closed feverish at a fractional recovery from lowest prices.

The railway and miscellaneous bond market was weak in sympathy with the slump in stocks. Liquidation was most severe in the speculative issues, dealing liens scoring the greatest losses. The sales were $1,670,000. The principal declines were in Reading second preferences, 3¾; do firsts, 3; do general 4s, 1¼; Kansas and Texas seconds and Southern railroad 5s, 3¾; Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City first trust receipts, Standard Rope 6s, and Southern firsts, 2; do trust receipts and Chesapeake and Ohio 4½s, 1¼; Northern Pacific general 4s, 1¾; Texas Pacific seconds, 1¾; Union Elevated firsts, 1¼; and Chicago and Northern Pacific firsts, 1⅛ per cent. Ohio and Mississippi seconds exceptionally rose 4 to 115.

Governments were weak and fractionally lower on sales of $85,000.

State securities were fairly steady; $30,000 Virginia centuries sold at 61½.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing Dec. 18.	Closing Dec. 17.
American Sugar	72,700	112⅜	108	109¼	112⅞
Do pfd	300	101¼	101¼	101¼	101
Am. Tobacco	3,900	76½	74½	74½	76⅞
Do pfd	300	102	101¾	101¾	....
Am. Cotton Oil	600	9¼	9	9½	....

(Continued on fourteenth page.)

To the Holders of the Certificates of Stock of the Chicago and South Side Rapid Transit Railroad Company:

The undersigned committee has formulated a plan for the management of the elevated railway plant and franchises formerly owned and operated by the Chicago and South Side Rapid Transit Railroad Company, if the same shall be acquired at foreclosure sale by or under the control of the undersigned, which plan, among other things, provides:

First—For the creation of a railway corporation, under the laws of Illinois, to take and operate said railway plant and franchises, with an authorized capital of $11,823,800, of which $1,500,000 shall be common stock and the remainder, viz., $10,323,800, shall be preferred over said common stock to the extent of non-cumulative annual dividends at the rate of six (6) per cent per annum, and to the extent of the face value in case of voluntary or involuntary liquidation or closing out of the corporation; it being provided that in any year when the preferred stock has received 6 per cent in dividends and the outstanding common stock has received 12 per cent in dividends, then any further dividends in such year shall be paid ratably over the whole stock.

Second—For the issue and delivery, in consideration of the transfer of said railway plant and franchises, of all of said preferred stock, as full paid, to the order of the undersigned committee and those joining under agreement with it in the purchase at foreclosure sale.

Third—For the issue and sale at par by said new corporation of $1,500,000 of its certificates of indebtedness in order to provide a fund for betterments, extensions, improvements, changes of motive power, and other uses. Said certificates are to bear non-cumulative interest at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum, payable annually only out of net income; the principal is to be payable in thirty (30) years and is to be convertible, at the option of the holder, into common stock of said new company at any time within ten (10) years and prior to redemption by the debtor—the option being reserved to the debtor to redeem said certificates at a premium of 20 per cent at any time before conversion into stock after ninety days' notice.

Said convertible certificates of indebtedness are hereby offered for subscription, at par, for the period of thirty days only from the date hereof, to the holders of the certificates of the stock of the Chicago and South Side Rapid Transit Railroad Company in the ratio of the stock of said Chicago and South Side Rapid Transit Railroad Company represented by their respective stock certificates—i. e., each holder of stock certificates shall be entitled to subscribe for said certificates of indebtedness to the amount of one-fifth of his holding of such stock certificates. The terms and provisions of subscription are substantially as follows—viz.:

On making his or her subscription, each subscriber must deposit with The Northern Trust Company, as trustee, his or her certificates of stock in said Chicago and South Side Rapid Transit Railroad Company, indorsed in blank, together with the cash for one-fourth of his or her subscription; another fourth thereof must be paid in to said Trust Company in two months from the date of this notice, one-fourth in four months from the date of this notice, and the balance in six months from the date of this notice; and the subscriber must, at the time of said first cash payment, sign the Subscription Agreement now in the hands of the said The Northern Trust Company of Chicago, which Subscription Agreement provides for the issue of trustee's receipts for the certificates of stock and cash deposited, and contains other provisions by the committee deemed reasonable and proper. No subscriptions for said certificates of indebtedness can be made after thirty days from the date of this notice.

Unless the holders of the certificates for at least sixty per cent of the stock of said Chicago and South Side Rapid Transit Railroad Company shall, within thirty days from the date of this notice, sign the Subscription Agreement in the hands of said The Northern Trust Company and make their cash payments and deposit their certificates of stock in escrow, this offer and all subscriptions made under it shall be non-operative, null, and void, and the stock and cash payments deposited with said Trust Company shall, upon the return and cancellation of its respective trustee's receipts therefor, be returned.

Chicago, Dec. 19, 1896.

GEORGE SCHNEIDER,
BYRON L. SMITH,
A. O. SLAUGHTER,
L. J. GAGE,
C. J. BLAIR,
LESLIE CARTER,
WILLIAM FLEMMING,
Bondholders' Committee.

DUPEE, JUDAH, WILLARD & WOLF, Counsel.

INVESTMENT BONDS.

I offer a small block of choice Illinois 6% Bonds at par. Particulars upon application.

Also other choice municipal bonds.

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86-87-88, 115 Dearborn-st.

Chicago Telephone Company,
203 Washington-st.

Operating upwards of Fifteen Thousand EXCHANGE TELEPHONES in Chicago and vicinity.

BRANCH EXCHANGES established in Factories and large Offices. Special connections and apparatus providing for LONG DISTANCE service.

For information address F. M. BUCK, Contract Agent.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING,
CHICAGO, DEC. 19, 1896.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Woman's Temperance Building Association will be held at its office, Room 214 The Temple, 184 La Salle-st., Chicago, at 3 p. m., on Jan. 4, 1897.
GEORGE MANIERE, Secretary.

National
Bank of the Republic
Of the City of Chicago.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

Issues Travelers' Letters of Credit available all over the world. Buys and sells Foreign and Inland Exchange and advances money to merchants for legitimate mercantile use.

JOHN A. LYNCH, President. A. M. ROTHSCHILD, Vice-Pres't. W. T. FENTON, 2d Vice-Pres't and Cashier. J. H. CAMERON, Asst. Cashier. R. M. McKINNEY, 2d Asst. Cashier.

THE NORTHERN TRUST COMPANY BANK
La Salle and Washington Sts.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
SURPLUS, $500,000.
PAYS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS
Invites All or a Part of Your Business in Its
SAVINGS, BANKING, FOREIGN AND TRUST DEPARTMENTS.

DIRECTORS.
A. C. BARTLETT, of Hibbard, Spencer, Bartlett & Co.
J. HARLEY BRADLEY........of David Bradley Mfg. Co.
H. N. HIGINBOTHAM........of Marshall Field & Co.
MARVIN HUGHITT........President C. & N.-W. Ry.
C. L. HUTCHINSON........Pres't Corn Exchange Bank.
A. O. SLAUGHTER........of A. O. Slaughter & Co.
MARTIN A. RYERSON.
ALBERT A. SPRAGUE........of Sprague, Warner & Co.
BYRON L. SMITH........Pres't The Northern Trust Co.

NEW LOAN—We Offer
$550,000
CITY OF DULUTH, MINNESOTA,
Five Per Cent Thirty-Year
Water and Light Gold Bonds.
DATED JULY 1, 1896. DUE JULY 1, 1926.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.
Coupons due January and July 1st, at American Exchange National Bank, New York.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF DULUTH.

Total valuation (estimated)	$60,000,000
Assessed valuation, 1896	30,513,283
Total debt	$3,048,250
Less water debt ($1,106,000) and sinking fund	1,193,730
NET DEBT, (about 6 per cent of assessed valuation)	$1,854,520
Population, U. S. Census, 1880	3,483
Population, U. S. Census, 1890	33,115
Population, State Census, 1895	59,396

These bonds, in addition to carrying the full faith and credit of the City of Duluth, are a lien upon the water and light plants owned or purchased by the city, as provided in the Act authorizing the issue.

The City of Duluth has never defaulted in the payment of principal or interest upon its obligations.

Legality approved by C. B. WOOD, Chicago, and JOHN F. DILLON, New York City.
E. H. GAY & CO.,
Boston-Philadelphia. 86 La Salle-st., Chicago.

Union Trust Company Bank,
Northeast Cor. Madison and Dearborn-sts.

Receives accounts of merchants, manufacturers and bankers.
Allows interest on Savings Deposits.
Issues Certificates bearing interest payable on demand.
Pays interest on checking accounts.
Money to loan on approved collaterals.
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S. W. RAWSON, President.
F. L. WILK, Vice-President.
G. M. WILSON, Cashier.

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5% In sums of $10,000 And Over. | 5½% In sums of $5,000 And Over.
HOMESTEAD LOAN AND TRUST CO
Hartford Building.

WANTED BY A BANK,
Able Attorney,
23 to 28, up in corporate law, good trading and general business qualifications, familiar with conveyancing. State age, training, business experience, salary expected, references. Address G 444, Tribune.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
NASSAU AND PINE STREETS, NEW YORK CITY.
Dealers in U. S. Government Bonds and other Investment Securities. Deposits received and interest allowed on Balances.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago City Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, 2020 State-st., on Friday, the 15th day of January, 1897, at 3 o'clock p. m., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Stock transfer books will be closed from Jan. 5 to Jan. 15, 1897, inclusive.
FRANK R. GREENE, Secretary.
Chicago, December 1, 1896.

INVESTMENTS.
There is no change in the situation to justify lower prices for wheat. We advise buying May on any breaks for a good profit. Corn and Provisions are very low and should sell higher. Market Letter free. Write for Information and Reference Book. EVERINGHAM, LYNCH & CO., 40 Board of Trade, Chicago.

Indiana Securities.
Among other conservative issues we are now offering the six per cent drainage bonds of **Knox County, Indiana.**

With a population of 33,000, an assessed valuation of $15,575,465, and a total debt less than one and one-half per cent, these Knox County bonds are certainly amply secured and we recommend the loan.

Knox County is situated in the southwestern part of the State. Vincennes is the county seat.

We will furnish full information upon request and invite personal interviews.

N. W. Harris & Co.,
...BANKERS....
204 DEARBORN-ST., CHICAGO.
(Marquette Building.)
15 Wall-st., New York. 70 State-st., Boston.

ILLINOIS TRUST & SAVINGS BANK
Rookery Building
Capital and Surplus, $4,000,000.
BANKING & SAVINGS DEP'TS. Interest allowed on deposits.
TRUST DEPARTMENT. Acts as Administrator, Executor, Guardian, Conservator, Assignee, Receiver, Registrar, Transfer Agent and Trustee.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE DEP'T. Letters of Credit, Drafts and Cable Transfers on all parts of the world.
BOND DEPARTMENT. High-grade Investment Securities.
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS.

WHY WHEAT IS CHEAP.
The following figures, which are a very conservative statement of the situation, are worth a cord of opinions by speculators: Visible supply July 1, 1896 (official), 48,000,000 bu; trade supply (flour, wheat in mills, or private elevators), 28,000,000 bu.; estimated in farmers' hands, 34,000,000 bu.; total, 110,000,000 bu.; crop of 1896, 450,000,000 bu.; total supply, 560,000,000 bu.; consumption and seed for the year, 375,000,000 bu.; exports to Dec. 1, 1896, 75,000,000 bu.; minimum possible visible supply, 20,000,000 bu.; minimum trade supply, 18,000,000 bu.; farmers' supply, 20,000,000 bu.; total, 508,000,000 bu.; available for export from Dec. 1, 1896, to July 1, 1897, thirty-one weeks, 52,000,000 bu., or at the rate of 6,360,000 bu. monthly, whereas exports are now, and have been for months, at the rate of 17,000,000 bu. monthly. The best men in the trade believe in $1.00 to $1.25 wheat on the assured scarcity. Orders filled for 1,000 bu. and upward.

J. R. WILLARD & CO.,
BANKERS, BROKERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
17 Board of Trade, Chicago; 55 and 1227 Broadway, New York; Ellicott Square Bldg., Buffalo; 1343 F-st., N. W., Washington, D. C.
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NO. 1 BOARD OF TRADE CHICAGO.
GRAIN, PROVISIONS, STOCKS, BOUGHT, SOLD AND CARRIED ON MARGINS.
PRIVATE WIRES. CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.

MONEY LOANED.
Building loans preferred in amounts from $2,500 to $25,000.
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Globe Savings Bank,
UNDER STATE CONTROL
MONADNOCK BUILDING.
4% Interest on Savings Deposits.

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GRAIN, STOCKS, PROVISIONS. Investment Securities.

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FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

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Sunday, single copy ... 5 cents
Daily, per week ... 6 cents
Daily and Sunday, per week ... 11 cents

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Daily, single copy ... 2 cents
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NOTE—The laws of the Postoffice Department are strict, and newspapers insufficiently prepaid cannot be forwarded.

SATURDAY, DEC. 19, 1896.

IF Maceo is not even dead Gen. Weyler is justified in denying that assassination story.

NEW YORK Aldermen are quoted so high now that they can be expressed only in figures of speech.

MOST of the Congressmen who "feel called upon to speak" do so in response only to a "voice from within."

WOMEN are respectfully informed that a purse in the pocket is worth several left on the bargain counter.

NO MATTER how unpropitious the day for hunting Cleveland is always sure of one dead duck on the premises.

IT is easy to express sympathy for the Cubans, but the people want the opportunity to "express" more substantial assistance.

IT is gratifying to note that the "coal-dealers' combine" cannot control the flood of sunshine and comparatively mild weather.

THE inauguration ball may be "booked for the Congressional Library," but some official action will be needed to make it binding.

SENATOR TELLER may have a walk-over for reëlection, but this is only fair to a man who has so recently been a victim of a "run-over."

THE New York Mail and Express flippantly calls her "Ex-Queen Lily o' Killarney." Is the persecution of Ireland to be kept up also in this country?

A CONNECTICUT organization of "man-haters" is called the "No-Two-Alike club." The title would be more appropriate for a Dakota divorce colony.

NOW IT appears that Millionaire Slimmer is not missing from Waverly, Ia. The grounds for the sensational report appear to have been even slimmer than usual.

EIGHTY-SIX votes for "Jeff Davis" as a Presidential Elector were cast in Arkansas. Somebody ought to show these people the concluding chapters of a history of the war.

NOW THAT the Neosho River in Kansas has been officially declared "not navigable" it seems to be in proper condition to invite a heavy slice of the "river and harbor" appropriation.

AN Episcopal minister of Saginaw, Mich., has resigned his charge to go on the stage. It appears he feels "called" to portray Shakspearean characters, and all he needs now is some manager to make the "call" audible.

EVIDENTLY the public must be cautioned against believing Cuban reports that come from Key West, Madrid, or Havana. No caution is necessary regarding reports from any other source, for there is no danger of any one believing them.

PERSONS who may be about to visit St. Louis are hereby warned that the Police Commissioners of that city have officially declared that the "unprecendented outbreak of crime" there is so grave as to constitute an "emergency." An attempt will be made to meet it by the appointment of a few hundred extra policemen, but it will be well for strangers to bear in mind that their lives and possessions are in peril. The Commissioners are to be commended for giving timely notice of the real condition.

A FIRE with heavy loss was caused in Altoona, Pa., by a boy dropping a lighted match in some cotton used to represent snow on a Christmas tree. Disasters of this character are caused every year, generally by carelessness and frequently accompanied by loss of life. A Christmas tree with the usual inflammatory equipment if lighted by candles requires constant watching. It is better to be free from all anxiety and dispense with the lighted candles, but if they are used, parents should begin early to fix in their minds the necessity of vigilance in the presence of this source of peril to the lives of the little ones they are seeking to delight.

THE New York stock market yesterday opened strong, followed by general declines on the rumors of Congressional resolutions recognizing the independence of Cuba. The average decline was from 1 to 3 points, with a slight recovery at the close. Local stocks were barely steady and dull. Sterling rates were unchanged. New York exchange sold at 30 cents premium.—Leading speculative produce markets were only moderately active, but unsettled, with the prevailing tone easier. As compared with the latest prices of Thursday May wheat closed ⅝ cent lower, corn ⅛@¼ cent lower, oats ⅛ cent lower, cash rye steady, barley easier, flaxseed easier, January pork 2½ cents lower, and lard and ribs steady.

MR. CRAMP, the Philadelphia shipbuilder, is authority for the statement that the corn stalks which farmers now throw away as useless can be made to yield an income of $225,000,000 annually on an acreage of 40,000,000. Mr. Cramp bases his assertion on the results of experiments made by chemists in his employ. These men have been working for two years on the theory that the constituent elements of the corn stalk could be utilized for making a cellulose with which to line ships and also into a form of smokeless gunpowder. Mr. Cramp now declares that they have discovered methods for obtaining the results sought and have also found incidentally that the stalks can be converted into a variety of other valuable articles of use, including alcohol, mattings, carpets, paper, and a food for cattle superior to anything now in the market. Mr. Cramp explains further that plants for the production of all these things can be erected for $150,000 each, and that a plant of that size "would consume all the stalks within a radius of twenty-five miles in any of the corn regions of the country." His confidence in the trustworthiness of the experiments that have demonstrated to him these wonders is not merely theoretical, but he asserts that he is "prepared to invest a very large sum of money in a chain of factories for the byproducts of the corn." If Mr. Cramp were not such a practical man his extraordinary statement would be received in much the same way as that of the estimable Col. Sellers. Now all the public can do is to hold its breath and wait for more particulars.

THE defective eyesight of Senator Hoar coupled with an amiable absent-mindedness proved somewhat perplexing to a "bronzed daughter of Italy" in Washington. She was acting as collector for a street piano performance and began business just as the venerable Senator was passing. He saw her outstretched hand, but apparently was oblivious of the other circumstances of the moment, for he grasped it warmly, shook it vigorously, and after murmuring a few affable commonplaces such as he might bestow on a Congressional acquaintance, passed on. The young woman appears not to have appreciated the situation and to have considered that she was made the victim of an unaccustomed levity. The Senator has since been congratulated on the possession of an affliction which produces such diplomatic discrimination.

THE NEW DINGLEY BILL.

The Dingley tariff bill of 1895-'96 being dead, the author of that provisional measure has set to work on a symmetrical tariff bill, which will be known hereafter as the act of 1897.

The bill, which will be framed this winter and which should become a law by the 1st of July, which will be the commencement of a fiscal year, will furnish at least 50 millions more revenue than is collected now.

The receipts of the government must be enlarged, for its expenses increase inevitably as the population does. Even if rigid economy were practiced there would have to be more revenue. The coast defenses must be completed and the navy made stronger. But economy is a virtue Congress does not possess.

Since so much more revenue must be raised, it may be assumed that sugar will not be put back on the free list unless the amount of money which a duty on that commodity will produce can be raised in a less burdensome way.

If the sugar duty of the law of 1883 had been in force from 1890 up to the date of the passage of the Wilson-Gorman law it would have produced over 250 millions of revenue, and it would not have been necessary to pay out about 30 millions in bounties.

Profitable as the sugar duties have been to the government, consumers have never found fault with them. Consumers did not go wild with delight when sugar was made free in 1890. They did not grumble when it was taken off the free list in 1894. Sugar is a good thing for the government to tie to.

When Congress meets in extra session in March next the new Dingley bill will be ready for submission to the House. That body will pass it without delay, for the House has rules under which a majority can do business. It can adopt all measures which it thinks should be adopted.

The Senate is not so fortunate. It is governed by antiquated rules, devised when the membership was small and parliamentary obstruction in its infancy. Under those rules the majority can do nothing without the consent of the minority. The latter can block legislation as long as it pleases, as was the case in the summer of 1893.

If the tactics which were resorted to when the bill to stop the silver purchases was before the Senate are resorted to when a tariff bill reaches it next spring, then it will be impossible to tell how much time the consideration of that measure may consume unless some reform work is done.

If any Democrats, or Populists, or Republican free silver bolters attempt to talk against time, after the tariff bill has been fairly discussed, in order to delay action on that measure because it does not "do something for silver," or for some other reasons, then it will be necessary to adopt a rule which will close the debate and force a vote.

A majority in the Senate has as much right to rule as a majority in the House or in any other legislative body. The Senatorial majority has the right to govern and it is its duty to exercise that right. The people will insist next year that it shall do so. Hence there need be no fear that there will not be a new, adequate tariff law by the 1st of July next.

REPEAL THE GERRYMANDERS.

The Attorney-General of Indiana charges the Democratic Supreme Court of that State with cowardice or dishonesty on account of its failure to overthrow the Democratic gerrymander of 1885, under which the legislative election was held this year.

The court should have set aside the gerrymander, which was an infamous measure. It would have done so but for political considerations. The only hope the Democrats had of carrying the Legislature and saving a United States Senator was in keeping the law of 1885 on the statute books.

They succeeded in that, thanks to the Supreme Court. But the Republicans managed to carry both branches of the Legislature—they have a bare majority in the House. They also elected the Governor.

Therefore, the Indiana Republicans will not only be able to elect a Senator to succeed Voorhees, but they will have the power—and they will exercise it—to enact an honest apportionment law.

The situation in Illinois is in many respects the same as in Indiana. The Democratic Legislature of 1893 made two gerrymandered apportionments—the legislative and the Congressional. They tried to fix up matters so that the Republicans might elect their State ticket by a fair majority and yet carry only sixteen out of the fifty-one Senatorial and eight out of the twenty-two Congressional Districts.

They hoped to perpetuate their power. They calculated that the Legislature elected in 1900, under the apportionment of 1893, would be Democratic and would enact another gerrymander which would make the Legislature safely Democratic for another decade.

But the devisers of this rascally scheme did not allow for landslides like those of 1894 and 1896. No gerrymander can stand the strain of a majority of 160,000. Had it not been for the abnormal majorities of the last two elections the Popocrats would have carried the Legislature and Altgeld would have been sent to the Senate.

The Supreme Court was appealed to to declare null and void a Senatorial apportionment which violated so many of the plain provisions of the Constitution. It declined to act, declaring that it did not wish to trespass on the domain of the Legislature, and that the remedy was at the polls.

For some reason the Judges were unwilling to enforce the mandates of the Constitution. They may have thought that it would make them unpopular and defeat them for reëlection. So they held the Legislature, "in the exercise of its discretion," could do about what it pleased.

The Illinois Republicans, like those of Indiana, have both branches of the Legislature and the Governor. Why cannot they repeal the present Congressional apportionment law and enact a fair one, and also wipe from the statute books a Senatorial apportionment which is outrageously dishonest and pass a just one, under which the legislative elections can be held in 1898?

The present law is rotten. It is violative of the Constitution. It should be expunged as unconstitutional. What the Supreme Court failed to do the General Assembly should do.

KEEP UP THE WAR ON CIGARETS.

The Board of Education has decided to begin a warfare on cigaret dealers in the hope of checking the smoking habit, which has assumed alarming proportions among the school boys. This is a move in the right direction, but it will prove abortive unless the efforts of the board are supplemented by the most vigorous assistance from many other agencies. It would be practically impossible to discover and prosecute even a small proportion of the dealers who violate the law by selling cigarets to children. Dealers near schools who have been most liberally patronized while no attempt was made to enforce the law might be punished and prevented from continuing the sale by reason of the vigilance of the present crusaders, but it would take an army to keep an effective watch on the thousands of dealers more remote from the schools. The boys themselves would be allies of the dealers as soon as the fact of the crusade became generally known, and to obtain evidence enough to convict any considerable number would be a hopeless task.

This does not suggest that the effort to ferret out these dealers should be discontinued, but that it should be accompanied by energetic work in other directions in order to accomplish any permanent good results. Congress can furnish the most practical and valuable assistance by amending the internal revenue laws so that a tax should be imposed on cigarets so heavy as to cause a marked increase in selling price. It should not be made prohibitive, so as to invite only evasion, but should be high enough so that the school boy would not find these deadly things easy to obtain. One of the undoubted causes of the growth and spread of the cigaret habit among these children is that the cigarets can be purchased so cheaply—three or four for a cent. With a tax that would raise the selling price a few hundred per cent the boy with his penny would not find the cigaret within such easy reach, and he would soon become amenable to the other influences directed to his permanent reclamation from the pernicious habit.

There is no difference of opinion as to the effect of the practice on the boys, only the majority of parents and even teachers do not seem to realize the extent of the menace. All who have studied the problem agree that this habit is worst among boys between the ages of 9 and 12 years. Their youth is not proof against the deadly fumes and the nicotine poison. Their physical growth is stunted, their mental strength is sapped, their memory is impaired, they become irritable and nervous, and are conditioned rapidly for the acceptance of a train of other vices. Parents who see only their own child perhaps, and are naturally kept in ignorance of his vice of smoking or the extent of it, do not appreciate in many cases to what a deadly influence that child is being subjected and what a mighty effort to save him should be put forth by themselves. Teachers understand more fully the scope of the evil, because they have before them a gathering of the victims, and the deleterious effects are more striking and impressive. But in most cases teachers feel that their duty is accomplished if they prevent the children from smoking in the vicinity of the schools. In the present emergency they should do more than this. Every teacher in every public or private school in the city should keep a careful espionage over the boys, and in every instance where a boy is even suspected of having smoked a cigaret the parents should be notified. In thousands of cases parents would thus receive the first intimation that their children were menaced by the cigaret danger, and being thus warned in time could take measures to break up the habit. A diligent coöperation of this nature for a few months, abetted by the policemen, who in this time should be specially instructed to watch the cigaret dealers, would go far towards reclaiming the youth of the city from this sinister peril. Action by Congress in the way outlined above would complete the work of rescue.

It is a subject that may seem trivial to thoughtless people, but there is none more important that could be brought to their attention. Cigaret smoking by these boys must be stopped or every one of them addicted to the habit is in danger of becoming an imbecile or criminal or both.

THE LODGE IMMIGRATION BILL.

The movement to restrict immigration has reached another step in its progress by the passage of the Lodge bill in the Senate on Thursday. It now goes to the House for conference, the two Houses differing on the question of the age limit in its relation to illiteracy.

The passage of this bill is an indication of the growing tendency in this country to obstruct immigration, and it is in striking contrast with the tendency only a few years ago to throw the gates wide open. Then people were glad to have any foreigners come here, literate or illiterate. The tendency the other way began with the Chinese exclusion act, inspired by the fear that coolies would pour over here in almost endless numbers, drain the country of millions of dollars, and ruin labor by underworking. So the doors were shut against them.

Then the trades unions began their agitation against the influx of hundreds of thousands of foreign laborers, reared under a system of cheaper wages and ready to work for them here, for a time at least, thus undermining the system of better paid American labor. The trades unions were moved to this in view of the fact that foreign laborers who years ago came over and settled down upon the land were concentrating in the cities, especially in the North, for the South has few foreigners. The conditions attached to immigration had changed radically. The supply of raw land had given out and settlers had to purchase, and all that great stretch of land west of the one hundredth degree, supposed to be fitted to supply homes for an immense number of people, had turned out to be arid. Thus of necessity both skilled and unskilled labor poured into the cities, and the trades unions grew more and more restive. As a rule they were in favor of protection, but at last they began to complain that nothing was to be gained by keeping out one vessel with a cargo of low wage European labor products and letting in another vessel with a load of the very men who made these goods, and who would labor here for the same low wages. Again, some of the immigrants who came over here were not desirable. They were imbued with socialistic ideas, and some of them with anarchistic doctrines, and they taught them and more than once sought to put them into practice. Their destructive policy was to throttle the law, overturn government, and divide among themselves what the foreigners before them and the older Americans had accumulated.

All these agitations have led up to the Lodge bill, which has passed the Senate. The discussion was long and interesting. Several amendments were offered, but all of them were tabled except the one offered by Mr. Morgan, providing that the exclusion shall not apply to persons arriving from Cuba. Although considerable opposition was manifested to the bill, upon the grounds that it would be in conflict with treaties, that the South and West needed immigrants to develop their resources, and that reading and writing do not constitute good citizenship, the bill was finally passed as a substitute for the House bill by the comparatively large vote of 52 to 10, several Senators voting for it who had freely criticised it. The bill, as it goes into conference, amends the immigration law so as to exclude from admission to the United States all persons over 16 years of age who cannot read and write the language of their native country or some other language, but an admissible immigrant over the age of 16 may bring in with him or send for his wife or parent or grandparent or minor child or grandchild, notwithstanding the inability to read and write.

It is not unlikely that this feeling will grow in the future, and that in the next century there will be the same unwillingness to have Europeans come over here and compete in our labor market that now exists in Germany, France, and Great Britain, and that Americans will insist they can produce all the results, both of skilled and unskilled labor, without drawing at all upon Europe or Asia.

ANOTHER SCHEME TO PLUNDER THE PEOPLE.

One of the speakers at an irrigation congress in session at Phœnix, Ari., suggested—

First the creation of a national irrigation commission; second, the cession of arid lands to the States upon conditions securing their reclamation and settlement by actual settlers and preventing a monopoly of the public domain; third, the preservation of forests as the sources of water supply; fourth, the construction of water storage reservoirs by the National Government.

This is a cunning admixture of good and evil. The preservation of the forests which still clothe the Western mountains is most desirable. The cession of the arid lands to the States in which they lie is unobjectionable if that cession is not coupled with conditions which will be too burdensome to the giver.

For instance, the Federal Government cannot give away arid lands and then provide water to make those lands valuable for those who may settle on them. The General Government has other uses for the money it extorts from the people by taxation than to spend it in the construction of water storage reservoirs for the arid States.

If the General Government cedes to the States lands which are uncultivable and valueless now, all that it will have to do with those lands in the future will be to see that the terms on which they are ceded are lived up to by the grantees. All expenditures of money to reclaim those lands must be made by the States or by private capital.

Congress has not the constitutional authority to levy taxes on the American people to be used in the construction of water reservoirs for the benefit of arid States. Whatever lands are granted them they must improve themselves. They will have the gains, so they should shoulder the expense.

There is a bill before Congress, offered by Senator Allen of Nebraska, appropriating a million dollars out of the insufficient revenues of the government—an insufficiency due partly to his vicious Senatorial course—for surveys for location of reservoir sites. That bill should be killed. It is meant as an entering wedge.

THE Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, after listening to Secretary Olney's protests for an hour or more and receiving from him such information as it desired about affairs in Cuba, agreed by a practically unanimous vote to report the Cameron joint resolution on Monday. That resolution reads as follows:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America assembled, that the independence of the Republic of Cuba be and the same is hereby acknowledged by the United States of America.

Sec. 2. That the United States should use its friendly offices with the government of Spain to bring to a close the war between Spain and Cuba.

The resolution will undoubtedly pass the Senate with the same unanimity that it has been reported by the committee. It will then go to the House, and in that body its unanimity will be still more marked. When passed by both Houses it must go to the President for his signature. If he pays no attention to it his successor will. The time has passed for dilly-dallying over the Cuban question. If, as Secretary Olney is reported to have said, the adoption of the resolution would be tantamount to an indirect declaration of war, or even a direct declaration, then let it be war. If Spain does not wish our friendly offices she can have our unfriendly offices. Spanish butchery and Spanish interference with American interests must cease.

IT is announced from South Haven, Mich., that "the Rev. A. H. Jessup preached as usual defended by three constables." Mr. Jessup is to be congratulated on being able to preach or do anything else as usual while under the necessity of harboring in his pulpit a constabulary force. Fortunately the constables were not called on to meet any emergency more trying than to attend the services, for the hostile element of the congregation, which had threatened to resort to violence, was awed into submission by the gallant pulpit array. It is to be hoped that the differences may be settled, so that Mr. Jessup can dispense with his armed defense, for religious services under the conditions that exist in this church are not calculated to inspire any repose of spirit in the congregation.

IT is moved and seconded that Mr. Allen of Nebraska have leave to print the remainder of his remarks. Are you ready for the question?

GREAT BRITAIN has not been as profoundly stirred up over anything for a long time as it has been over the late earthquake.

ANY authoritative declaration from Maceo himself will be accepted by all fair-minded persons as settling the question.

PROBABLY Gov. Altgeld has not the faintest idea, even yet, of the joyful haste with which the people will forget him after he has climbed down from his official perch.

MAJ. McKINLEY could have got more rest in St. Louis, perhaps, but St. Louis is an unhandy town to visit. It is off the main line of travel.

OUT at Jackson Park the battleship Illinois has resolved itself into its original elements, the Columbus caravels are rotting slowly at their anchorage, and the rats have left the Viking ship, but there still remains a good and efficient Skiff in active service at the Field Columbian Museum.

THE assertion that "8,000 Ohioans have applied for offices" is simply astounding. Only 8,000?

PRESIDENT-ELECT McKINLEY has now more than a score of carefully constructed Cabinets to choose from, but being a man of some obstinacy he probably will go to work and make one himself.

SOME improvement might be effected in the Nineteenth Ward by turning the hose on it.

IN A MINOR KEY.

How the Fuss Started.

Rivers—"I see by a fashion item in this paper that shirt bosoms are to be made shorter."

Brooks—"That's a good thing. I have often thought you wore your shirt bosoms too long."

His Annual Reappearance.

The melancholy days are here,
The mournful season when
The man who writes it Xmas comes
To worry us again.

As to Squallop.

"Now there's old Squallop. I reckon he's the stingiest man in the United States, and he's got money to burn. I believe he expects to take it with him when he dies."

"Well, if he does take it with him he'll certainly have a chance to burn it."

Her Preference.

"Perhaps the little girl would like a talking doll," suggested the salesman at the toy store.

"I think I would," said the little Boston girl, speaking for herself, "if you have any that can talk intelligently. I could not endure one that giggles."

TALK ABOUT SENATOR.

Shawnee News: William E. Mason is a fighter. He has done more effective work for the Republican party than any other one man in the State. The people want him for United States Senator.

Dixon Star: Elect Robert R. Hitt to the United States Senate and Illinois is certain to have an accomplished legislator in that body, and a man in whom the entire State reposes the utmost confidence.

Mount Carroll Mirror: It is conceded throughout the entire State and United States that Congressman Hitt is the greatest man in Illinois, and the best qualified for the United States Senate. His profound knowledge of international law has no superior in this country.

Lebanon Journal: Illinois would do honor to the memory of James G. Blaine by electing Robert R. Hitt United States Senator. Mr. Hitt was Assistant Secretary of State in 1884, when Mr. Blaine was the Premier in the Department of State. This office was never more ably filled than at that time.

Rochelle Register: The candidacy of the Hon. Robert R. Hitt is meeting with hearty support from every part of the State, and he will undoubtedly go to Springfield with a handsome showing. His eminent fitness for the place is recognized universally, even among the friends of rival candidates. As time passes his chances grow brighter, and his friends are speaking very confidently of success. If chosen he will be the ablest Senator from the great Western and Middle States.

Robinson Argus: If the United States Senator to be elected this winter is to be conceded to Cook County "hands down," why should not Chicago, which is in fact Cook County, name the caucus nominee, if it can agree upon a candidate with any practical unanimity. Or, why not let the Republican Representatives and Senators outside of Cook County say, "get together, and if two-thirds or more of you agree upon a man we will elect him; if not we will make a choice regardless of Cook County."

Farmer City Sun: The campaign for United States Senator is developing into a series of red hot battles and before the thing is over there will be numbers of gory, bloodstained political corpses lying strewn on the field. It is purely a battle of politicians. The people have no voice in the matter whatever. If they did have there would be no battle to speak of, for undoubtedly Billy Mason is the man who is nearest their hearts, and Billy Mason is the man who would receive their support.

Bradford Republican: The claim made by some that W. E. Mason is not dignified enough for the position of United States Senator was also urged against Abraham Lincoln during his contest for that place with Stephen A. Douglas. Yet it would be hard now to find the man with temerity enough to allege that Mr. Lincoln lacked in any essential quality for any place in the gift of man. Not that Mr. Mason resembles Mr. Lincoln, except in his love of country, and of liberty, and equality, in his eloquence, and in the faculty of imparting great moral and political truths by ludicrous comparison in well-timed anecdotes. Like Mr. Lincoln, too, he is easily approached by persons in any walk of life.

Rockford Republican: Martin B. Madden is being used as an all-around bogy to frighten legislators from the support of various Senatorial aspirants. The friends of Mason have perhaps priority in the use of the argument that everybody should rally to the support of their favorite on pain of otherwise advancing the assumed "repellant and abhorrent" candidacy of the Chicago Alderman. Now comes Homer Aspinwall of Freeport, one of the chief managers of Mr. Hitt's campaign, and urges that it is Madden or Hitt. He insists that support of Mason only helps Madden, and declares that the man who is conceded far and away the strongest support among the people of the State is a Senatorial impossibility. This claim may be justified by the outcome. The favorite in politics is often defeated.

Kankakee Gazette: The Chicago Tribune has an excellent and timely article on the qualifications necessary for a United States Senator—excellent in spirit and timely in its suggestions. Beyond any question this high office has been too often bestowed upon some rich man, a representative of the moneyed interests of the country or ambitious of the social distinction the office confers. Too often it has been bestowed upon some politician as a reward for mere partisan services, or upon some member of a political organization which has usurped the political power of the State. If a candidate can be found in Chicago The Tribune will be much pleased. For, other things being equal, the great city ought to furnish the Senator. But if some other city can present a better equipped man than can be found in Chicago, then The Tribune says "elect him," for the good of the whole State takes precedence of the pride of Chicago. This is the right spirit, and if Chicago can furnish the best candidate for the State, free from the malign influences now working in that city, the Gazette says "elect him."

PERSONALS.

Miss Ethel Nordhoff, a daughter of Charles Nordhoff, the journalist, has chosen bookbinding as a trade, and has learned it at the Doon Bindery, near London.

Capt. Macready, youngest son of the tragedian, after winning the Tel-el-Kebir clasp for gallantry in the Egyptian campaign, is acquiring fame as an amateur actor in Aberdeen.

Queen Victoria's coronation ring is never out of her sight and is worn by her every evening. It is a band of gold containing a cross in rubies, surrounded by white brilliants. A coronation ring is supposed to symbolize the wedding of the sovereign with the nation.

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W. E. Curtis says that there are only three genuine millionaires in the Senate—Cameron, McMillan, and Wetmore. Brice, Jones of Nevada, Stewart, and Elkins, he says, have great speculative wealth, and might, with good fortune, sell out for a million apiece. Mr. Curtis talks like a man who has had experience as an assessor of personal property in New York City.

Max Müller, the distinguished philologist, says in the current number of Cosmopolis that he remembers the poet Uhland at Leipsic as a little old wrinkled man who was very shy and retiring. Once some students marched to the poet's house, sang some of his songs and cheered him, and Uhland came to the window, but he was too timid to say a word. The professor has a painful memory of Heine, whom he saw in Paris a wreck.

POLITICAL NOTES.

The Sound Money League of Virginia has sent a circular letter to prominent Republicans all over the State suggesting a union of the Republicans with the sound money Democrats in an effort to carry Virginia in the State election next year.

The total vote cast for Presidential Electors at the recent contest was 13,900,000. The popular vote in 1892 was 12,110,000. In 1888 it was 11,400,000. There was at the recent election a fuller vote in proportion to the population than at any preceding Presidential contest.

There were nearly 5,000 Prohibition votes cast in Kentucky at the recent election. The New England States have become, as the returns show, the best recruiting ground for the Socialists. They polled 2,114 votes in Massachusetts, 1,223 in Connecticut, and 558 in Rhode Island.

In the present House of Representatives, according to the classification of the Clerk, there are 12 Populists, 15 Fusionists, and three Silverites, a total of 30 representatives of organizations supporting Bryan at the recent election, against 124 straight Democrats, as they are called. The straight Democratic vote, so called, at the recent election was about 6,000,000, and the outside organizations polled collectively about one-twelfth as many, though they have one-fifth of the representation in Congress.

The Buffalo Commercial (Rep.) wants no force bill. "The conviction now prevails," it says, "that the regulation of elections must be left to the sole control of the people of the several States, as the regulation of the suffrage is substantially left to them by the Constitution. There is a feeling operating powerfully in all parties that the desirable end of honest elections can be most effectively promoted in all parts of the Union by leaving local problems to be solved by local public sentiment, unembarrassed or perverted by interference from Washington that is inevitably mistrusted and resented."

New York Sun: United States Senator Daniel W. Voorhees, who is about to complete his long Congressional service, has been referred to as the veteran Democrat on what is again the minority side of Congress. Senator Voorhees was appointed United States District-Attorney in Indiana by President Buchanan in 1858, and his official labors therefore date back to ante-bellum days. Senator Voorhees entered the House of Representatives in 1861, and took his seat as Senator in 1877. He is undeniably a Democratic veteran in Congressional service, though, of course, he cuts little figure as a veteran when compared with the Hon. Isham Harris of Memphis, who arrived in Congress from Tennessee in 1849, and is there yet, his term not expiring until 1901.

MAJ. CIRUJEDA GIVES WEYLER AWAY.

Says Maceo's Death Was the Result of the Captain-General's Orders and "Combinations."

Havana, Dec. 16.—Maj. Cirujeda congratulates Captain-General Weyler in a dispatch from Punta Brava, dated Dec. 14, it is officially announced, on the success of his recent "combinations," adding that the results obtained were but the natural outcome of his (Cirujeda's) "strict compliance with previous instructions" from the Captain-General and the Marquis de Ahumada, who acted as Captain-General in Gen. Weyler's absence from Havana.

The Captain-General, replying to Maj. Cirujeda, assured him that he will be rewarded for his "splendid services" to Spain.

Gen. Weyler presented $100 today to the scout of Maj. Cirujeda's column who took from Maceo's body the articles which the Spaniards claim established the identity of the corpse.

Mended a Broken Backbone.

Boston Herald: Physicians and medical students in Essex County are greatly interested in the case of Charles Peachey of Marblehead. Peachey while gathering apples at Peach Point, Oct. 24, fell from a tree to the ground, a distance of fifteen feet. He was picked up and taken to his home, thence to the Salem Hospital, where it was found that his back was broken, also that the mid-dorsal vertebra had been fractured and the cartilage connecting two vertebræ torn from the bone.

The first thing done was to suspend Peachey by the head and upper part of the body, so that the weight of the limbs and lower part of the body would drag the fractured spinal column straight and true. He was then placed in a plaster of paris mold and kept in a straightened condition until Nov. 15, when it was found that the bones had properly knit.

Surgical skill, aided by nature, accomplished wonders, but what was feared from the first—that the spinal cord had been injured—was found to be a fact. The attending physicians then began the trial of electricity on the senseless limbs. They are now hopeful of complete success in the case. Mr. Peachey is able to rest in a chair several hours a day. He is in good spirits and believes that he will be discharged from the hospital a well man. Peachey is 35 years of age. He has a wife and two children.

What Monopoly Is.

New York World: Edward J. Phelps, defending railway pools in the Supreme Court, attempted to define monopoly as, in his opinion, the law understands it:

Monopoly is an aggregation under one head of several subordinate branches in the same line of industry for the purpose of producing exaction in prices.

This well describes one kind of monopoly, but does not touch the body or the ninety-nine heads of the beast. Webster's Dictionary has a more adequate, legal, and common-sense definition:

The exclusive power, right, or privilege of dealing in some article or of trading in some market. . . . . Sole command of the traffic in anything however obtained.

That includes all monopolists. It does not let out Mr. Phelps' clients, who say they are not raising but only "equalizing" prices. And it embraces all the tariff-fostered trusts, that are even now sending their agents to Washington to obtain, through duties increased to the prohibitory point, "exclusive power, right, or privilege" of trading in the "home market."

The people do not need a lawyer or a court decision to tell them what a monopoly is. What common sense and common knowledge do not reveal their pocketbooks will.

A Census of Words.

Intermédiare des Chercheurs: It is generally admitted that 5,000 expressions are amply sufficient for common use. The vocabulary of a writer seldom surpasses that number. With 7,000 words a language is acquired thoroughly. According to Brachet the number of French words in the Dictionnaire de l'Académie is 27,000, including 6,000 primitive expressions. The Littré Dictionary contains 66,000 words. English, according to Johnson, contained 15,000 words; but Thommery gives to the English of the present day 87,000 words. An ordinary German dictionary has about 42,000 words and a Spanish dictionary 52,000. Chinese is composed of 41,000 known words in an imperial dictionary of the eighteenth century. Arabic has probably the greatest number of expressions. It has about 30,000 words; but what richness it possesses compared especially to that other language of the Levant, Hebrew, the poorest of all. For example, wine, although forbidden by Mohammed, has 140 different names in Arabic, not to indicate the different varieties, but simply to signify the juice of the grape. A cup of wine has about ten expressions, and the camel, the horse, and the lion have hundreds of names.

His Silver Term.

Washington Post: Representative Catchings of Mississippi—"My dear Catchings," as Cleveland called him—was a sound money Democrat during the early days of the administration, and until the question of his return to Congress depended on his change of heart. Then he came out for silver and was reëlected.

The other day some Democrats in the House were discussing the possible Democratic member of the Committee on Rules to take the place of the late Judge Crisp. Some one suggested Mr. Catchings.

"But Catchings is a silver man," said a Southern member.

"O, no," instantly remarked Representative Owens of Kentucky, "his silver term doesn't commence until the 4th of March."

Friends for a Hundred Years.

Monongah, W. Va., Dec. 10.—Mrs. Eliza Watkins of this place, aged 101 years, whose health is rapidly failing and whose death is hourly expected, was visited this week by Mrs. Rachael Cunningham of Helen's Run, aged 103, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Bash Cunningham, aged 82. Mrs. Cunningham and Mrs. Watkins were playmates in their childhood, and the latter, although her faculties are almost gone, appeared to recognize and seemed pleased to see her old friend. Mrs. Cunningham is a hale, hearty old lady, who often walks from her home to Fairmont and back—fourteen miles—in one day, and both in appearance and activity seems younger than her maiden daughter.

Fifteen Cents for Wild Turkeys.

New Orleans Times-Democrat: Wild turkeys are unusually cheap. A hunter on the Walnut street ferry yesterday had three or four of the big birds that he was bringing to New Orleans to sell. "What are they worth?" queried a passenger. "I sold some a few days ago at 15 cents apiece," said the hunter; "and I am trying the market now to see if the turkeys will bring any better prices. Somehow folks don't seem to like wild turkeys or venison. I brought some venison to town recently, and after being offered only three cents a pound for it at the market at last managed to get six cents at a restaurant."

As to the "Balance of Trade."

New York World: The continued increase in exports during November forces the total for the eleven months up to $888,680,000, a gain of $150,000,000, or over 20 per cent of the total for the corresponding eleven months of 1895. The excess of exports over imports for the eleven months amounts to $266,086,700.

Georgia's Kick at Football.

Savannah (Ga.) Press: The gentleman from Carroll who has introduced into the Legislature a bill to prohibit football is on the right track. What in the name of common sense is the use of educating boys, if they are to be killed or maimed for life before they have won their sheepskins in college?

Absolutely Disproved.

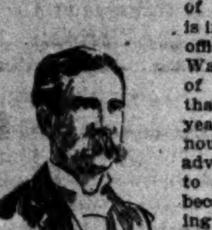
"This is all rot about pure grit winning success."

"How so?"

"I sank a fortune in a grindstone factory."

—Detroit Free Press.

LIVE TOPICS OF TODAY.



E. C. Deane.

The man who occupies the most unique position in political life today is E. C. Deane of Racine, Wis. He is in possession of the office of Deep Water Ways Commissioner of Wisconsin, a job that pays $3,000 per year. He has just announced that he will advise the Legislature to abolish the office because there is nothing in the duties of the place by which a man can earn his salary. He has tried his best to find something to do, but is convinced that the office is entirely unnecessary and the salary is a clean waste to the State. His duties last year consisted of writing a few letters and making a trip to Lake Superior. The office to which Deane was appointed by Gov. Upham was eagerly sought after by politicians, and their astonishment over Deane's action is unbounded. Mr. Deane is 51 years old, and was born in Boston. He was formerly cashier of the Union National Bank of Racine, and later owned a controlling interest in the Racine Journal. He is Grand Commander of the Knights Templar of Wisconsin and is a member of many other secret organization. His action in voluntarily giving up an office that pays a good fat salary with no hard work attached to it is unprecedented in the history of officeholding.

* * *

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* * *

The Northwestern people have the Russian thistle to contend with and want a million dollars more or less to use in exterminating the pest. The Southern people have their bete noir in the water hyacinth, a very beautiful aquatic plant, Senator Pasco says, but as it is actually filling up the streams so as to make navigation impossible something must be done to get rid of it. The St. John's River, the largest stream in Florida, Senator Pasco says, is filling up at such a rate that the passage of boats through the acres of the hyacinth is impeded. An army officer has reported officially upon the plant, and when his report is sent to the Senate by Secretary Lamont, as it will be, Congress will be asked for an appropriation to exterminate the fragrant pest.

* * *

The vast mahogany forests of Nicaragua are almost wholly controlled by Boston firms by contract with the Nicaraguan Government. The export trade in the expensive wood has become very extensive, it having reached 6,000,000 feet in 1893. In connection with this industry it is interesting to recall that the first mahogany logs imported into England were purchased by a doctor to use for medicinal purposes. He ground them into powder, after the manner of Peruvian bark, and administered the powder in his prescriptions, but it seems not to have been desirable as a remedy.

* * *

"We want adequate revenue and currency reform more than protection," says the Portland Oregonian. "We cannot wait for revenue the six months it will take to reconstruct all the tariff schedules. The shock to business of such an operation would increase the danger only currency reform can remove. The quickest way to get revenue is to double the tax on beer. Then Congress can reform the currency without danger of bankruptcy, and can take up reconstruction of the tariff at its leisure."

* * *

After the "Comrades of Silence" and the "Académie Silencieuse" of Paris comes an association of Vienna husbands, who have organized the "Club of Silent Ones." The members meet every Monday evening and dine in absolute silence. The least infraction of rules, a single word spoken, costs a bottle of champagne. That which cannot be made intelligible by signs the taciturn diners may write on the menus. Silence is also imposed upon the waiters who serve the dinner, and the steward may not even announce the wines; he merely suggests them by signs.

* * *

A San Antonio paper says the day of the great, big, unimproved ranch in Texas is past, and instead is coming the small farm, with diversified products, something to sell in every month of the year, money in the pockets of the farmers always, and all else that marks the difference between a dependent and an independent position. Texas farmers under these newer and more favorable conditions will have no competitors in their prosperity.

* * *

An aquatic creature, supposed at first to be a whale, twenty-two feet long, eight feet wide, and six feet high, was found partly buried in the sand at Anastasia Beach, Fla., by a couple of St. Augustine cyclists and was pronounced by the President of the local scientific society to be an octopus. The missing tentacles might have been worn away by the sand and waves or eaten by sharks.

* * *

John Morley is fond of dogs, especially of a diminutive fox-terrier which is frequently seen at his heels on the Thames Embankment or in Battersea Park. This recalls the fact that when in the heat of a political canvass an opponent denounced Mr. Morley as a dog the orator and statesman replied: "I have known dogs who for fidelity, friendship, affection, and devotion would contrast most favorably with some human beings."

* * *

There is no sweeter charity than that which cares for helpless children, says the Troy Times. Most gracious of all is it when the ministration is a defense from cruelty and wrong. And when the source of help for children is the love for a child that is dead, there is a pathetic tenderness that crowns the kindness of the act with a halo of more than earthly radiance.

* * *

A Louisville barber was arrested on the charge of kissing a girl while she was having her hair cut. The barber alleged that he was merely blowing hair from her neck. The court did not agree with him, however, and imposed a fine of $5, which was pronounced by the defendant to be a barberous abuse of power.

* * *

The New York Commercial Advertiser reminds adventurous, impulsive young Americans that enlistment in the Cuban army makes them liable to a fine of $1,000 and three years' imprisonment for violation of the neutrality laws.

* * *

In a drove of eighty-five hogs in Daviess County, Mo., the average weight of which is between 800 and 900 pounds, there is one which measures almost eight feet both in length and girth, and weighs nearly 1,200 pounds.

* * *

It was discovered that a recent suicide in Paris, who had long been known as Louis Goupil, was a woman, who had worn male attire for years without detection. She was born in 1837, and had long earned a good living as a setter of precious stones.

* * *

An English tailors' journal laments the fact that the cycling craze has increased the demand for clothing made for comfort rather than for style. The demand for coats of expensive material and faultless fit has consequently fallen off considerably.

* * *

A New York clergyman who recently conducted a Sunday morning service on Blackwell's Island learned that there are at present fifteen college graduates wearing the "stripes" in that penitentiary.

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY.

The Euclase Ring.

BY AMELIA S. C. YOUNG.

I WILL tell the story as well as I can, but it will be at best, I fear, but a thing of shreds and patches. It happened more than ten years ago, and in these days one lives fast and forgets soon, and some of the details may have escaped me; but it was your remark about words breaking no bones that recalled the tale. To me words are living things, endowed with a power that few of us give them credit for possessing. I believe, with Adelaide Anne Proctor, that—

"Every word has its own spirit,
True or false, which never dies."

And I think that the story of Cecile Long's life goes far towards indorsing my opinion.

You must remember Frank Whittington? He was my godson, and I was very fond of him, and when he introduced me to his affianced bride, Miss Cecile Long, I was fully prepared to be almost as fond of her as he was.

She was certainly a very charming girl; bright, handsome, and attractive, and I turned a deaf ear to the disparagers who whispered that she was weak and shallow, had been a tremendous flirt, and was, moreover, extremely delicate—a bundle of nerves, and a most unfit wife for a man who had his way to make in the world. I thought them admirably well suited, and they seemed to think the same. I never knew them to differ on any subject save one; and upon that occasion Frank solicited my friendly intervention.

I remember the time and the place so well. We were sitting at tea together tête-à-tête in the cozy little boudoir of my house in Queen street, Mayfair. I can see now the rays of the setting sun filtering through the dark green Persiennes and touching with golden light the bright brown locks of my godson's curly head, and I can hear as plainly as I did then the note of passionate pain in his eager tones. He was not one to suffer in silence when a woman was at hand to sympathize; and in me he knew he had ever the most sympathetic of friends.

"Have you ever noticed," he said, "that little ring with the pale green stone that Cecile wears on the third finger of her right hand? No, it is not a crysolite, it is a euclase, a stone found in the Ural Mountains. It is rather a rare stone, I believe, and the ring was given to her by the young Polish artist who used to be hanging about her at Ostend. He wanted to marry her, it seems, and—and he had no business to give her a ring, and she ought not to wear it. Don't you agree with me?"

I did; but as I am nothing if not conciliatory, I murmured something soothing about "a gift from a departed friend." However, Frank would not be put off in this manner, and he made me promise to take an early opportunity of speaking to Cecile on the subject, and pointing out to her the impropriety of wearing young Anatoff's gift.

"You must try and prevail upon her to throw it away, or to give it to you, or to do anything she likes with it, but do not let me see it on her finger. She must not wear it."

I promised to do my utmost to induce Cecile to see the matter from his point of view (which was also mine), and with that intent I sought and obtained an early interview with her. I put the case gently but plainly before her. I appealed both to her respect for the convenances and her love for Frank. But I spoke in vain.

"I am very sorry, Mrs. Grey, but I cannot do what Frank asks. I really cannot. In the first place, it is a physical impossibility. My hand has grown so much fatter since poor Paul placed this ring on my finger that I cannot remove it now. Here it is, here it remains until I grow thin again! And, besides, I swore to him that I would never remove it whatever happened."

"What made you take such a vow?" I asked.

"I don't know—I can't say. I was hurried into it. It happened like this: We were walking on the Digue at Ostend one evening. Mme. Anatoff and mamma were in front. Paul and I were behind. He was in very low spirits that day, for he had just seen some specialist, who had told him point blank that he had not six weeks to live, and he could not bear the thought of dying and leaving me. Up to that moment he had always cherished a secret hope that I might yet become his wife—poor Paul! He was a Pole, you know, and very romantic and superstitious, and altogether different from any other man I have ever known. His despair that evening terrified me, and when he asked me if I would grant him one last request, whatever it might be, I answered 'Yes,' without thinking—anything to comfort the poor fellow! And the request was that I should let him place this ring on the third finger of my right hand, and as he did so repeat after him some sentences in Polish. I did it, and then he told me that I had sworn solemnly to wear this ring until death, to be buried with it, and that I had asked God to unite us hereafter, even if it should be his good pleasure to separate us here upon earth."

"And you took that vow and you uttered that prayer!" I exclaimed in horror.

"Yes," she said. "What else could I do? Paul was in despair, and he was dying. It would have been cruel to refuse him. There are times when I regret horribly having acceded to his request, and yet I am quite sure that if the time were to come over again, I should behave exactly the same."

There I entirely agreed with her. "If the time were to come over again," we should most of us "behave exactly the same." As were the bygone days, so will the coming ones be. The Ethiopian cannot change his skin. The copy book moralist has told us that "experience teaches." Possibly she does, but I fancy that the number of her pupils who have profited by her lessons is very small, and it will take her all she knows to enable her to hold her own (as an inspirer of conduct) against temperament—for the physical sways the moral, and the moral stamps the intellectual.

"And after all," Cecile added, "I did nothing. I only spoke a few words."

Every word has its own spirit,
True or false, that never dies,
Every word your lips have uttered
Echoes in God's skies,

I murmured.

"Don't! don't!" she cried. "That is the sort of thing Paul would have said. Thank heaven Frank is not—transcendental."

I asked her if she knew the meaning of the word, and she laughingly replied that she knew it was something uncomfortable, and then she suggested that we should change the subject.

"And please tell dear old Frank not to bother. If he wants the ring he'll have to saw off my finger to get it, and I suppose he doesn't wish to do that."

From that hour we dropped the subject, and I cannot remember any further allusion to it being made. I suppose the young people came to some satisfactory understanding, for Frank never again asked me to interfere in the matter, and I was thus spared any repetition of what is always an ungrateful as well as an unpleasant task.

Time passed on, and the wedding day was fixed, and Cecile, like most brides-elect, lived in a whirl. Between dressmakers, and friends, and bridemaids, and relatives (not to mention Frank), she seemed to be "on the go" morning, noon, and night, and I began to recognize the truth of one of the unfavorable remarks I had heard. She was unquestionably extremely delicate. She seemed to grow thinner day by day, and sometimes, when my eye fell on the offending little ring with its curious green stone I would tell myself that soon it would not be a question of being unable to take it off, but of being impossible to keep it on. However, notwithstanding her thinness and her pallor, she was in excellent spirits, and laughed our fears to scorn.

One morning, about a week before the day for which the wedding had been fixed, I went up to Savile Row with the Longs to see the final trying on of the bridal costume. Cecile looked lovely in her marriage garment of soft rich satin, the dead white of which was relieved here and there by the dark green of the myrtle leaves with which both the bodice and train were trimmed. The whole strength of the company was summoned from the atelier above to admire their handiwork and its wearer, who was all smiles and gracious responsiveness for a time, until suddenly, without a word or a sign of warning, she clutched hold of the chair against which she was standing and fell back in a dead faint.

We were not long in restoring her to consciousness, but before leaving the house I learnt, to my grief and dismay, that this was not the first time that Cecile's strength had succumbed under a similar strain.

"But some young ladies never can stand for long," said the graceful, fair-haired modiste, who looked herself ready to drop with exhaustion. "However," she added quickly, "it cannot be helped. One must stand for a certain time if one wishes to be properly fitted."

"Il faut souffrir pour être belle," I murmured sadly, as I followed Cecile and her mother down the wide, handsome staircase.

The wedding day dawned dark and cold. The sky above was one still, gray cloud, but around us everything was clad in the white of freshly fallen snow—a wedding garment or a winding sheet, according to the mood of the beholder! The wind, which was from the east, howled dismally down the chimney the whole time I was arraying myself for the festivity, and the sound filled me with a melancholy I could neither banish nor ignore. It was like the cry of a woman in pain.

When I entered the church, lavishly decorated with white flowers and autumnal leaves, the view was dulled and obscured by the brown mist which came creeping down the aisles, blurring the lamps and changing the pillars into shadows.

I had a good view of the bride as she passed up the aisle, and I thought she looked ghastly. Her face was white; her trembling lips were almost blue; and there were purple rings round her large, dark hazel eyes.

The service commenced, but I could not fix my attention to listen. My nerves were on edge. The air seemed dense, as if a storm were brewing. I looked without seeing. I listened without hearing. Suddenly my husband touched my arm and whispered to me: "How nervous she is! She is drawing off the wrong glove! Why don't they tell her?"

Then I heard a tinkling sound as of a coin falling on the hard mosaic floor, and I saw the smallest bridemaid stoop and pick up something. Then came a cry which resounded throughout the church. "Do zobaczenia, Paul!" I saw the bridemaids fall back as Mrs. Long rushed between them—and I remember no more.

When I came to myself I was in the schoolroom which communicated with the church. My husband was with me as well as Minnie Grey, my niece, who had officiated as chief bridemaid. She was very pale and her eyes were full of tears. I had no need to ask the question. "It is all over," I said. "I know."

Minnie burst into tears. "It was instantaneous the doctor told us, Aunt. And see what Isabel picked up!" and she handed me the ring that I had looked at so often with doubt and regret. The center stone—the euclase—had fallen out. Inside the band—a broad one—I read: "Do zobaczenia, Paul."

Only words! It was the spirit that had given them life—and death.

SHORT STORIES
BY POPULAR AUTHORS,
Complete in One Installment,
WILL BE PRINTED
DAILY THROUGH THE WEEK.

ATTRACTIVE WAIST FOR A WOMAN.

Susceptible of Many Charming Combinations in Materials and Colors and Extremely Stylish.

A waist of black novelty goods with dashes of blue of a rather bright shade is shown here. The vest top was of blue velvet overlaid with white lace. Revers of black satin are edged with ruffles of white lace, and a belt of black finished the waist.

Another waist after the same model was of taffetas in the many toned effects now shown; the vest was of heavy white lace over cream satin, the revers were of the silk edged with lace.

NO. 7,011—AN ATTRACTIVE WAIST.

A waist of blue serge had the vest of apple green silk heavily braided in black in a design of conventional leaves and flowers. The revers were also of the green silk, but braided in rows set on quite close.

This pattern costs 10 cents, and may be ordered from the pattern department of THE TRIBUNE.

It cuts for 30 to 42 inches bust measure. A medium size requires two and one-half yards of material forty-two inches wide.

Always give bust measure for waists, basques, coats, and jackets; for skirts give waist measure. For children's patterns it is advisable to give age.

No. 7,011. Size..............................

Name..............................

Address..............................

Allow two weeks to elapse before making complaint of non-receipt of patterns.

WIDOWER DEMAND EXCEEDS SUPPLY.

Nineteen Lonely Widows Organize a Club for the Purpose of Promoting a Desirable Immigration.

Decatur, Mich., Dec. 18.—[Special.]—A Widows' club has been organized at South Cato, Montcalm County, with nineteen members. The avowed object is to induce the immigration of desirable young widowers into that region.

DAILY HINT FROM PARIS.

The hat represented by the illustration is a reddish brown moleskin felt. The brim turns up slightly at the edges. The crown, which is wide and low, is trimmed with a garland of white camellias with foliage, and on the left side is a bunch of the same flowers, which forms an aigrette, with a branch upright rising from the center. Made by Céline Drouard.—New York Herald.

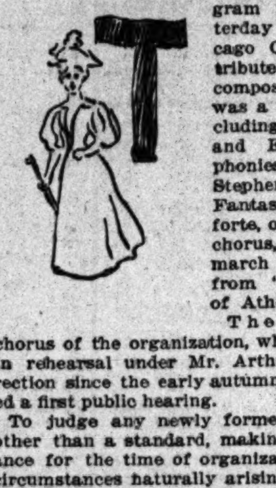
ROUND FELT HAT.

The most beautiful hand work in the city at Munger's Laundry.

DEBUT OF THE CHORUS.

FIRST PUBLIC HEARING OF THE CHICAGO ORCHESTRA'S AUXILIARY.

Appears as Assistant in a Noble Program Given in Memory of Beethoven—Tenors the Weak Point, but the Attack Is Exceedingly Spirited and Work Gives Evidence of Rigorous Drill—Mr. Thomas' Reading Satisfactory to Traditions.



THE Beethoven program played yesterday by the Chicago Orchestra in tribute to the great composer's memory was a noble one, including the Fourth and Eighth Symphonies, the "King Stephen" overture, Fantasia for pianoforte, orchestra, and chorus, op. 80, and march and chorus from "The Ruins of Athens."

The auxiliary chorus of the organization, which has been in rehearsal under Mr. Arthur Mees' direction since the early autumn, was afforded a first public hearing.

To judge any newly formed chorus by other than a standard, making full allowance for the time of organization and the circumstances naturally arising to contend against, would be manifestly unjust. The selection of material is mentioned to have been made deliberately and with a view to the avoidance of change. About 125 singers were engaged yesterday afternoon. The total number which the chorus is finally projected to comprise is 200.

In present order of organization the tenors, as in organizations generally, are the weak point. The attack was exceedingly spirited and there was evidence beyond any gainsaying of rigorous and painstaking drill on the part of Mr. Mees. With future appearances of the chorus there may safely be awaited a gradual eradication of present shortcomings naturally attendant, and a mellowing of the tone quality.

Mr. Hans Bruening, the pianist of the occasion, proved himself in the Fantasia an exceedingly mechanical player, but possessed of excellent technique and of fidelity to his task.

The orchestra was in splendid mood. The clarity and beauty of its work in the adagio and menuetto in the Symphony No. 4 must be reckoned as incomparable. Mr. Thomas, a classicist among classicists, holding fast to traditions, and with half a century's studious experience, gave as is his wont in Beethoven a reading at once admirable and satisfying.

The same program will be repeated tonight at the Auditorium, and with slightly augmented ranks in the chorus.

J. CLYDE WILCOX IS IN CHICAGO.

Will Make His First Appearance with the Philharmonic Orchestra.

Mr. J. Clyde Wilcox of Detroit, mentioned as possessing a rich baritone voice of excellent range, will make his first appearance in concert with the Chicago Philharmonic Orchestra under Mr. Luder's direction at the Galety Theater tomorrow afternoon. For the last three years Mr. Wilcox has filled a church position in Detroit.

Today, Afternoon, and Evening.

McVicker's—This afternoon, "Lend Me Five Shillings" and "The Cricket on the Hearth"; tonight, "Rip Van Winkle."

Hooley's—"An Enemy to the King."

Grand Opera-House—"The Wrong Mr. Wright."

Great Northern—This afternoon, "Miss Pennington, Spinster"; this evening, "Vanity Fair."

The Schiller—Vaudeville.
Chicago Opera-House—Vaudeville.
Olympic—Vaudeville.
The Gaiety—"La Fille de Madame Angot."
Hopkins' South Side—"Sin and Sorrow."
Hopkins' West Side—"A Barrel of Money."
Haymarket—Vaudeville.
The Alhambra—"Trilby."
The Academy—"A Yenuine Yentleman."
The Lincoln—"Northern Lights."
Sam T. Jack's—Burlesque.
The Auditorium—Tonight, Chicago Orchestra.

Concert at Ashland Club.

A concert took place at the Ashland club last night in which a young American soprano, Signora De Pasquali, a singer of pleasing attainments; Mr. W. C. E. Seeboeck, Mr. Adolph Rosenbecker, and Mr. Frank Rushworth, were engaged in the program.

MAY IRWIN PRESENTS A NEW PLAY.

"Courted Into Court" Gives Her a Chance to Display Her Talents.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 18.—[Special.]—Like "The Widow Jones," May Irwin's new play, "Courted Into Court," which she presented at the Century last night, is a vehicle for that portly lady's peculiar talents. Its plot is as elusive as that of "The Widow," but gives many opportunities for ludicrous situations and bright, witty lines.

Dottie Dimple, an actress, is courted and married by Worthington Best Jr., the son of wealthy and purse proud parents. Objection is made on the mother-in-law's part, who finally succeeds in driving the young couple into the divorce court on the pretense of incompatibility of temper. Neither husband nor wife wants the divorce, and after a most amusing scene, in which Miss Irwin plays the modern Portia, they make it up.

Miss Irwin is, of course, the entire entertainment. When she is not on the stage things get lonesome, but as she is the central part of every setting nearly all the time there is not much chance to miss her. The supper in the second act is apt to give every one a sort of pleasurable desire for the Bohemian life it depicts. It gives Miss Irwin an opportunity for singing some of her inimitable negro songs, but the other musical divertisement could be omitted without loss.

BLIND TOTS SHIELD THEIR PARENTS.

Masalli Children Declare They Are Treated with Kindness—Case Is Continued Till This Morning.

"If it be true that this man and woman caused these children to lose their eyesight I know of no punishment severe enough for them," said Justice Dooley when John and Mary Masalli, who were arrested on Thursday on the charge of blinding the eyes of two of their children to make better beggars of them, were arraigned in court at the Maxwell Street Police Station yesterday.

It was a pitiful sight presented by the family when they entered the court-room. The three children, two of whom are blind, clung to the dirty and tattered skirts of the mother.

An effort will be made to have the blind children placed in some asylum.

The little ones, when questioned about the treatment they were subjected to by their parents, carefully shielded the father and mother and said they were always treated with kindness.

Justice Dooley, at the request of the police, continued the case until this morning. The Humane Society will be notified, and it is expected to take charge of the case.

The parents say the two blind children were born with the affliction and deny that they at any time applied drugs to their eyes. The family lives at No. 370 Desplaines street.

MENU FOR SUNDAY.

BREAKFAST.
Sliced oranges.
Boiled mutton steak. Creamed potatoes.
Popovers.
Coffee.

LUNCHEON.
Creamed oysters in toast cups.
Pickles. Brown bread sandwiches.
Canned cherries. Sponge cake.
Tea.

DINNER.
Consommé à la Royale.
Roast veal, with dressing. Stuffed potatoes.
Sweet corn.
Celery and potato salad.
Queen of puddings.
Coffee.

Los Angeles in Seventy-two Hours.
The California limited, via Santa Fé route. Swift, safe, and luxurious.

CHRISTMAS DOLL DISTRIBUTION.

Two beautiful dolls were sent to THE TRIBUNE which were dressed by Miss C. R. Nickerson, No. 2728 Wabash avenue, with the following interesting letter:

"Doll Editor, Tribune—Dear Sir: Inclosed please find the two dolls I procured from you to be dressed for some deserving little waifs. If the children receiving these beautiful little comforters find as much pleasure in them as I have had in arraying them, Christmas, 1896, will be an ever memorable event. To retain these beautiful souvenirs of your kindness, in sight as well as in memory, I have taken a snap shot of them. Thanking you for the privilege of participating in your kind effort to gladden the hearts of the little ones most deserving, I am, very truly,

"MISS C. R. NICKERSON."

Another gorgeous doll was sent by "Elfa" of Battle Creek with the accompanying letter:

"Manager Doll Presentation—Dear Sir: Herewith you will find my contribution to the Christmas dolls. All I ask is that the large doll be given to some poor sick girl, together with the letter attached. The two smaller dolls were given me to send to you, but I dressed them. I am very happy to be able to have a little share in the joy you give to so many poor little ones, and hope that you will have so many dolls to give away that there will be no disappointments. With best wishes and a Merry Christmas, yours sincerely, ELFA."

Mrs. T. Benton Leiter, No. 3650 Lake avenue, also sent an exceptionally handsome doll.

The following letter is self-explanatory:

"Dear Manager of the Doll Department: My four sisters and self have dressed a doll for THE TRIBUNE. We hope it will gladden some little heart on Christmas day. My sister Alice and I are going to Europe to study for the grand opera, and when we succeed, as we hope to do, we will give more toward the doll fund. We all send love by this little doll to the child that receives it, and hope it will give her many happy hours. Wishing all the children a Merry Christmas, we remain, with love,

"ETHEL, ALICE, ELIZABETH, MARGARET, AND CATHERINE DOVEY."

Pleas from the Tots.

The following letters have been selected from among the hundreds of those sent to THE TRIBUNE, as of interest to the public:

"Dear Santa Claus—I was a good girl the whole year round, and I wish you to please bring me a doll. I live at 115 E. Ohio St., 1st flat.

"Good-bye." OLGA.

"Dear Mr. Dollman—Please send me a nice doll for Christmas my papa has no work and mama has no work. I want a doll for my sister is 3 years old and I am 5 years old if this mot reach you to late will you send us a ticket or let us know if you can spare anything for us and you will make us very happ. Your darling, CLARA."

"Dear Mr. Dollman—Please give me a dollie for a Christmas present for my papa is dead and my mama is poor and cant buy me any Please send me one with a red dress on or a littlee hat I will be very sorry if you wont send me any for I wont get anything for Christmas else plea send me one Dear Doll Man My Name is CLARA."

"Please Mr Doll man—Im an orfant six years, and if you please to send me a doll as old as myself Im a elevin years old. JENNIE."

"Mr. Editor—Pleas Mr. Editor will you pleas send me a doll. My papa is not working for a good while andd do not think Santa Claus is coming this year I would like a doll very much. KITTIE."

"Dear Mr Editor—I am a little girl nine years old and I would like a dollie so much my papa has no work and I got four little brothers and sister and he can not by me one I thought I would write to the tribune as I read in there paper about the dolls for the poor children I am ANNIE."

"Dear mr tribune man—pleas send me a dollie my mama so poor and my papa is dead so i dont sopose santa claus will think of me poor little girl good by now dont forget me LOTTIE."

"Dear Santa Claus—I am a little girl 7 years old I would like a dollie, then I will try and be good. Please dont forget me. LIZZIE."

"Good by."

"My Dear dolly man—My name is Jennie and I would like a dollye and my papa is out off work I am afraid that I wount get one uness you send me one please dont forget me JENNIE."

"We wish you a merry christmas and a happy New-year. Please, Santa-claus, send us dolls. Willie, Margret, Minine, and Fread Roth. Respectfully WILLIAM ROTH."

Thanks to the Volunteers.

There is now no further need of volunteers to dress dolls, but the following people have kindly offered to dress dolls and THE TRIBUNE wishes to express its appreciation of their proffered assistance: Hattie and Dottie Cox, Northfield, Ia.; Mrs. J. T. McKnight, No. 117 East Fifty-fifth street; Mrs. C. Wead, No. 47 Warren avenue.

THE TRIBUNE begs to acknowledge the receipt of donations of handsomely dressed dolls from the following people: Mrs. L. L. Mayer, No. 3240 Prairie avenue; Miss Adaella Chittick, No. 6420 Wright street, Englewood; Mr. E. G. Day, Green Cove Springs, Fla.; Miss Jennie Benson, Maywood, Ill.; Miss Helen Anna, No. 4144 Grand boulevard; Mrs. A. O. Shrader, No. 1617 Twelfth street; Mrs. A. T. Pinger, No. 9848 Champlain avenue; Ethel, Alice, Elizabeth, Margaret, and Catherine Dovey, Plattsmouth, Neb.; Mrs. Durham, No. 6922 Yale avenue.

The doll fund now stands:

Previously acknowledged	$1,038.71
William R. Manierre	5.00
Mrs. James Y. Stoyne, No. 2208 Prairie avenue	1.00
Madelaine Cora Heyman, No. 4529 Ellis avenue	2.00
Lucile Lichtstern, No. 3736 Michigan avenue	1.00
Total	$1,047.71

DAMAGES FOR NORA PORT'S DEATH.

Verdict of $1,000 Against the City for the Drowning of a Child in a South Side Culvert.

A verdict of $1,000 was returned by a jury in Judge Winde's court yesterday against the city on account of the death of Nora R. Port, 4 years old. The child lived with her parents at Sixty-third and Laflin streets. June 22 she fell into a culvert at the intersection of the two streets. The culvert contained two feet of water and the current was strong, on account of the heavy rain. The body of the child was found in the culvert under the street. The suit was brought by the parents. At the time of the child's death there was much indignation felt by the neighbors because the city never had seen fit to build sewers in the district. The drowning gave point to their complaint and for a time frequent meetings were held with the end in view of securing the improvement.

NEW PEORIA LIBRARY BUILDING.

Structure Costing Nearly $60,000 Is Almost Ready for Dedication.

Peoria, Ill., Dec. 18.—[Special.]—One of the most imposing buildings in the entire city is that of the Peoria Public Library. It is now nearing completion, only a few finishing touches remaining. The dedication will follow at the earliest possible moment. This building is the result of the merging of the Mercantile Library Association and the Peoria Public Library Board into one. The Mercantile Association owned the property at the corner of Jefferson and Main streets in the heart of the city, and after a number of consultations agreed to dispose of it and devote the proceeds to the erection of a public library building, the same to be given to the city, provided the city purchase the site. The proposition was readily accepted, and the library board in June, 1894, purchased three lots 108x171 on North Monroe street, paying therefor $16,000. The contract was awarded for the building to James Deal for $52,786. He also received the stack room contract for $6,820.

The building is a three-story structure 78x135 feet, the lower floor being of Lake Superior sandstone, the upper stories and rear of red brick, with red sandstone trimmings. In the rear of the library is the stack room, five stories in height, and absolutely fireproof. It has a capacity of about 200,000 volumes, but only two of the floors will be used for the present, and these will accommodate more than 70,000 volumes. The main delivery room and the reading room of the library are on the second floor. One-half of the third floor has been set aside as an art gallery and a studio for the members of the Peoria Art League. On the other side are four study or class rooms.

There are at present more than 60,000 volumes in the library, which is being rapidly added to year by year. About 6,000 memberships are in force, and during the last year reported the circulation of books was 139,565.

FIRST OF THREE DANCES.

YOUNG SOCIETY PEOPLE ENJOY A BALL AT BOURNIQUE'S.

North and South Sides Send Representatives—Boston Tea Party at Mrs. W. H. Wood's Oak Park Residence—Alumni and Friends of the Princeton and Yale Musical Clubs Organize for Their Entertainment on Christmas—Other Social Events.

A SUBSCRIPTION dance, the first of a series of three, was given at Bournique's last night. The attendance included all the younger society people from the South and North Sides. The cotillion was led by Mr. Lyman Bournique.

The patronesses of the dances are:

Mrs. H. N. Higinbotham,	Mrs. C. D. Dana,
Mrs. R. B. Crouch,	Mrs. D. G. Hamilton,
Mrs. D. M. Cummings,	Mrs. George S. Willits,
Mrs. F. W. Peck,	Mrs. E. L. Brewster,
Mrs. D. K. Hill,	Mrs. J. Winterbotham,
Mrs. W. H. Moorhouse,	Mrs. J. K. Robinson,
Mrs. S. A. Lynde,	Mrs. W. B. Howard,
	Mrs. G. H. Webster.

Mrs. Charles H. Coffin, No. 380 Ontario street, gave a young people's dance for her daughters, Miss Coffin and Miss Ruth Howells Coffin, last night.

Mrs. R. S. Greenlee of Lake Shore drive gave a young people's dance last night.

* * *

The George Rogers Clark Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution gave a Boston tea party on Tuesday evening at the residence of W. H. Wood of Oak Park, the occasion celebrating the one hundred and twenty-third anniversary of casting overboard the British cargo of tea sought to be forced upon the colonists.

The following Reception committee, attired in colonial costumes, received the guests and members of the organization: Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Harlan, Mrs. Davidson, Mrs. Ingraham, Mrs. Todd, and Mrs. Hemingway.

The paper of the evening was furnished by A. I. Hemingway. The vocal music was provided by the society's quartet, and Miss Adams read Emerson's ballad on the tea incident.

At the conclusion of the program the guests adjourned to the dining-room, where a substantial tea was served, Mrs. F. H. Wood, Mrs. M. Pebbler Baker, Miss Corblyn, Miss Humphreys, and Miss Adams presided at the urns.

Miss Otis and Miss Marguerite Otis, No. 4508 Lake avenue, gave an afternoon tea yesterday from 3 until 6 o'clock. The table decorations were holly and mistletoe. Smiley served. The Misses Otis were assisted by Mrs. George Otis and Mrs. Fred Andrus, and the following young women presided in the tea-room:

Miss Persis Bouton,	Miss Frances Marder,
Miss Abbie Sutter,	Miss Annabel Ward of
Miss Bertha Bouton,	Evanston.
Miss Martha Fowler,	

Mrs. William Wallace Kimball, No. 1801 Prairie avenue, gave a luncheon yesterday, covers being laid for fourteen.

The Northwestern Alumni Association of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity participated in its annual banquet last night at the Great Northern Hotel.

The members of the Rockford College Association were entertained informally yesterday afternoon by Mrs. J. H. Strong, No. 2528 Indiana avenue.

* * *

Following is a schedule of the principal society events today:

Mrs. Ferdinand W. Peck, No. 1820 Michigan avenue—A tea from 4 until 9 o'clock to introduce her daughter, Miss Arline Peck.

Charity Ball Association—Meeting at 3 o'clock in the main parlor of the Auditorium Hotel.

Society of Colonial Wars—Meeting of general court at the Wellington Hotel at 2:30 p. m.

Mrs. Robert Boak and the Misses Boak, No. 4744 Kimbark avenue—A tea.

* * *

On Friday evening, Jan. 8, a charity ball will be given under the auspices of the Women's Auxiliary of St. Columbkill's, the St. Vincent de Paul Society being the beneficiary, at the Van Buren Opera-House, California avenue and Madison street. The Committee on Arrangements includes Mrs. J. Rogers, Mrs. J. K. Walsh, Mrs. A. Foley, Mrs. O'Neil, and Mrs. J. Dowdle.

The Ruelle club will give its second annual dancing party on Christmas afternoon from 3 until 6 o'clock at Martine's, California avenue and Madison street.

* * *

The members of the Yale Glee and Banjo clubs will attend Mrs. John G. McWilliams' ball at Bournique's after the concert on Dec. 28.

Mr. Marshall M. Kirkman will give a reception to the members of the Yale Glee and Banjo clubs on Monday afternoon at his residence in Evanston.

Mrs. R. Hall McCormick will give a luncheon on Monday, Dec. 28, for the members of the Yale Glee and Banjo clubs.

Mrs. Cyrus McCormick, No. 321 Huron street, will entertain a number of the Princeton Glee club at a luncheon on Christmas day.

* * *

Mrs. Harry H. Honoré will entertain at a dinner on Monday evening, Dec. 28, for Miss Julia Grant of New York.

Mrs. Potter Palmer will give a dinner-dance on Saturday evening, Dec. 26, for Miss Grant.

BUYS A WIFE FOR FIFTEEN DOLLARS.

Robert Weston Makes a Bargain with a Convict and Starts for Chicago for His Honeymoon.

Milan, Mo., Dec. 18.—[Special.]—C. E. Dewitt is in jail at Chillicothe for passing counterfeit money. Last night he sold his wife for $15 to Robert Weston of Carrolton, who left with her last night for Chicago to spend their honeymoon. Dewitt was allowed to accompany them to the depot to bid them a kind adieu.

Suit cases (new thing), at W. S. Cornings, 51 Monroe-st., opp. Palmer House.

TELL IT BY THE THUMB BALL.

How One's Character Is Traced Accurately Through Certain Lines, Loops, Curls, and Arches.

The theory that the lines, loops, curves, whorls, and arches that adorn the ball of the thumb are infallible physical signatures, unchangeable from the cradle to the grave, is made the basis of the plot of Mark Twain's story, from which the play "Pudd'nhead Wilson" is dramatized.

Only a few years ago the theory was looked upon, if it was given a thought at all, by the mass of the public as the fantastic creation of Mark Twain's highly imaginative brain. But the great need of a reliable means of identification, and the remarkably many uses to which it could be applied, has been the theme of the study of scientists throughout all time. The thumb-mark theory is attracting increased attention all the time. Among the most authentic and interesting investigations that have been made by an English-speaking scientist are those made by Sir Francis Galton, F. R. S., the English scientist. Chiefly on the testimony of his investigations the thumb-print theory has lately been adopted as a means of criminal identification in England. Among questions propounded to Sir Francis Galton by the committee under whose consideration its availability as a means of identification were being considered, were the following:

"The net results of your experiments, we understand, go to show that the chances of two thumb-prints being found that were identically the same was only one in sixty-four thousand millions. Is that right?" To which he answered:

"Yes, that was the result of the calculation that I made upon a trustworthy basis: still, I always fear these large numbers. I merely give these figures as a perfectly reasonable result after a very careful experiment."

"At any rate, the probability is absolutely enormous." To which he answered:

"Yes, it is enormously greater than what in popular language ranks as a certainty."

"And if you take two or three thumbs into account it is so enormous that it can hardly be expressed in figures?"

"It is like comparing the ground plans of towns, each of which consists of many streets, many bifurcations, and of totally independent architecture. It would be impossible to mistake the plans of even one town for that of another, much less to do so in two or three consecutive cases. It would be something like the chance of two cities being by accident constructed on precisely the same plan."

MARKET HINTS FOR THE HOUSEWIVES.

Prices and Varieties of Fruits and Flavors Among the Dealers in South Water Street.

The finest thing to be had in citron is what is known as the extra large cup from Corsica which the grocer sells at 35 and 40 cents a pound. Small cup citron of the same variety costs 20 cents a pound. The next cheaper grade, which does well enough for ordinary seasoning purposes, is extra fancy Leghorn citron. It retails at 15 and 20 cents a pound. Fair Leghorn costs 10 and 12 cents a pound.

The best olives are Extra Mammoth, which sell at 30 cents for ten-ounce bottles. Varieties just as good in flavor but not as large and attractive sell for 12½ to 25 cents a bottle.

Fine, large cherries and raspberries, preserved in glass jars containing five pounds of fruit, sell at $1.50. They are as rich as anything in the preserved fruit line. Smaller sized jars sell from $1 down to 25 cents.

The Monarch brand of tomato catsup is an excellent quality and costs 25 cents a bottle, while fair-tasting catsup sells as low as 5 cents.

Genuine Vermont maple sirup can be sold by the grocer at $1.20 a gallon. Vermont maple sirup made in Chicago and vicinity costs 75 cents to $1 a gallon. Fancy Palermo molasses from New Orleans retails at 10 to 20 cents a quart, depending upon the ideas of the grocer as to profits.

HENRICI RESIGNS AS COMMISSIONER.

Specifies That John R. Tanner Shall Name His Successor on the Lincoln Park Board—Service Is Irksome.

Philip Henrici has written his resignation as Lincoln Park Commissioner, to take effect when his successor is appointed. He has given it to the Clerk of the board, with instruction to forward it to John R. Tanner the day he is inaugurated Governor. Mr. Henrici did this partly because he was a warm supporter as well as an appointee of Gov. Altgeld, and thought the new Governor had a right to have men of his own party on the board. But at the same time the retiring member says he is weary of office-holding. He has found it impossible for society to believe in the disinterestedness even of a Park Commissioner, and he is disgusted with public suspicions and jealousies. He thinks he would pitch any man out into the street who should even suggest to him again to accept any kind of office. He added also with a touch of pride that Lincoln Park had been cleaner since he had been on the board than ever before in its history.

CHICAGO FIRM GETS THE CONTRACT.

Down-Draft Furnace System to Be Used on a French Torpedo Boat.

Advices received by the Hawley Down-Draft Furnace company from the Foyers Fumivores de Hawley, No. 1 Rue Rossini, Paris, a branch of this company, state that the French Government has decided to try the down-draft system on one of its torpedo boats, Chaudière, believing that it would be a great advantage in warfare to use a smokeless device, which would enable its vessels to escape detection in the open sea. It has been demonstrated on various occasions that a vessel's smoke can be seen with the naked eye thirty miles off, whereas the vessel itself could not be seen ten miles off. The furnaces will be built at once and forwarded to Paris to be tested by the French Government engineers. The officials at Washington in the Navy Department have this matter under advisement also.

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The watchful and knowing ones took their pick yesterday.

But there's still a good assortment of these Rogers, Peet & Co. fine Winter Overcoats, which were $40, $38, $35, $25, etc.—sizes 34 to 50.

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The reason—Last season's goods; but you wouldn't even suspect it if we didn't tell you so candidly.

"A word to the wise," etc.

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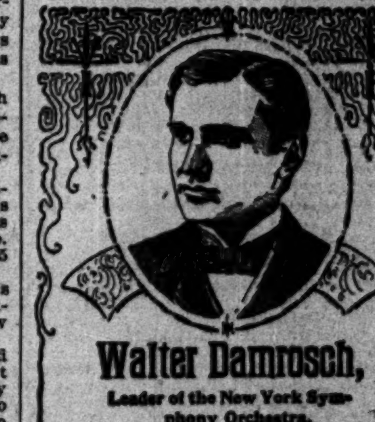

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VICTORY 40 YEARS AGO.

FIRST FIGHT WON BY REPUBLICANS IN THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Celebration by McKinley's Supporters of Their National Triumphs Recalls to a Veteran Journalist a Festive Occasion of Bygone Days—How the Young Men's Fremont Club of Chicago Entertained Editors and Heard Lincoln's Prophetic Words.

Chicago, Dec. 17.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The meeting of the Republican State Central committee and its friends at the Great Northern Hotel to review and congratulate each other over the results of the late political campaign in Illinois will recall to the memories of some original members of the party another assemblage of Republicans which met in this city forty years ago, almost to a day.

The earlier occasion of which I speak was a banquet given by the Young Men's Fremont club of Chicago to the Republican editors of the State on the evening of Dec. 10, 1856, in commemoration of the first victory achieved by the newly organized Republican party of Illinois, a few weeks earlier, in the election of its entire State ticket—a precedent that remained unbroken, so far as Gubernatorial elections were concerned, for a period of thirty-six years.

Being then identified with the press of the State (as I had been for more than four years previously), I had the privilege of being present as one of the guests on that festive occasion, and it may be deemed not inappropriate if I recall some incidents of the affair in the columns of a paper which was one of the earliest to espouse the cause of the new party and was then recognized as one of its leading exponents.

Some Preliminary History.

And, first, it may be of interest if I recount some of the steps which led up to the formal organization of the Republican party in Illinois—especially in view of the fact that I have been urged to do this since the appearance of an article in THE TRIBUNE a year or so ago bearing on this subject. Whatever may be the facts in regard to the formation of a national organization or whoever may be entitled to the credit of first suggesting the name "Republican" for the new party—a question that has been much discussed in books and the periodical press—there is no doubt that, so far as Illinois is concerned, the first effective steps toward organization were taken at a conference of editors, opposed to the principles of the "Nebraska bill," held at Decatur Feb. 22, 1856. It is true that a "mass convention" of opponents of that measure had been held at Springfield during the State Fair (Oct. 4-5), 1854, but the number of volunteer delegates who there presented themselves did not exceed fifty to seventy-five, and the organization then attempted did not prove self-perpetuating.

The origin of the movement for the Decatur convention and the papers giving the suggestion of such a convention their indorsement may be gathered from the following paragraph appearing in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE—which, by the way, was one of the zealous advocates of the movement:

Editorial in The Tribune.

A few weeks before the convention met THE TRIBUNE, giving a history of the movement, said:

"It was moved by the Morgan Journal and seconded by the Winchester Chronicle that there be held a convention of free State editors at Decatur on Feb. 22. The question has met the approval of the Pike County Free Press, Decatur Chronicle, and other papers. The Morgan Journal calls on the Alton Courier, Democrat (of Chicago), Democratic Press, Tribune, Journal, and Staats Zeitung of Chicago, the Springfield Journal, and Belleville Advocate, and the anti-Nebraska press generally from one end of the Prairie State to the other, to express their sentiments on the propriety of the proposed convention." [Then, after quotations from some of the papers named, THE TRIBUNE concluded]:

"The reasons set forth by the Journal so clearly and well are sufficient. If it be the will of the free State editors of Illinois to hold such a convention THE TRIBUNE will be represented. We need only add that the proposition meets our cordial approbation, and we hope a ready response will be heard from every section of the great Prairie State on the part of the editorial corps not bound to swear in the words of Douglas and slavery."

Call for the Convention.

The formal call for the convention was as follows:

"Editorial convention—All editors in Illinois opposed to the Nebraska bill are requested to meet in convention at Decatur, Ill., on the 22d of February next for the purpose of making arrangements for the organization of the anti-Nebraska forces in this State for the coming contest. All editors favoring the movement will please forward a copy of their paper containing their approval to the office of the Illinois State Chronicle, Decatur."

Twenty-five papers in all—representing a large proportion of the avowed anti-Nebraska papers of the State at the time—formally indorsed this call. In the order in which their indorsements appear they were: The Morgan (now Jacksonville) Journal, Winchester Chronicle, Quincy Whig, Pittsfield Free Press (then edited by John G. Nicolay, afterward President Lincoln's private secretary, and still later his biographer), Lacon Gazette, CHICAGO TRIBUNE and Staats Zeitung, Oquawka Republican, Peoria Republican, Danville Prairie State, Rock Island Advertiser, Vermont Fultonian, Quincy Journal (German), Freeport Beacon, Bloomington Pantagraph, Joliet True Democrat, Aurora Guardian, Waukegan Gazette, Peru Chronicle, Belleville Advocate, Chicago Journal, and Sparta Journal.

Action of the Convention.

The convention met at the time announced, but owing to a heavy snow-storm, which blockaded many of the railroads throughout the State, only a round dozen of editors put in their appearance in time for the preliminary proceedings—though a few others arrived later in the day. The meeting was held in the parlors of what was called the "Cassell House," afterwards the "Oglesby House," now the St. Nicholas Hotel. An organization was effected with Paul Selby of the Jacksonville Journal as Chairman and William J. Usrey of the Decatur Chronicle as Secretary.

Others present and participating in the deliberations were:

Dr. C. H. Ray of THE TRIBUNE and George Schneider of the Staats Zeitung, Chicago; E. C. Dougherty, Rockford Register; O. P. Wharton, Rock Island Advertiser; T. J. Pickett, Peoria Republican; V. Y. Ralston, Quincy Whig; Charles Faxon, Princeton Post; A. N. Ford, Lacon Gazette; B. F. Shaw, Dixon Telegraph; and E. W. Blaisdell, Rockford Republican—the six first named in the list constituting a Committee on Resolutions.

It is proper to state in this connection that the Hon. Joseph Medill, then, as now, editor of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, though prevented by his duties from attending the convention, was in full sympathy with the movement.

Abraham Lincoln had come over from Springfield, and although not participating in the public proceedings, was in close consultation with the Committee on Resolutions and did much to assist in framing the platform, which was presented through Dr. Ray as its Chairman.

This document would be regarded as the enunciation of sound Republican doctrine at any period in the history of the Republican party.

In the evening the visiting editors and a few other invited guests were made the recipients of a banquet in the hotel, tendered them by the citizens. By this time several other belated editors had arrived, including the late Simeon Whitely, then of the Aurora Guardian, who died at Racine, Wis., some six years since, and Edward L. Baker, then of the Springfield Journal, but for more than twenty years past United States Consul at Buenos Ayres, Argentine Confederation. The Hon. Richard J. Oglesby, afterward Governor and United States Senator, was one of the citizens of Decatur present at the banquet and made a speech, as did several of the editors. But the principal speech of the evening was made by Mr. Lincoln, who, in response to the suggestion of his name for the Governorship by some of the editors present, advocated the policy of nominating an anti-Nebraska Democrat, and named Col. William H. Bissell as the man—a suggestion which was followed out by Bissell's nomination at Bloomington in May following and his election in November.

Fix the Bloomington Convention.

Not the least important acts of this convention were the appointment of a State Central committee—the first committee of the kind to take action in the interest of the Republican organization in Illinois—and the recommendation for the holding a delegate convention of the new party at Bloomington on the 29th of May following. The Central committee thus appointed was requested to fix the ratio of representation and take such other steps as might be necessary to secure "a full representation from the whole State," which it did in a call designating the time and place of the first distinctively Republican State convention ever held in the State of Illinois as prescribed by the editorial convention at Decatur.

And thus the machinery of the Republican party in Illinois was organized and set in motion.

It is a coincidence of no small interest that on the same day the anti-Nebraska editors of Illinois were in conference at Decatur, a convention of representatives from different States, with a similar object in view for the country at large, was in session at Pittsburg, Pa. Out of the latter grew the call for the first Republican National convention, held at Philadelphia on the 17th of June following, which nominated John C. Fremont for the Presidency.

Of the dozen editors present and participating in the proceedings of the Decatur convention five still survive—viz.: George Schneider of the Staats Zeitung, now President of the National Bank of Illinois, Chicago; B. F. Shaw of the Dixon Telegraph; O. P. Wharton of the Rock Island Advertiser, now of Sandusky, O.; E. W. Blaisdell of Rockford, and the writer of this sketch.

Chicago Banquet of 1856.

While the new party was defeated in the country at large in November, 1856, it was successful, as already stated, so far as Illinois was concerned—the entire State ticket being elected by pluralities ranging from 3,000 to 9,000, except the State Treasurer, who, having but one competitor, received a majority of over 20,000 votes. It was to afford opportunity for exchanging congratulations over this triumph that the banquet alluded to in the opening paragraph was held. The place was the old Tremont House, then under the management of Messrs. Gage Brothers and Drake—the latter being the late John B. Drake, so long identified with the Grand Pacific Hotel.

Some of Those Present.

The Hon. J. Young Scammon presided at the principal table, while the guest who occupied the place of honor at his right was Abraham Lincoln. Others who occupied conspicuous places at the same table were: Ebenezer Peck, Owen Lovejoy (who had just been elected to Congress for the first time), James Miller (State Treasurer-elect), Dr. W. B. Egan, Thomas J. Turner (ex-Congressman and Speaker of the last preceding House of Representatives), and Elisha P. Ferry of Waukegan, who had been a candidate for Presidential Elector on the Republican ticket. Ferry afterward went to Washington Territory, where he served six years as Territorial Governor and became the first Governor of the State by election, dying there a year ago.

Letters were read from Senator William H. Seward, Salmon P. Chase (then Governor of Ohio), Gov. J. W. Grimes of Iowa, Cassius M. Clay of Kentucky, Senator Trumbull, and others.

The Lombard Brothers (Jules and Frank) furnished the vocal music, and though "Old Shady" had not been invented then they aroused great enthusiasm.

Some of the toasts are worthy of mention. One of them was as follows:

"The Free Press—Reviled, it will remonstrate; murdered, it will revive; buried, it will reascend; the very attempt at its oppression will prove the truth of its immortality"—responded to by Simeon Whitely of the Aurora Guardian, who had experienced some of the results of attempted suppression of a free press.

Lovejoy spoke with characteristic eloquence, while the late Burton C. Cook, then State Senator from the Ottawa district, responded to the last regular toast: "1860—There's a good time coming, boys."

Lincoln's Significant Speech.

The speech, however, which will go down in history as most significant, both in the sentiment to which he was called upon to respond as well as in the utterances of the orator, was that of Abraham Lincoln. The toast to which he was asked to speak was first on the list and read as follows:

"The Union—The North will maintain it, the South will not depart therefrom."

No one in that audience, perhaps, appreciated the full significance of the prophecy contained in this sentiment or foresaw the part that Abraham Lincoln was to play a little more than four years later in its realization. Yet his response demonstrated that he was even then deliberating upon the problem in the solution of which he finally sacrificed his life. Opening his speech with a playful allusion to President Pierce's final message, which had just been communicated to Congress, he said:

"Like a rejected lover making merry at the wedding of his rival, the President felicitates himself over the Presidential election. He considers the result a signal triumph of good principles and good men, and a very pointed rebuke of bad ones. He says the people did it. He forgets that the 'people,' as he complacently calls only those who voted for Buchanan, are in a minority of the whole people by about 400,000 votes—one full tenth of all the votes. Remembering this, he might perceive that the 'rebuke' may not be quite as durable as he seems to think—that the majority may not choose to remain permanently rebuked by that minority.

"The President thinks the great body of us Fremonters, being ardently attached to liberty in the abstract, were duped by a few wicked and designing men.

Pierce as a Catspaw.

"There is a slight difference of opinion on this. We think he, being ardently attached to the hope of a second term in the concrete, was duped by men who had liberty every way. He is the catspaw. By much dragging of chestnuts from the fire for others to eat his claws are burnt off to the gristle, and he is thrown aside as unfit for further use. As the fool said of King Lear, when his daughters had turned him out of doors: 'He's a shelled peascod.'"

Then, after an allusion to some of the arguments of the preceding campaign, Mr. Lincoln concluded with an appeal for union of all opposed to the policy of the Democratic party, which he saw practically accomplished four years later, when he became the nominee of his party for President. He said:

"All of us who did not vote for Mr. Buchanan, taken together, are a majority of 400,000. But in the late contest we were divided between Fremont and Fillmore. Can we not come together for the future? Let every one who really believes, and is resolved that free society is not and shall not be a failure, and who can conscientiously declare that in the past contest he has done only what he thought best—let every such one have charity to believe that every other can say as much. Thus, let bygones be bygones; let past differences as nothing be; and with steady eye on the real issue, let us reinaugurate the good old 'central ideas' of the republic. We can do it. The human heart is with us; God is with us. We shall again be able, not to declare that 'all States as States are equal' [a phrase used in the President's message upon which Mr. Lincoln had been commenting], nor yet that 'all citizens as citizens are equal,' but to renew the broader, better declaration, including both these and much more, that 'all men are created equal.'"

Words Characteristic of the Man.

Here spoke the love of the principles of the Declaration of Independence so characteristic of Abraham Lincoln—prefiguring some of his most impressive appeals for toleration and preservation of the Union after his accession to the Presidency.

The representative of the State Journal at Springfield, Maj. W. H. Bailhache, now of San Diego, Cal., writing to his paper at the time concerning this speech and its effect upon those who heard it, said:

"Honest Abe Lincoln has a hold upon the affections of the Republicans of Illinois second to no man, and his words of wisdom and of counsel are always received with the greatest respect and treated with the deepest consideration. There is no man upon whom they would so gladly confer the highest honors within their gift, and I trust an opportunity may not long be wanting which will enable them to place him in a station that seems to be by universal consent conceded to him, and which he is so admirably qualified by nature to adorn."

That "opportunity" came less than four years later, and although the position had in mind by Maj. Bailhache was that of United States Senator, it was used to advance Mr. Lincoln to the Presidential chair.

Returning to Springfield in company with Mr. Lincoln the day following this banquet, it was my privilege to extend an acquaintance with him, previously begun, and which continued nearly four years after.

PAUL SELBY.

The Rev. Dr. Kittredge Will Preach.

The Rev. A. E. Kittredge, D. D., of New York City, formerly the pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church of Chicago, will occupy the pulpit of the First Presbyterian Church tomorrow morning.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Thousands of cases of rheumatism have been cured by Elmer & Amend's Prescription, No. 2851. All sufferers should try a bottle of same. Gale & Blocki, 44 Monroe-st. and 34 Washington-st., Agts.

Those complaining of sore throat or hoarseness should use "Brown's Bronchial Troches."

Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters make health, rosy cheeks, and happiness.

DULL DAYS FOR BUSINESS.

R. G. DUN & CO. REGARD THE SITUATION AS NORMAL.

Considerable Speculation Based Upon Overconfidence Has Been Arrested and Business Awaits the Gradual Improvement of Consuming Demand—Increase in Working Force Is Beginning to Be Felt—Movement of Cotton, Iron, Wheat, and Staples.

New York, Dec. 18.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade tomorrow will say:

Cuban reports, unusual closeness of money in Germany, and the decision that there will be no action on the tariff at this session have not really changed the situation, but have been talked about as if they might change it. A sudden demand for gold from Germany, just before the close of the year, is not unusual, nor does it count for much. No facts, but only desires or fears, have led some to look for a change of tariff before March, and considerable speculation based on that idea has been arrested, but other business waits for the gradual improvement of the consuming demand. The holiday trade is generally large, though at some points more confined to cheap goods than usual, and the influence of an increase in the working force is felt in other ways. But until the new year the only material changes expected are such as prepare for a large business next year. In the iron and steel industry these appear of the utmost importance.

Exports of cotton are naturally stimulated by lower prices, and with forced liquidation of important speculative operations in cotton has declined to 7.12½, recovering to 7.19. July 15 the price was 7.06, short crop stories raised it to 8.87 Sept. 10, and it has now gone back about to the starting point. Receipts from plantations continue heavy, while commercial stocks here and abroad are only about as large as a year ago, when the movement had been 1,100,000 bales less. The demand for goods in this country falls below the increased production and the market is weak in tone with prices of some jobbers' bleached goods sharply reduced.

Speculation in Wool Halts.

Speculation in wool has halted, sales for the week being 3,721,200 pounds, against 5,180,000 last year and 5,651,400 in 1892, and concessions are more frequent, Ohio XX selling at 19 cents, against 20 cents recently. The demand for goods seems to have been postponed until after the holidays.

The control of the Mountain Iron Mesaba mine has been leased for fifty years or purchased by the Carnegie interest from John D. Rockefeller, the ore to be shipped by his new steamship line on the lakes and by the new railway which the Carnegie company is building to Lake Erie. This, with the erection of sixteen new open-hearth furnaces, making thirty-six, insures an enormous increase of product at extremely low cost and will affect all combinations in steel products or in ore. The billet pool has practically dissolved and sales are reported at $16 to $17, with contracts to supply consumers through most or the whole of next year. The beam pool has revived and restored the price to $155, but nails and steel bars are a shade lower. The Rail Association has been in session and our Philadelphia dispatch states that rails are sold at $25, against $28 so long maintained. Bessemer pig and gray forge are a shade lower at Pittsburg. Virginia and Alabama iron is offered 25 cents lower at the East, and with so much uncertainty regarding great changes in progress very little is done in finished products, and generally at concessions.

Sale of 3,000,000 Pounds of Copper.

A sale of 3,000,000 pounds of lake copper is reported at 11½. Coke production is increasing, with contracts reported at 150. The boot and shoe industry is near the end of the orders, receiving scarcely any of the advances asked, but Eastern shipments are still large.

Wheat rose about 2 cents Monday, but declined still further and closed ½ cent lower for the week. The receipts in two weeks have been 6,625,382 bushels, against 11,600,587 last year, and Atlantic exports for three weeks have been (flour included) 6,921,144 bushels, against 5,907,824 last year. November exports (flour included) were 15,385,136 bushels, against 11,332,140 last year, of which Pacific were 5,818,149, against 4,465,301 last year. For three months exports of cotton and breadstuffs only have about equaled to the total value of all imports.

Failures for the week have been 367 in the United States, against 377 last year, and 47 in Canada, against 32 last year.

WHOLESALE TRADE REMAINS DULL.

Weather Depresses Business and Prices Continue Downward.

New York, Dec. 18.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say:

Wholesale trade continues of smaller volume than expected, practically the only activity in the wholesale lines being in groceries, candies, fruits, and nuts. The weather has interfered with seasonable business, which at many centers is smaller than in preceding years, in that a larger proportion of purchases are of a cheap grade of goods.

The downward tendency of prices pointed out a fortnight ago is continued. This includes quotations for hides, which caused boot and shoe jobbers to restrict purchases, anticipating cuts in prices for shoes; steel rails, steel billets, and Bessemer pig iron; cotton, too, is lower on confidence of a larger crop than expected; print cloths, as product of that staple, and because of the large stock of the same; anthracite coal, Indian corn, oats, and petroleum. Steady or practically unchanged quotations are reported for pork, lard, coffee, and sugar. Wheat and resin are higher.

The dry goods market is quiet for seasonable fabrics, jobbers reporting only a small record of trade. Woolen mills report a moderate quantity of orders. At the South the decline in price of raw cotton may affect country merchants who are still carrying that staple.

Exports of wheat (flour included as wheat) from both coasts of the United States this week amount to 3,524,826 bushels, as compared with 4,222,000 bushels last week, 2,056,000 bushels in the corresponding week one year ago, 3,554,000 bushels in the week two years ago, 2,605,000 bushels three years ago, and as contrasted with 4,247,000 bushels in the like week of 1892. Exports of Indian corn from both coasts continue heavy, aggregating 2,814,150 bushels, as compared with 3,541,000 bushels last week, 2,057,000 bushels in the week a year ago, and an average of about 600,000 bushels each in corresponding weeks in three preceding years.

There are 350 business failures reported throughout the United States this week, twenty-two fewer than last week, and twenty-six less than in the corresponding week one year ago. As compared with the like week in 1894 this week's total shows a gain of fifty, and with the corresponding week in 1893 the gain is six. In the third week of December, 1892, there were sixty-one fewer failures than this week.

There are thirty-nine business failures reported from Canada this week, compared with forty-two last week and forty-two in the week a year ago.

IMPROVEMENT IN STOCKS ARRESTED

Senate Action Stops Recovery and Sends Prices Down.

New York, Dec. 18.—Bradstreet's review of the stock market tomorrow will say:

Shortly after noon on Friday the market received a shock from the announcement that the Senate Foreign Relations committee had decided to report with favorable recommendations Senator Cameron's resolutions recognizing the independence of Cuba. Heavy liquidation and marked decline ensued, the market being apparently without support save from the buying to cover shorts. The violence of the break and the attendant circumstances recall the Venezuela episode of last December, and it would seem that the "street" was to some extent influenced by the memories of that occasion and were thus, possibly, disposed to exaggerate the danger of the situation, either as regards its political consequences or its effect on prices either here or in London.

Up to the moment that this development appeared sentiment was apparently changing for the better and prices toward the close of the week displayed more or less improvement, mainly on covering by the short interest. Information from Washington seemed to minimize the chances of anything being done there in the Cuban matter prior to the recess of Congress. Indeed, the fact that that body will suspend its sessions on next Tuesday for an entire fortnight, coupled with additional indications that no important legislation can be carried through at the short session, was received in Wall street with evident signs of relief. Large speculative interests, particularly those which receive their inspiration from Washington, undoubtedly took advantage of the depressed state of the market early in the week and covered extensive short lines. The followers, who were mainly recruited from among the room traders, finding the market oversold, supplied a buying power which caused the improvement already noted, while bull pools in various special stocks took advantage of the circumstances to renew their activity, though these tendencies were all reversed, of course, by the sudden change in the Cuban situation on Friday.

Reports that gold is likely to go to Germany next week, though supported by the strength of the exchange market, particularly for continental exchange, seemed to have little or no speculative influence. The impression in banking circles is that any gold exports at present would be small, and that, moreover, a further advance in sterling would bring on the market part of the very large amounts of long bills now held here on loans.

BANK CLEARINGS FOR THE WEEK.

Comparative Percentages of Increase and Decrease for the Week.

New York, Dec. 18.—The following table, compiled by Bradstreet's, shows the total clearances at the principal cities and the percentage of increase or decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year:

		Pct. inc.	Pct. dec.
New York	$605,278,703	....	11.1
Chicago	96,087,090	....	1.7
Boston	97,629,196	....	2.2
Philadelphia	61,433,956	....	12.6
St. Louis	26,524,476	....	.4
San Francisco	14,781,420	....	2.0
Baltimore	13,847,770	....	5.4
Pittsburg	13,550,859	....	10.6
Cincinnati	12,279,950	....	10.3
Kansas City	11,315,423	.9	....
New Orleans	12,999,904	....	9.1
Buffalo	4,588,249	....	13.9
Milwaukee	4,908,894	....	5.0
Detroit	7,080,728	....	2.7
Louisville	7,230,040	11.9	....
Minneapolis	10,070,857	....	....
Omaha	3,804,424	....	14.4
Providence	5,698,100	....	17.6
Cleveland	6,282,087	....	6.2
*Houston	7,783,499	6.2	....
St. Paul	4,938,990	....	15.7
Denver	2,413,297	....	19.1
Indianapolis	4,277,101	....	7.1
Columbus, O.	4,068,000	15.6	....
Hartford	2,065,551	....	15.9
Richmond	2,594,800	....	8.1
Washington	1,704,800	....	20.5
Toledo	1,418,807	....	11.3
Dallas	3,159,451	1.9	....
St. Joseph	1,378,239	1.4	....
Peoria	1,579,159	....	10.4
Memphis	2,814,047	10.6	....
Portland, Ore.	1,567,831	9.0	....
Rochester	1,499,789	....	12.8
New Haven	1,464,636	....	11.5
Savannah	3,485,497	....	....
Springfield, Mass.	1,310,695	....	14.8
Worcester	1,413,828	....	2.0
Portland, Me.	1,406,816	....	....
Atlanta	1,817,790	....	....
Fort Worth	1,833,740	21.1	....
*Waco	3,250,641	62.5	....
Syracuse	937,930	....	25.0
Des Moines	1,175,363	11.6	....
Grand Rapids	798,204	....	5.7
Seattle	523,578	....	5.2
Knoxville	393,239	....	6.8
Lowell	569,568	....	21.0
Wilmington, Del.	673,522	....	2.3
Norfolk	1,096,622	....	3.5
Sioux City	519,569	....	25.2
Los Angeles	2,045,602	....	25.0
Tacoma	479,339	....	9.1
Davenport	509,786	....	....
Spokane	661,844	46.5	....
Jacksonville	252,110	....	15.1
Lincoln	482,159	....	10.5
New Bedford	504,320	1.0	....
Wichita	328,640	....	34.1
Birmingham	448,890	....	....
Topeka	624,907	10.4	....
Lexington, Ky.	288,625	....	16.2
Binghamton	301,200	....	14.0
Dayton	550,290	....	11.4
Bay City, Mich.	242,702	11.0	....
Fall River	1,293,336	....	....
Akron, O.	270,900	....	12.9
Springfield, O.	149,590	....	25.8
Canton, O.	202,100	....	6.9
Sioux Falls	35,815	....	66.0
Fremont, Neb.	56,606	....	8.2
Hastings, Neb.	68,654	....	12.8
Chattanooga	245,000	....	2.3
Fargo	127,448	....	19.6
Nashville	1,131,496	13.0	....
*Galveston	7,772,400	8.0	....
Salt Lake	1,879,729	52.8	....
Scranton	809,634	....	7.6
Helena	528,797	....	10.5
Augusta	930,593	6.1	....
Kalamazoo	240,576	....	19.1
Rockford	186,076	....	19.1
Totals U. S.	$1,085,921,223	....	8.7
Exclusive of New York	480,642,460	....	5.6
DOMINION OF CANADA.			
Montreal	$11,930,395	....	....
Toronto	7,274,926	....	4.3
Halifax	1,187,484	....	15.7
Hamilton	651,747	....	16.0
Winnipeg	1,816,808	24.8	....
*St. John	519,951	....	....
Totals	$22,861,360	....	1.7

*Not included in total.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY IN CORN STALKS

What Cramp Has Found—Increases Farmers' Profits—Cornstalks Can Be Turned to Many Uses.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 18.—[Chicago Evening Post.]—A select company of Senators and Representatives from the great corn-growing States of the West were let into a scheme last night at Chamberlin's which struck them as bordering on the marvelous. They were the guests of Cramp, the Philadelphia shipbuilder, who came to Washington by invitation of Senator Thurston of Nebraska to introduce a few of his friends into the secret of various discoveries that Mr. Cramp's chemist has been making for the utilization of the corn crop. Mr. Cramp began two years ago making extensive and expensive experiments for the manufacture of smokeless gunpowder and cellulose, with which to line ships, and incidental to the researches in that field the people he had employed discovered various uses to which the cornstalk could be applied, which, he declares, will raise the value of corn area not less than $5 per acre per annum.

Mr. Cramp, in a casual conversation with Senator Thurston at a banquet in Philadelphia a few weeks ago, told the Senator that the farmers of the West were poor because of the great waste that had been going on, and incidentally remarked that he had perfected processes by which farmers could sell their cornstalks, which had heretofore been absolutely worthless, at $2 per ton, or between $5 and $6 per acre. He then proceeded to state that the elements entering into the composition of the stalk of the corn could be utilized for the production of alcohol, cellulose, mattings, carpets, paper, smokeless powder, and a food for cattle superior to anything now in the market, besides many other things which he could hardly enumerate.

At a banquet last night these facts were elaborated, and Mr. Cramp proceeded in great detail to explain the practical results of his experiments and accidental discoveries. Plants for the production of all these various articles, he said, could be erected for $150,000 each, and they would consume all the cornstalks within a radius of twenty-five miles in any of the corn regions of the country. He proceeded to show that the direct benefits to the farmers of the six great corn-growing States of the West—Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio—would be over $225,000,000 per annum on an acreage of less than 40,000,000. Mr. Cramp said he was prepared to invest a very large sum of money in a chain of manufactories for the biproducts of the corn, and that he would as certainly get his friends into the scheme with him.

The farmers of the West would not look for a benefactor in such a man as Cramp, but, nevertheless, it seems likely that he may be the means of enormously increasing the farm lands of the great corn belt of the United States. The men who were his guests last night are dazed at the prospect opened up, and are going about today telling of the things they hear much as a boy would relate his recollections of the story of Aladdin's lamp.

"It has been known, of course, that cornstalks contained saccharine matter," said Frank Logan of F. G. Logan & Co., in speaking of the inventions said to have been made by Mr. Cramp's chemists. "If the price for stalks will rise to a great extent the invention will have considerable importance. But I am rather disinclined to believe that anything so wonderful as stated has been accomplished. Cornstalks are now valuable as fodder, and it would be a great boon for the farmers if their value increased."

"As to making alcohol out of cornstalks," said Robert Lindblom, "you can make alcohol out of almost anything. You can make sugar out of cornstalks, no doubt, for sorghum, which belongs to the same family of plants as corn, has been used for some time for the production of sugar. To be able to make so much use of the stalks as Mr. Cramp claims, would, of course, greatly raise the price of them, and would have a bullish effect on the price of seedstuff especially. I am not familiar with the subject, however, and cannot say much about it."

S. W. Lamson of Lamson Bros. & Co. said: "It would be hard to make cornstalks very valuable. They are hard to handle, and unless their price would rise very high the effect would not be great. At present there is no special price on them. As we don't know particulars about the inventions, and in what conditions the stalks must be, it is hard to say anything about the matter."

No office is complete without Andrews' Office Furniture. 300 Wabash avenue.

ALLEY L PLAN RATIFIED.

BONDHOLDERS' COMMITTEES ARE AGREED AS TO ITS TERMS.

Stockholders in the Old Corporation to Be Given the Opportunity of Subscribing for Debentures, Which Are Convertible Into Common Stock—Chicago Edison Debenture Holders Are Not Anxious to Exchange for First Mortgage Bonds.

(Continued from eleventh page.)

Do pfd	295	51	50⅛	50⅛	51¼
Am. T. & C. Co.	20	90	90	90	....
Atchison	2,700	13⅜	12⅛	12⅛	13⅞
Do pfd	3,900	22⅝	20⅝	20⅝	22⅞
Am. Spirits Co.	7,400	12	10	10¼	12⅛
Do pfd	1,400	27	24½	25	27⅜
Balto. & Ohio	400	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	....
C., B. & Q.	42,000	74½	68½	69⅝	74⅞
C. & N. W.	2,700	102½	100½	100½	103¼
C., M. & St. P.	41,900	74⅝	70	70⅝	75¼
Do pfd	250	131	130½	130½	....
C., R. I. & P.	9,700	68⅛	64	64	68⅞
C., St. P., M. & O.	2,200	48⅞	46⅞	47	48½
Canada Southern	400	48¼	47½	47½	49
Ches. & Ohio	2,200	15⅛	15	15	16¼
C., C., C. & St. L.	1,300	27	25	25	27
C. R. R. of N. J.	900	103	101	101	103⅛
Con. Gas [N. Y.]	800	150	145	145	151½
Chicago Gas	12,900	73⅝	70	75½	74⅜
C., H. V. & T.	400	18	16½	16½	....
Do pfd	100	48	48	48	....
C. & H. V. C. & I.	300	5	5	5	5
Colo. Fuel & Iron.	1,000	24	22	22	25¼
Central Pacific	10	15	15	15	....
D., L. & W.	300	158	155	155	....
Del. & Hudson	400	124⅝	124⅝	124⅝	125
Den. & Rio G.	50	12	12	12	....
Do pfd	300	43¼	43	43¼	....
E., T. & T. Co.	100	100	100	100	....
Gen. Electric	11,000	32¼	29	30	32⅝
Illinois Steel	240	42½	41⅛	41⅛	....
Illinois Central	130	92	92	92	....
Iowa Central	200	7⅝	7½	7⅝	....
Lake Shore	300	153	152⅝	152⅝	154½
Louis. & Nash.	15,300	49⅝	45⅛	45⅝	49½
L. E. & W.	100	18	18	18	....
Do pfd	600	70	69½	69½	....
Laclede Gas	500	23½	23½	23½	24
Met. Traction	500	108½	106⅞	106⅞	108
M., K. & T.	700	13	13	13	13
Do pfd	1,200	28¼	24⅝	24⅝	28½
Manhattan	17,300	91½	87¼	87⅝	91½
Missouri Pacific	6,500	20½	18	18	20⅝
Minn. Iron	300	55½	55	55¼	58
Morris & Essex	200	162	162	162	161½
Mex. National	200	1	1	1	1
Minn. & St. L.	100	18	18	18	....
Northern Pacific	600	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	....
Do pfd	700	22½	21⅝	21⅝	22¾
N. Y., L. E. & W.	300	14½	14	14	....
Do 1st pfd	100	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	....
N. Y. Central	300	95	95	95	....
Nor. & W. pfd	300	18¾	18¾	18¾	....
N. Y., Sus. & W.	100	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	....
Do pfd	600	25½	24	24	....
North Am. Co.	300	4⅛	4¾	4¾	4¾
N. Y., Ont. & W.	800	14⅝	14	14	15
National Lead	1,000	24	23⅛	23¼	....
Do pfd	200	87½	86½	86½	....
National Linseed	100	12	12	12	11¼
N. Y., C. & St. L.	800	11⅝	11½	11½	....
Phila. & Reading	37,500	27½	23⅛	24⅝	27½
Pacific Mail	1,800	24⅝	22½	22⅞	26⅝
Pullman	100	153½	153½	153½	....
St. L. & S. F.	200	4½	4½	4½	....
Southern Ry.	8,500	9½	8⅝	8⅝	9¾
Do pfd	9,700	27½	23⅛	24⅝	27⅞
Southern Pacific	300	15½	15	15	15¼
St. L. & S. W.	100	3½	3½	3½	....
Do pfd	300	9½	9	9	....
Standard Twine	430	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	8½
St. P., M. & M.	100	113	113	113	....
Texas Pacific	1,400	9⅛	8½	8½	....
Tenn. Coal	9,500	26½	24	24	....
Union Pacific	4,400	9	8	8⅝	....
U. S. Rubber	1,400	26¼	25½	25½	25¼
Do pfd	400	81½	80½	80¼	81½
U. S. Cordage	800	5¼	5¼	5⅛	5¼
Do pfd	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	....
Do gtd	200	20	20	20	....
U. S. Leather	500	8¼	8¼	8¼	....
Do pfd	6,900	60½	58	58	59⅞
W. & L. E.	4,500	7⅞	7	7⅛	7½
Wabash	500	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	6⅝
Do pfd	2,900	15⅛	13⅞	14⅞	15½
West. Union	11,400	83¼	81½	81½	84¼
W. U. Beef Co.	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	....

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	148	United States	40
American	109	Fargo	97

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. new 4s reg.	119⅜	U. S. 4s reg.	109⅝
U. S. new 4s coup.	119⅜	U. S. 4s coup.	110½
U. S. 5s reg.	113⅜	U. S. 2s reg.	95
U. S. 5s coup.	113⅜		

NEW YORK BOND TRANSACTIONS—10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

75000 Atch gen 4s ... 77¾@79
165000 do adjmt 4s ... 41⅞@42¼
12000 Amn Spirits 6s ... 71⅞@72½
4000 Ann Arb 4s .. 73½
3000 B-7th Av con 5s ... 116½
4000 B C R-N 1st .. 103½
3000 B W-W 1st 5s 100⅝
3000 Con Gas Chgo 5s ... 84
5000 C-NW gt 6s .. 114
1000 do con 7s .. 139¼
1000 do sf deb 5s 1933 ... 111
13000 C R I-P ext 5s ... 104@½
10000 do reg ... 101@½
5000 do 2d 5s .. 94
7000 C B-Q deb ex 4s ... 88½
5000 C C C-StL 1st 106½
13000 C-O gen 4½s .. 72@73¼
2000 do con 5s ... 108¼
9000 do R-A 1st con 4s ... 99⅞@¾
6000 do 2d con 4s 87@½
5000 C St P M-O cons ... 127½
4000 Can So 1st 110@½
5000 C N J gm 5s. 118
17000 C-N P 1st tr ... 40⅛@41½
1000 C-W I gm ... 117½
5000 D-R G 4s ... 90¼
10000 D S S-A 4s ... 101½@102
5000 Det Gas 5s .. 75
5000 Edison cons. 106¾
5000 E-L-B S 5s .. 99
5000 Erie 1st con 7s ... 138¼
2000 G Elec deb 5s 90½
5000 H C C 1st ... 104
5000 I-G N 3d ... 23
4000 Ia Cent 1st .. 96
2000 L E-W 1st 5s. 117½
1000 L S-M S 2d. 118
5000 L-W B con asstd ... 104
5000 Lex Ave-P F 1st ... 116⅜
1000 L-N N-D 1st 111
3000 M-St P C-PW 5s ... 114¼
10000 do gm 4s SerA 97
1000 M-O new 6s ... 117
3000 Man con 4s .. 95¼
1000 M K-E 1st ... 90
5000 Met El 1st .. 119¼
10000 do 2d ... 57½
5000 Mu Tel 6s .. 111¼
7000 M K-T 1st 4s 81¼
7500 do 2d .. 57⅛@59
10000 Mex-Int 1st 71@¼
10000 N P 1st ... 115½
21000 do 5s tr ... 53
14000 do prior 4s. 85@¾
46000 do gm lien 3s ... 49@50½
2000 do Terml 1st 107
10000 N C-St L con 98¼
5000 N Y C-St L 4s ... 103¼@¾
200 N Y N H-H 4s small ... 135¼
5000 N Y O-W ref 4s ... 89½
7000 do cons ... 100
1000 O-M sf ... 105
5000 do 2d ... 104
5000 OSL-UN 6s .. 112¾
1000 do tr ... 117
5000 Ohio So 1st .. 93
4000 do gm 4s .. 17
1000 do tr ... 17
15000 O R-N 1st 113½@⅝
1000 do 4s ... 80
128000 P-R gm 4s tr ... 80¼@81¾
51000 do 2d inc tr ... 21¼@33⅜
5000 Pac Mo 2d ... 104½
11000 R G W 1st. 75@¾
16000 St L S F 4s ... 64⅞@65
2000 St L S W 1st. 68¼
34000 So Ry 1st 5s ... 89@91
8000 Stand Twine 6s ... 71@73¾
12000 S A-A P 4s ... 56⅞@⅝
5000 St P M-M Mont C 4s .. 103
5000 St P M-M 6s. 115½
10000 do 4s ... 87
5000 So Pa Cal 5s 106½
10000 Tex Pac 1st 5s 85⅜
23000 do 2d inc 19¼@20⅞
25000 T P-W 4s ... 70¼
13000 T-N O 5s 92⅞@93
2000 Un El 1st ... 72⅝
54000 U S 4s new .. 120
64000 U P 1st '96 tr. 102
4000 do 1st '98 ... 103¼
4000 do 1st '99 tr .. 103
2000 do new 6s ... 100
2000 U S Leath 6s. 111½
4000 W U 5s ... 107
25000 Wab 1st 5s ... 106¼@¾
3000 do 2d ... 70@¾
13000 W S gtd 4s ... 103⅞@104
3000 do reg ... 103¾

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

Stock Sales and Closing Quotations at the Hub.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 17.—[Special.]—The action taken on the Cameron Cuban resolutions, when announced about 1 o'clock, created a deal of alarm, and the markets, which up to that time had shown a deal of irregularity and weakness, became almost panicky. There was a grand rush to sell, and everything broke badly under the pressure. The situation had a slight tinge of the Venezuelan war "scare," which, strangely enough, came to the markets just a year ago yesterday. In some instances the slump was enormous. Sugar, under an unloading of it by the ream, broke from 112⅞, yesterday's closing, to 108. And then there were C., B. & Q., which broke 5½ points, to 69; Manhattan 3⅝, to 88; Rock Island 2⅝, and a half dozen other stocks showing equally as bad. The whole list became thoroughly demoralized during the last hour and the selling was attended with a deal of excitement.

Rubber was off 1⅜, to 25; Atchison preferred 1¼, to 21½; Old Dominion 1, to 16; Gas 5s ½, to 84; Centennial ⅝, to 2⅝; Montana sold at 88¼ at 2:45 p. m., a loss of 4¼. It rallied to 89½ at the close, a net loss of 3¼ for the day. Atchison preferred was off 1⅜, at 21. Call loans, 2½@4; time money, 3½@4½. At the clearing-house balances between the banks loaned at 2 per cent.

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Sugar	9,000	112	112½	108	109
Atchison	2,500	13½	13½	12½	12½
Bay State Gas	3,500	55⅝	55⅝	55	55
Bell Telephone	125	211	211	210	210
C., B. & Q.	5,500	74⅝	74⅝	69	69¼
Calumet & Hecla	10	325	325	325	325
Chi. Junct. Ry. pfd	50	104	104	104	104
Erie Telephone	25	66	66	66	66
General Electric	2,100	32¼	32¼	29½	29½
Illinois Steel	100	42	42	42	42
N. Eng. R. R. pfd	100	59¼	59¼	59¼	59¼
Ore. Short Line	100	14¼	14½	14½	14½
Pullman	150	154½	154½	152	152
Union Pacific	50	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
West End R. R.	550	65½	66	65½	65½
Wolverine, Minn.	250	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
Santa Ysabel	250	10½	10½	9½	10

BONDS.

$20000 Atch adj 4s. 41½	$4000 Atch 4s ... 78
15000 Mex C 4s. 65@½	88000 Gas 1st 5s ... 84@84½
2000 CBQ conv 5s 99	
6000 C Junc 5s 108@½	10000 Gas 2d 5s. 70@⅛
5000 I Steel con 5s 82½	

IN THE MINING STOCK EXCHANGES.

Closing Quotations at New York, Boston, and San Francisco.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—The following were the closing quotations in mining stocks today here:

Bulwer	40	Ontario	750
Chollar	70	Ophir	90
Crown Point	15	Plymouth	20
Con. Cal. & Va.	80	Quicksilver	100
Deadwood	100	Quicksilver pfd.	120
Gould & Currie	25	Sierra Nevada	42
Hale & Norcross	105	Standard	125
Homestake	3000	Union Con.	35
Iron Silver	30	Yellow Jacket	30
Mexican	38		

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 18.—The following were the closing quotations in mining stocks today here:

Boston & Mont.	89½	Kearsarge	14¼
Butte & Boston	6¼	Osceola	29
Calumet & Hecla	323	Quincy	118¼
Centennial	3	Wolverine	8¾
Franklin	11		

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 18.—The closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows:

Alta	3	Gould & Currie	30
Alpha Con.	8	Hale & Norcross	110
Andes	15	Justice	6
Belcher	30	Mexican	41
Best & Belcher	52	Mono	20
Bodie Con.	67	Occidental Con.	9
Bullion	3	Ophir	93
Bulwer Con.	42	Overman	2
Caledonia	9	Potosi	56
Challenge Con.	28	Savage	28
Chollar	82	Sierra Nevada	42
Confidence	7	Union Con.	40
Con. Cal. & Va.	105	Utah Con.	5
Crown Point	17	Yellow Jacket	26

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

(Continued from tenth page.)

list of Estes & Lauriat, uniform with the "Boys of '76." Mr. Coffin was personally present, as a newspaper correspondent, at many of the chief engagements from the battle of Bull Run to the fall of Richmond. He has noticeably improved what was from the first one of the most deserving and successful of boys' books.

"Children's Stories in American Literature" (Scribners), by Henrietta Christian Wright, tells the story of the lives of a score of the leading American writers of the day—most of them still living. The author has a clear and pleasing style and has done her work thoroughly. She writes of Curtis, Stoddard, Eggleston, Warner, Stedman, Harte, Howells, Aldrich, Cable, Fiske, and Mark Twain in a judicious and interesting way that will be pleasing to young and old. The book should find a warm welcome among teachers of literature for supplementary reading in the classroom.

James Otis sticks closer to his history than to boy nature in his story of the Boston massacre, "Under the Liberty Tree" (Estes & Lauriat). He describes quite accurately and readably the events that grew out of the boyish prank of putting up a warning signboard in front of Master Lillie's shop in February, 1770, because he sold British goods. Chris Snyder, a boy of 11, is one of the characters, and falls as the first martyr of American liberty. The events leading up to the more serious encounter with the British soldiers, when the "bloody-backs" fired upon the "town-born," are related with a laudable fairness to both sides. But the stilted and erudite language that Mr. Otis puts in to the mouths of his boy characters smacks too much of the dictionary.

"The American Boy's Book of Sport," by D. C. Beard (Scribners), is a remarkably complete collection of outdoor games for all seasons of the year. From the description of the opening of the spring season for marbles to the closing of the season for bob-sleds, the author has compassed the whole range of juvenile activity. The text is readable and the illustrations helpful, while the whole is practical. Mr. Beard has apparently catalogued and described all the sports that can delight the American boy. The many years spent by the author as a member of the Board of Education in Flushing, L. I., seem but to have ripened his sympathy for manly juvenile sports. From the mysteries of beligramites to the latest thing in bicycling, boating, or camping out, the discriminating boy will find what he wants in Mr. Beard's book.

Brief Mention.

"The Majesty of Man," by an author who chooses to call himself Allen, is a psychological study of more than ordinary strength and merit. The characters are new types vigorously drawn, and the descriptive passages portray New Zealand and Australia in attractive style. Both in its characters and its incidents the book shows a strong personality behind it. (Dodd, Mead & Co.)

"The Doctor's Plain Talk to Young Men," by V. P. English, M. D. (Cleveland: Ohio State Publishing Co.), is written on the theory that knowledge is safety. It treats in an extremely frank style those questions of anatomy and hygiene which most young men are left to learn about from the vulgar or ignorant. The author is connected with a Cleveland medical school, and his work has a spirit of outspoken helpfulness that will commend it to all but the prudish. If there were more such books there would be fewer unhappy marriages.

"The World's Great Snare," by E. Phillips Oppenheim, is the title of the last addition to Lippincott's series of select novels. The story is decidedly interesting, not the less so, perhaps, for dealing with some of the darker sides of human life. The author needs to revise his English in places. Some of his British gentle folk use expressions that have a limited field colloquially on this side of the Atlantic. And a novel which does not make the extreme West of America the scene of much that is undesirable in life should be arranged for at an early day, if only for the sake of surprising foreigners.

"Aloha," the melodious greeting of the South Sea Islanders, signifying "my love to you," is the title of a dainty booklet published by the Aloha Lend-a-Hand club of Chicago, for the purpose of furthering its philanthropic work. It is filled with quotations designed as "helps to the higher life," chosen from the poets and philosophers of all ages, from Pythagoras and Mahomet to David Swing and Lydia Avery Coonley. The Aloha Association is made up of young women employed in downtown offices who take this laudable work of helpfulness as their recreation. Last year the proceeds from the sale of a similar book were devoted to the Mary Thompson Hospital, and this year the money will go to deserving young women in sickness or want. (Aloha Club: Masonic Temple.)

Through the International News company American readers now have access to all the London Christmas magazines, and a remarkably attractive collection of art and literature they present. The Graphic and the Illustrated News seem to be at a deadlock in point of famous contributors. The Illustrated News leads off with a new story by Thomas Hardy, "A Committeeman of the Terror," and follows it up with stories by Marion Crawford and Grant Allen. The Graphic's piece de résistance is a rousing sea tale by Kipling, "Bread Upon the Waters," supplemented by Bret Harte's "A Night on the Divide," and a new tale by W. E. Norris. The English edition of the Paris Figaro excels in colored art work. Edouard Rod, Vicomte de Vogüé, and Paul Bourget are among its contributors. The Ladies' Pictorial and the Christmas Chatterbox have characteristic contents. Each magazine is accompanied with a large picture in colors, the Graphic's supplement being the late Lord Leighton's last finished picture, "Flaming June."

When a Chicago business-man takes to seeing visions—and on a suburban railway train at that—the fact must needs be noted by the recording angel and the newspaper critic. Charles O. Boring has written "A Christmas Mystery" and the same is printed by the Forward Movement Publishing company of Chicago. It is a vision of Christmas eve, A. D. 1949, when there will be no more saloons and no more denominational sects, and when the humanitarian influences of the Parliament of Religions will have taken visible form in an ineffable edifice called the Church of the Redeemer. This is a living, luminous miracle of brightness, which, when Mr. Boring saw it, "glowed like a coruscation," as the book says. Not having seen it, and not knowing what may be the habits of coruscations in the new and brighter day, one cannot criticise the seeming liberties Mr. Boring has taken with the word. All we need to know is that when the new era comes "no criticism shall be passed upon any one for their selection of words or work or anything." May heaven hasten Mr. Boring's millennium.

Books Received.

"Matins." By Francis Sherman. Copeland & Day.

"The Wise and the Wayward." By G. S. Street. John Lane.

"Bibliographica." Part XI. Imported by the Scribners.

"National Epics." By Kate Miller Rabb. A. C. McClurg & Co.

"Who Did It?" By Nat Gould. George Routledge & Sons.

"The Story of Canada." By J. G. Bourinot. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

"Sartor Resartus." By Thomas Carlyle. Charles Scribner's Sons.

"A Virginia Cavalier." By Molly Elliott Seawell. Illustrated. Harper & Bros.

"The Life of Horatio, Lord Nelson." By Robert Southey. The Macmillan company.

"The Substance of His House." Poems. By Prof. Hall Frye. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

"In Bohemia with Du Maurier." By Felix Moscheles. Illustrated. Harper & Bros.

"Old Dorset." Chronicles of a New York Countryside. By Robert Cameron Rogers. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

"Joint-Metallism." By Anson Phelps Stokes. Fifth edition. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

"The Relation of Literature to Life." By Charles Dudley Warner. Harper & Bros.

"Municipal Reform in the United States." By Thomas C. Devlin. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

"Town and Bush." Stray Notes on Australia. By Nat Gould. George Routledge & Sons.

"Short Stories of Our Shy Neighbors." By Mrs. M. A. B. Kelly. American Book company.

"Running the Blockade." By Thomas E. Taylor. Illustrated. Imported by the Scribners.

"Frances Waldeaux." A Novel. By Rebecca Harding Davis. Illustrated. Harper & Bros.

"Concerning Friendship: A Year Book." Compiled by Eliza Atkins Stone. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

"Art of Phonography." By James E. Munson. New York: Munson Phonographic Publishing company.

"Class Room Conversations in French." By Victor Bétis and Howard Swan. Charles Scribner's Sons.

"Elementary Meteorology for High Schools and Colleges." By Frank Waldo. American Book company.

"A Princetonian." A Story of Undergraduate Life. By James Barnes. Illustrated. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

"Johnson's Lives of the Poets." In six vols. Vols VI. Edited by Arthur Waugh. Charles Scribner's Sons.

"The Nicaragua Canal and the Monroe Doctrine." By Lindley Miller Keasbey. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

"Sir James Young Simpson." By Eve Blantyre Simpson. Famous Scots Series. Charles Scribner's Sons.

"The Poems of Henry Vaughan, Silurist." Edited by E. K. Chambers. Two vols. Imported by the Scribners.

"In My Lady's Name." Poems of Love and Beauty. Compiled by Charles Wells Moulton. G. P. Putnam's Sons.

"The Black Watch." The Record of an Historic Regiment. By Archibald Forbes. Charles Scribner's Sons.

"John Wellborn Root." A Study of His Life and Work. By Harriet Monroe. Illustrated. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

"Italy in the Nineteenth Century, and the Making of Austro-Hungary and Germany." By Elizabeth Wormeley Latimer. A. C. McClurg & Co.

"Noble Blood." Translated from the German of Ernst von Wildenbruch. "A West Point Parallel." By Capt. Charles King. F. Tennyson Neely.

"Heroic Japan." A History of the War Between China and Japan. By F. Warrington Eastlake, and Yamada Yoshi-aki. Imported by the Scribners.

"The Recollections of Alexis de Tocqueville." Edited by the Comte de Tocqueville. Translated by Alexander Teixeira de Mattos. The Macmillan company.

PRAISE FOR BRACELIN'S BACTERICIDE.

The Great Diphtheria Remedy—Testimony of Three Chicago Physicians Who Speak in Its Favor.

Chicago, Dec. 14.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Allow me to sincerely thank you for the course taken by THE TRIBUNE in so frequently mentioning in your columns the merits of Bracelin's chlorine bactericide for the treatment of diphtheria, scarlet-fever, bronchitis, and other diseases of the respiratory organs.

I am sure that the knowledge of the existence of this remedy, which I obtained through the columns of THE TRIBUNE, has made my life more endurable than it has ever been during the last twenty years.

I have practiced medicine for over ten years. My home is in Phœnix, Ari., and I am in Chicago attending a course of lectures in a medical college. For more than twenty years I have been a sufferer from bronchitis and tonsilitis. My malady became more aggravated on coming to Chicago, and for six weeks before commencing the use of the Bracelin remedy I suffered untold agony. Finally, after having resorted to all the gargles and peroxides indicated for throat troubles without relief, I applied to Mr. Russell, corner Dearborn and Monroe streets, and procured the Bracelin chlorine preparations. The result was that I received immediate relief. I used the bactericide inhalations and chlorocine gargle for three weeks and my throat is now perfectly well. I also used part of what I had on two of my patients who had severe cases of tonsilitis, and one was cured in four days and the other in two days' use of this great remedy. I want to recommend it to those who suffer from throat troubles, and feel confident that it will prove a boon to them as it did to me.

DR. ELLEN DALEY,
No. 519 Milwaukee avenue.

Chicago, Dec. 16.—Mr. J. J. Russell: I am in receipt of your inquiry asking me to tell you what I think of Bracelin's chlorine bactericide as a remedy for diphtheria. In reply will say that I have had an opportunity to put it to the test in one particularly aggravated case. Of course one case does not prove much, but I used it after all remedies known to me (except antitoxin) had failed.

The patient was a little girl about 7 years of age. The case was exceedingly critical, because before taking the disease she had had both of her tonsils partly removed on account of chronic tonsilitis.

I commenced to treat her on the second day with my own remedies, but she continued to grow worse and the membrane to increase rapidly in spite of all I could do. I had on hand the package of the Bracelin chlorine bactericide which I had obtained from you, and perhaps would not have used it at all had I not become somewhat alarmed at the critical condition of my patient. I had read of the wonderful cures made by other physicians with this remedy, as published in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, and these testimonials gave me some faith, but I was not yet convinced that it would do all that was claimed for it. However, I began to administer the chlorine inhalations and in twelve hours noticed a decided improvement. In forty-eight hours from the time I commenced them the patient was substantially well, the membrane having disappeared and the fever entirely subsided. It worked so nicely in this case that I assure you I shall use it again. I am pleased to note that the Chicago Health Department is now testing it. I am, very truly yours,

DR. HELEN REYNOLDS KELLOGG,
No. 100 State street.

Chicago, Dec. 14.—Mr. J. J. Russell: By request of the gentleman from whom I received a sample of Bracelin's chlorine bactericide I now take pleasure in giving you my experience with the same:

My wife was taken sick with chills and high fever, followed by very severe sore throat, with patches resembling diphtheria. Not having made a culture I cannot say positively that it was genuine diphtheria. I obtained a package of your chlorine treatment with inhaler, which was given as directed. The patches yielded to the treatment almost immediately. The temperature, which was 102 4-5, became normal very rapidly and the patient made a speedy and uninterrupted recovery.

My son, 4 years of age, took sick yesterday, one week from the time of my wife's illness, with a very sore throat and last night was very croupy. I used your remedy in his case every hour, and today he has been playing about lively and eating well. The only way one would know he had been sick is that he is still hoarse.

You may use my indorsement for Bracelin's chlorine bactericide if you deem it advisable to do so. Any references or inquiries will be answered cheerfully concerning this remedy. Remaining ever and gratefully, I am truly yours,

S. ROSCOE CHANCELLOR, M. D.,
6253 Cottage Grove avenue, City.

TRAIN IS HELD UP IN ALABAMA.

Two Masked Men Rob an Express Safe on Southern Railway.

Birmingham, Ala., Dec. 18.—Train No. 35, west-bound, on the Southern railway, which left here yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock was stopped at 7 o'clock last night in Fayette County, sixty-five miles from here, by two masked men who flagged the train on a bridge. One of the express safes was broken into. The robbers got very little for their trouble. The exact amount is not stated.

FOOTBALL AT THE COLISEUM.

Extra Suburban Service on Illinois Central.

Extra suburban express and local trains will be run to and from the Coliseum tonight on account of the football game at the Coliseum.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR RECORD Friday, Dec. 18, 1896:

W. 45th-pl., 266 e of Grand-blvd., n f, 25x124, Dec. 17 [O. A. M. Schulze et al. to E. F. Cox] ... $2,750
Touhy-av., 50 w of Maple, s f, 50x164, Dec. 7 [H. D. Robinson to J. J. Hanlon] ... 1,400
Lot 14 Block 42, Rogers Park, Aug. 17 [A. L. Farwell to E. P. Wheatley] ... 2,000
Milwaukee-av., 209 n w of McGovern, n e f, 24x124, m. or l., Dec. 16 [M. in C. to J. B. Overmeyer] ... 1,540
Same property, Dec. 16 [same to same] ... 6,457
54th-st., 100 e of Washington-av., s f, 50x75, Dec. 17 [W. B. Hamilton to J. M. Marshall] ... 10,500
41st-st., 345 e of Vincennes-av., s f, 16 2-3x191, Dec. 9 [M. in C. to W. S. Hinkley] ... 4,200
W. 22d-st., 246 w of Lincoln, n f, 72x124, March 12 [A. C. Badger to American Short Horn Breeders' Assn.] ... 4,500
Central Park-av., s w cor W. 18th-st., e f, 48x122, Dec. 17 [M. in C. to M. A. Smith] ... 4,324
Otto-st., 441 e of Herndon, s f, 27 1-3x126½, Dec. 12 [A. J. Johnson to F. J. Rush] ... 5,000
Inside lot, 141 e of Robey-st., 141 n of Webster-av., 254½x158⅝x197, Dec. 15 [C. F. Linscott to F. P. Meyenberg et al.] ... 12,000
College-st., s w cor Weston-pl., e f, 39½x124, and o. p., Dec. 17 [L. Moss to A. Kuttnauer] ... 1,500
Farwell-av., 195 e of Chicago, s f, 37 8-10x171, and o. p., Dec. 8 [C. E. Simmons to D. D. Buthrick] ... 4,000
Michigan-av., 121 n of 118th-pl., w f, 24x125, Dec. 17 [J. Richardson to H. Julius] ... 1,100
Artesian-av., 75 n of 50th-st., w f, 25x121, and o. p., Sept. 14 [J. P. Junk to W. Pauly] ... 2,000
Homan-av., 121 n of Grenshaw-st., e f, 24 1-3x125, Nov. 5 [C. Dexter to H. H. Ziemsen] ... 2,300
Dickens-av., 200 w of Homan-av., n f, 25x125, Dec. 7 [J. D. Robertson to M. Musolf] ... 2,000
South 17 feet lot 11, no block, Strong and L Park Manor sub., wrong description, Dec. 15 [J. H. Jackson to M. D. Strickland] ... 4,000
Center-av., 200 s of 68th-st., e f, 25x124, Aug. 26 [F. M. Maher to P. M. Maher] ... 1,000
68th-st., 288 e of Lawndale-av., n f, 48x125, and other ppty., Sept. 18 [M. in C. to heir of C. Dagen] ... 1,292
29th-st., 155 w of Butler, s f, 35x124.9, Dec. 10 [same to M. M. Hirsh] ... 1,900
Congress-st., 256 e of Kedzie-av., n f, 25x124, Dec. 17 [W. E. Gehring to J. Flexner] ... 5,500
Kinzie-st., n w cor Robey, s f, 96x100, and other ppty., Dec. 15 [M. in C. to J. A. Hunt] ... 5,411
Calumet-av., 132 s of 39th-st., w f, 25x124, Dec. 3 [F. G. Howell to J. Aschbrenner] ... 8,300
Calumet-av., 106 s of 39th-st., w f, 26x124, m or l, Dec. 3 [same to W. Schnider] ... 3,500
Honore-st., 238 s of 45th, w f, 24x124, Dec. 10 [M. E. Hjerpe to F. R. Brusso] ... 1,600
Washington-av., 275 s of 64th-st., w f, 25x100, Dec. 17 [W. A. Webster to C. B. Corser] ... 7,500
Champlain-av., 20 n of 48th-st., e f, 18x124.82, Dec. 18 [S. Hamill to A. Hayden] ... 9,500
Michael-av., 50 n w of 88th-st., s w f, 50x125, Dec. 10 [H. D. Keller to I. Greenfelder] ... 1,500
Fairfield-av., 100 n of Dunning-st., e f, 50x125, Dec. 17 [G. Schlender to P. Hauffe] ... 1,700
Cornelia-st., 120 e of Holt, s f, 24x127 1-3, Nov. 17 [M. N. Robinson to J. Grabowski] ... 3,000
Adams-av., 99 n of 74th-st., e f, 25x125, Dec. 18 [E. P. Williams to J. S. Williams] ... 2,500
W. 18th-pl., 194 w of Leavitt-st., n f, 25x125, Dec 14 [M. Jeziorney to M. Andrysiak] ... 1,400
Sacramento-av., 289¼ s of Fillmore-st., e f, 25x125, Dec. 3 [W. Schneider to F. G. Howell] ... 2,200
Ogden-blvd., 66 s w of Spaulding-av., s e f, 25x125, Dec. 8 [J. Fraser to J. D. Adams] ... 2,100
60th-st., 45 w of Spaulding-av., s f, 50x124½, and other ppty., Jan. 9 [E. G. Rice to M. J. Eberhart] ... 10,000
Sheridan-drive, 100 n of Aldine-av., e f, 66x140, m or l, Dec. 15 [L. R. Schoenberger to J. A. Lynch] ... 24,500
Ainslie-st., 128 e of Ashland-av., s f, 32x96, Dec. 3 [N. Buck to M. Schafer] ... 3,250

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS WERE ISSUED by the Building Department yesterday:

W. A. Goelner, 2-story and basement brick flats, 706 St. Louis-av. ... $4,500
H. E. Gross, 1-story frame cottage, 1816 91st-st. ... 1,000
O. Anderson, 2-story and basement brick flats, 249 Grace-st. ... 4,300

BUILDING PERMITS.

Enstrom & Olson Bros., 2-story and basement brick flats, 241 Grace-st. ... 3,000
H. L. Wheatley, 2-story and basement brick residence, 930 Pratt-av. ... 4,500
H. L. Wheatley, 2-story frame residence, ... Farwell-st. ... 3,000
H. L. Wheatley, 2-story frame residence, ... Pratt-av. ... 4,000
H. L. Wheatley, 2-story frame residence, ... Farwell-st. ... 3,000
J. A. Allen, 2-story and basement brick residence, 1826 Evanston-av. ... 1,500
Peter Goetz, 2-story and basement brick flats, 1402 and 1404 Fremont-st. ... 3,800
J. Peterson, 2-story frame store and flats, ... Belmont-av. ... 2,700
...hagen & Epeling, 3-story and basement brick factory, 469 N. Ashland-av. ... 18,000
Frank Wesek, 2-story and basement brick flats, 892 Fairfield-av. ... 1,500
W. C. Westfall, four 2-story and basement brick flats, 1202 to 1210 Flournoy-st. ... 16,800

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE YESTERDAY licensed the incorporation of the following companies:

Barker & Harris, at Chicago; certified to an increase of capital stock to $10,000; also, to a change of name to H. E. Harris & Co.

McKinley Social club, at Chicago; without capital; social; incorporators, Horace Aughe, William Graham, and Frank M. Baker Jr.

J. Lucas & Sons, at Peoria; capital stock, $25,000; manufacture architectural iron; incorporators, Adam Lucas, Emil E. Lucas, and Hugo V. Lucas.

Lockwood Tubular Well Machine company, at Peoria; capital stock, $2,500; manufacture well machines; incorporators, Elias R. Lockwood, Ella K. Lockwood, and H. R. Daugherty.

The Gathmann Torpedo Gun company, at Chicago; capital stock, $60,000; manufacture dynamite guns, etc.; incorporators, Herbert Y. McMullen, Winsor Chase, and Louis T. Mann.

Wizard Manufacturing company, at Chicago; capital stock, $150,000; manufacture electrical goods; incorporators, Milton M. Kohn, Morris T. Koelig, and Carlos S. Hardy.

Johnson Pedal company, at Chicago; capital stock, $10,000; manufacture bicycle parts; incorporators, William L. Johnson, Charles A. Barker, and James L. Rippey.

Traders' Cycle and Supply company, at Chicago; capital stock, $10,000; manufacture bicycles, etc.; incorporators, Albert C. Barnum, Ezra N. Barnum, and Robert A. Paranteau.

The Acorn Dancing club, at Chicago; without capital stock; social; incorporators, Herman H. Wallace, W. F. Brandt, W. M. Robertson, and Albert A. Mertskey.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE MAY BE FOUND AT THE DRUG STORES NAMED BELOW. ADVERTISEMENTS WILL BE ACCEPTED AND CHARGED FOR AT OFFICE RATES AT ANY OF THESE PLACES OR AT ANY A. D. T. OFFICE. RING THEM UP AND YOUR ADVERTISEMENT WILL BE FORWARDED TO THE TRIBUNE WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

SOUTH DIVISION.

COTTAGE GROVE AVENUE—
... E. T. RICHARDS.
... C. E. KREYSSLER.
Cor. 31st ... J. H. HOGEY.
Cor. 33d ... N. L. FRANK.
Cor. 35th ... C. E. MARSHALL.
Cor. 37th ... T. H. PATTERSON.
... JUDSON A. ROOT.
... I. W. BLOOD.
Cor. 43d ... C. S. ALLEN.
Cor. 46th ... A. K. LOWRY.
... Sorrow & Kerntorpf.
Cor. 60th ... E. KOMBI.

WABASH AVENUE—
... AM. DIST. TEL. CO.
Cor. 14th ... E. J. PAINTER.
Cor. 16th ... O. F. FISCHER.
Cor. 18th ... E. A. ZAHN.
Cor. 20th ... G. A. WECKLER.

HALSTED STREET—
... F. J. HONDLE.
... A. J. KETTERING.
Cor. 36th ... F. NEUBERTS.
Cor. 61st ... H. A. HINCKLEY.

STATE STREET—
Cor. Harrison ... C. F. GREEN & CO.
... L. J. WEYER.
... GEO. McDONALD.
Cor. 31st ... W. K. FORSYTH.
... H. J. HOLTHOEFER.
... A. C. MUSSELWHITE.
... JOHN I. BELL.
Cor. 51st ... B. F. TERHUNE.
Cor. 59th ... F. P. KENNEDY.

INDIANA AVENUE—
Cor. 21st ... E. VON HERMANN.
Cor. 26th ... H. C. CHRISTENSON.
Cor. 39th ... M. N. PORTER & CO.
Cor. 43d ... SIDDALL DRUG CO.

LAKE AVENUE—
Cor. 36th ... T. N. SPRINGER.
Cor. 50th ... W. BODEMAN.

TWENTY-SECOND STREET— J. & R. SIMS.
TWENTY-FIFTH STREET— Cor. Michigan-av. MOORE'S PHAR.
TWENTY-NINTH STREET— Cor. Canal-st. A. J. MILLER.
THIRTY-FIFTH STREET— Cor. Forest-av. W. H. LLOYD.
THIRTY-NINTH STREET— WM. F. DATZ.
FORTY-FIRST STREET— EU. C. KENYON.
FORTY-THIRD STREET— Cor. Lake ... G. F. SCHMIDT. ... A. S. COOK.
FORTY-SEVENTH STREET— Cor. Lake-av. ... JNO. CONRAD & CO. Cor. Evans ... C. S. TIRRELL. Cor. Champlain ... C. S. TIRRELL & CO.
FIFTY-THIRD STREET— F. G. SECORD.
FIFTY-FIFTH STREET— Cor. Madison ... J. & W. E. HOLLAND. ... R. R. BOWEN.
FIFTY-SIXTH STREET— Cor. Jefferson ... A. C. COLE & CO.
SIXTY-THIRD STREET— Cor. Madison ... W. B. HART. Cor. Stony Island ... F. J. AMPHLETT. Cor. Stewart-av. ... JULIEN PHARMACY.
SIXTY-FOURTH STREET— Cor. Grace-av. ... A. F. SCHROEDER.
SIXTY-EIGHTH STREET— Cor. Honore ... E. H. ELLIOTT.
SEVENTY-FIFTH STREET— Cor. Drexel-av. ... C. F. SCHMERKER.
BLUE ISLAND AVENUE— M. A. CURTIS.
DEARBORN STREET— Cor. 35th ... McKENZIE BROS.
...CE STREET— Cor. 32d ... R. H. WHEELER.
WENTWORTH AVENUE— Cor. 31st ... R. P. BRAUN. Cor. 43d-st. ... J. M. Farnsworth & Co. ... E. KOPLITZ. Cor. 62d ... I. N. EMPIE. Cor. 66th ... H. J. HOUGHTON. Cor. 69th ... HISGEN BROS.
STEWART AVENUE— Cor. 69th ... E. G. BENZ.

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BLUE ISLAND AVENUE— Cor. 14th ... STAIGER&FEINBERG
WESTERN AVENUE— Cor. Adams ... ADAMS-ST. PHAR. Cor. Harrison ... H. G. DRESSEL. ... W. A. ASCHMANN.
CHICAGO AVENUE— WM. H. BIERMANN. HENRY SCHMITT. CHAS. HIRTZLER.
DIVISION STREET— C. H. HECK. Cor. Robey ... PAUL HEINEMANN.
ERIE STREET— Cor. Noble ... A. H. SCOTT.
GRAND AVENUE— Cor. Western-av. ... W. L. FLINN & CO. ... K. J. STAMM.
NORTH AVENUE— B. A. HOELZER. G. FERNITZ. H. C. NIEMANN.
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MADISON STREET— AM. DIST. TEL. CO. DELL & CO. PASSAIC PHAR. J. C. WHITEFORD. F. A. THAYER. W. C. HASSE. H. R. GILLESPIE. C. D. STONE. J. A. JOHNSON. B. VAN BUREN. Cor. Sacramento ... E. E. FOSTER. Cor. Homan ... F. O. CHRISTENSEN.
MILWAUKEE AVENUE— FORD'S PHARMACY. HENRY SCHROEDER. I. L. QUALES. MOYEN BROS. Cor. Oakley ... F. J. BERGER.
OGDEN AVENUE— FRANK GRAMMER. W. A. BRABROOK. C. F. BROWN. F. J. KNOWLES. FARRAR'S PHAR.
POLK STREET— Cor. California-av. ... W. A. PLICE.
TWELFTH STREET— Cor. Loomis ... BLETTNER'S PHAR. ... CHAS. C. THIEL. Cor. Kedzie-av. ... L. P. LARSEN.
VAN BUREN STREET— Cor. Center-av. ... A. M. Bronson & Son. Cor. Laflin ... J. L. CHAMPION. Cor. Marshfield-av. ... R. M. WILSON. Cor. Robey ... C. E. BUTTON. Cor. California-av. ... JOHN RITTER. Cor. Francisco ... F. K. KELLET.
HALSTED STREET— Cor. Jackson ... O. S. BETTING. ... JOHN P. LEE.
HARRISON STREET— ... F. F. FISKE. Cor. Oakley ... D. M. SPAULDING.

NORTH DIVISION.

CHICAGO AVENUE— R. H. HANKE.
LARRABEE STREET— Cor. Eugenie ... F. LIESE.
LINCOLN AVENUE— JNO. S. HOTTINGER. Cor. Fullerton ... W. C. BALLOWITZ. Cor. Belden ... F. R. LEONARD. Cor. Wrightwood ... H. W. WEIHE. ... MAX SCHULZ. ... G. M. BOALCH. ... W. KRAMER.
SHEFFIELD AVENUE— A. N. BOE.
BARRY AVENUE— Cor. Evanston ... JOS. SCHOENKAES.
BELMONT AVENUE— A. P. BERNHARDT.
NORTH HALSTED STREET— ROGERS PHARMACY.
NORTH AVENUE— C. E. KREZMENSKI.
CLARK STREET— Cor. Ohio ... H. J. BATE. Cor. Chestnut ... WHITE BROS. Cor. Maple ... J. MAYER. Cor. Goethe ... R. E. RHODE. Cor. North-av. ... HENRY GOETZ. ... F. J. LINK. Cor. Webster ... FRANK SCHRAGE. Cor. Halsted ... BAKER & MASON.
RUSH STREET— Cor. Ohio ... C. A. STORER.
OAK STREET— Cor. Townsend ... R. W. BARBER.
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ASHLAND AVENUE— Cor. Addison ... R. L. BROWN. Cor. Graceland ... HIGH SCHOOL PHAR. (Schroeder & Van Nice.)

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AVONDALE, ILL. ... L. N. FENNE.
AUSTIN, ILL. ... W. O. CLINE.
EVANSTON, ILL.— Davis-st. ... J. W. FAGAN. Maple-av. ... JOHN COOPER.
S. EVANSTON, ILL. ... W. B. HUSSEY & CO.
LA GRANGE, ILL. ... E. R. McCLELLAN.
OAK PARK— Oak Park-av. Sta. ... OAKES & TOMPHINS.
RAVENSWOOD ... A. E. BIERSTEDT.
WINNETKA, ILL. ... GARRISON BROS.

CLOTHING.

A. K., 474 N. CLARK-ST., 2D FLAT, PAYS THE highest price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THE NIGHT OF DEC. 15, '96, BETWEEN the Auditorium Hotel and Jackson-st., a gold pin with a small diamond in the center. Suitable reward will be paid by returning it to 3648 Grand-blvd.

LOST—A GOLD WATCH MARKED "MATIE" on the case, also with date and name of giver on inside; gold chain and small cross watch key attached. Finder return to DR. F. B. NOYES, 65 Randolph-st.

LOST—YESTERDAY AFTERNOON IN THE Boston Store, lady's gray astrakhan collarette. Please return and receive reward. JULIUS WUNDER, 238 Monroe-st.

LOST—FOX TERRIER, WHITE, WITH BROWN spots on back, brown ears; had on license tag and red ribbon; named Foxey; liberal reward. Return to 4164 Lake-av.

LOST—A SICK, WHITE ANGORA CAT FROM 4011 Drexel-blvd.; a liberal reward for its return as soon as possible.

LOST—CAMEO WATCH CHARM. FINDER will be liberally rewarded by returning to A. C. FROST, 1103 Chicago Stock Exchange Bldg.

LOST—DEC. 16, ONE SIDE OF HUNTING CASE ladies' watch. Return to cashier Tribune office.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and Surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge. Hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—SEND FOR "STATISTICS AND Trading." Contains valuable tables. Market dictionary; cipher code. Reference, 35 banks. Mailed free. The Equitable Produce and Stock Exchange, Consolidated Exchange Bldg., Chicago.

PERSONAL—EYE AND EAR, ALL DISEASES, acute or chronic, cured; consult free. DR. SYDNEY WALKER, 78 State-st., Room 40.

PERSONAL—COCKROACHES, BUGS EXTERMINATED. Twelve years' experience. F. E. BROWN, 180 31st-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED — A YOUNG MAN, 25 years old, wants place with a good firm; now employed in large incorporation as bookkeeper and cashier; been with same four years; bond and references of the best. Address N S 33, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS PRIVATE SECRETARY, cashier, or bookkeeper; exceptionally thorough, capable man; strictly honest, reliable, temperate; A1 references; bond if required; salary $1,500 first year. Address N S 25, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER and office manager, 32 years, married, correct habits, highest references; moderate salary. Address X 455, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED young man 21 years of age as assistant bookkeeper or general office clerk; references. Address G 675, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERT BOOKKEEPER wants work temporary or permanent; best references; satisfactory price. G 661, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AT any kind of office work; references. A. B., 771 Armitage-av.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN WANTS any clerkship; good bookkeeper. G 676, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A REGISTERED pharmacist. W. H. KELLY, Brazil, Ind.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—THOROUGHLY FIRST-class gardener in all branches of floral culture under glass and outside, good practical landscape gardener, awarded World's Columbian diploma for production of high-class vegetables, for last four years has successfully grown under glass choice winter vegetables, including mushrooms of finest quality for Chicago and New York markets; good city references. WM. THOMPSON, 215 S. Lincoln-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY, RESPECTABLE single man in general blacksmith shop as assistant; have had 4 years' experience; sober and reliable. THEODOR BLOMGREN, 725 Melrose-st.

SITUATION WANTED—PHOTOGRAPHER; 3 years' experience. Address G 388, Tribune.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED — BY RESPECTABLE and steady young Swedish man as coachman and for general work in private family; used to horses; trained in the Swedish army as horseman; sober, industrious, strictly reliable; references. Address D F 263, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED coachman; sober, reliable, industrious; best city references. Address H S 32, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman with five years' reference from last place. Address G 814, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN OR second coachman; good refs. G 670, Tribune.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—CAPABLE, EXPERIENCED stenographer, man; good education; $9. Address G 407, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY EXPERIENCED male stenographer with knowledge of bookkeeping; accurate and rapid. G 685, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—MALE STENOGRAPHER; 12 years' exp.; highest ref. N S 31, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, 25 years old, talking and corresponding thoroughly the French, German, and English languages, as foreign correspondent, hotel clerk, interpreter, etc. Recommended by one of the largest St. Louis and Chicago firms. Address G 621, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG SWEDISH-American, as janitor, houseman, or coachman; honest, temperate, hard worker; excellent recommendations; satisfaction guaranteed. Address G 660, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY RELIABLE AND trustworthy man as collector; refs., etc. Address G 641, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY, FIRST-class office position; experienced. Address N S 26, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A NORWEGIAN girl for general housework in an American family. 360 Austin-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY TO do second work and sewing. Call 4251 Wentworth-av.

SITUATION WANTED — FAMILY WASHING to take home; flannels washed with extra care. 339 E. North-av.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—STENOGRAPHER AND typewriter; exceptionally expert worker; educated, trustworthy, temperate; highest references; verbatim literary ability; correspondent; all business; moderate salary. Address D S 214, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERT LADY STENOGRAPHER; five years' experience in legal and commercial lines; owns machine; reference; $12. Address G 805, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED LADY stenographer and bookkeeper wants situation with good firm; good references. N S 22, Tribune.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BILL CLERK—ONE WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE in a wholesale drug store preferred. Address Box 1035, Peoria, Ill.

MAN—EXPERIENCED, WHO THOROUGHLY understands estimating on composition and press work, for office position. Address G 638, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—ENERGETIC; EXPERIENCED in general office work; state age; to go to country; wages $15 per week. Address G 657, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SALESMAN—ONE THOROUGHLY FAMILIAR with the grocery business and of good address to travel for large wholesale grocery house on old, established route. State experience in full, age, and references. Address G 539, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—HAT; MODERATE EXPERIENCE; salary $12 per week; state age and experience. Address G 678, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—ON TEA AND COFFEE WAGON; good wages to party having a restaurant or family trade. JOHN S. DATE, 190 S. Clark-st.

SALESMAN—EXPERIENCED WRAPPING PAPER salesman; city trade. G 694, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SALESMEN—GOOD,LIVE TRAVELING SALESMEN to handle a complete line of oils on a liberal commission basis. Just the thing for a side line. No experience needed. Address The Zone Oil Company, Cleveland, O.

SALESMEN—IN EVERY DISTRICT; NEW SEASON; samples free; salary or commission with expenses from start. LUKE BROS. CO., Chicago.

TRAVELING SOLICITOR—A1; EXPERIENCED in retail mercantile agency soliciting. Good record and references necessary; permanent. Address G 673, Tribune office.

Trades.

BOOK EDGE GILDER — EXPERIENCED. W. B. CONKEY COMPANY, 341-351 Dearborn.

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STENOGRAPHER — YOUNG GENTLEMAN, with experience in jobbing business; $10 a week; give age and explicit references. Address G 674, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

AN IDEA—WRITE JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., patent attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offered inventors.

COLLECTORS—THREE ACTIVE MEN WANTED by industrial insurance company. Call this a. m. at 553 W. 63d-st., corner Wright, Room 1.

CORRESPONDENT—AN EXPERIENCED BUSINESS correspondent; one who has a good practical knowledge of bookkeeping and is fully competent to direct the work of others; position in large commercial house. Address, with references and full information as to experience and personal habits, G 812, Tribune office.

GENTLEMEN OR LADIES—TO DELIVER goods and collect. Address G 606, Tribune.

MAN—WHO UNDERSTANDS THE REPAIRING of china, fans, dolls, etc.; must be thoroughly competent. Apply before 9 a. m., Superintendent's office, MANDEL BROS., 117 to 123 State-st.

MEN AND WOMEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT and willing to work can learn of a permanent situation at good wages by writing at once to P. V. H., Box 253, Augusta, Me.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SALESLADIES—EXPERIENCED, FOR VARIOUS departments. Apply to Superintendent's office. A. M. ROTHSCHILD.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SALESLADIES—5 EXPERIENCED SALESLADIES for gloves. Apply Supt.'s office A. M. ROTHSCHILD & CO.

SALESWOMEN — EXPERIENCED; ONLY those who have been employed in Chicago retail dry-goods houses need apply. Between 8 and 9 a. m. Saturday, Supt.'s office, MANDEL BROS., 117 to 123 State-st.

Domestics.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR PLAIN SEWING and light housework. 6428 Greenwood-av.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 5458 Cornell-av.

Miscellaneous.

CASH GIRLS—50; BRIGHT, EXPERIENCED. Apply Superintendent's office. A. M. ROTHSCHILD.

LADY—YOUNG, OF PERFECT FIGURE, TO travel and pose for corset manufacturer; liberal salary to right party. Address G 642, Tribune office.

SALESWOMAN—GOOD TALKER; MARRIED preferred; $15 weekly. 85 Dearborn, 703.

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HALLET & DAVIS PIANOS ARE PREFERRED and enthusiastically recommended by the most celebrated artists and critics of not only America but also of Europe, because they are unexcelled in tone, faultless in mechanical construction, original and elegant in design, of unequaled durability. For over 57 years they have been recognized as the standard of excellence. You can now buy them direct from the manufacturers at factory prices, and thus obtain THE BEST at about the price of an ordinary instrument. Easy terms if desired. We have some very attractive bargains—see them before they are gone. Lightest and most pleasant salesrooms in the city. Open evenings until Christmas.
HALLET & DAVIS COMPANY,
239-241 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-st.
Factory, Boston. Established 1839.

ADAM SCHAAF, MANUFACTURER OF PIANOS, offers for sale the following instruments; good value for the money; open evenings:

Three Decker uprights	$130, $155, $165
Three Chickering uprights	$105, $125, 165
One Emerson upright	145
One Fischer upright	130
One Hallett & Cumston upright	130
One Chase upright	135
One Behning upright	140
One Adam Schaaf upright	165
One Weser upright	125
One Bradford upright	125
One Adam Schaaf upright	185
Two Smith & Barnes uprights	115
Five Vose & Sons uprights	$125, $140, 155
Two Jacob Bros. uprights	$120, 130
One Everett upright	115

Square pianos $25 to $55 each.
Good organs $20, $25, to $45 each.

TERMS—CASH OR TIME PAYMENTS.

200 new pianos to rent; $4 per month; one year's rental allowed if purchased.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner of Morgan.

PIANO BARGAINS—	UPRIGHTS—	$125.00
PIANO BARGAINS	UPRIGHTS	140.00
PIANO BARGAINS	UPRIGHTS	165.00
PIANO BARGAINS	UPRIGHTS	185.00
PIANO BARGAINS	UPRIGHTS	200.00
PIANO BARGAINS	SQUARES	35.00
PIANO BARGAINS	SQUARES	50.00
PIANO BARGAINS	SQUARES	65.00
PIANO BARGAINS	SQUARES	80.00
PIANO BARGAINS	GRANDS	285.00
PIANO BARGAINS	GRANDS	340.00
PIANO BARGAINS	GRANDS	460.00

Easy terms. Easy terms. Easy terms.
Some of our own make—and some others.
Open evenings until Christmas.
HALLET & DAVIS COMPANY,
Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-st.
Factory Boston. Est. 1839.

OPEN EVENINGS—
ESTEY & CAMP— HOLIDAY BARGAINS.
PIANOS—NEW—SLIGHTLY USED,
$100 UPWARDS.
In all the NATURAL WOOD CASES and LATEST IMPROVEMENTS and NEW DESIGNS of CASES, fully guaranteed, of the following famous makers:
PIANOS DECKER BROS. PIANOS
PIANOS ESTEY. PIANOS
PIANOS CAMP & CO. PIANOS
ORGANS ESTEY. ORGANS
ORGANS CAMP & CO. ORGANS
Some fine pianos yet to rent at $4 and $5 monthly. Rent applied if purchased. CASH, on EASY TERMS.
ESTEY & CAMP,
233 State-st. 49, 51, 53 Jackson-st.

STEINWAY HALL—
FINEST STOCK OF PIANOS.
Highest standard and medium grades.
Pianos to suit every one in quality and price. Our second-hand grand, square, and upright pianos must be closed out regardless of cost to make room for newly arriving stock. General agents for Steinway, A. B. Chase, Hazleton Bros., Sterling, and Huntington pianos.
LYON, POTTER & CO.,
Tuning. 17 Van Buren-st.

SAVE MONEY AND BUY DIRECT FROM THE manufacturers.
New and BEAUTIFUL designs of the CELEBRATED CHASE BROTHERS PIANOS just received for HOLIDAY trade. WE ARE OFFERING these beautiful INSTRUMENTS at FACTORY PRICES. Some slightly used upright pianos at less than cost of manufacture. Second-hand pianos of almost every make from $75 upward.
Pianos to rent; rent applied if purchased; cash or easy time payments.
CHASE BROTHERS PIANO CO.,
N. W. Cor. Wabash-av. and Congress-st.,
Opposite Auditorium.

SHONINGER PIANOS—
CLOSING OUT SALE.
Owing to removal we are closing out our entire stock of the high-grade
SHONINGER PIANOS
AT LOWEST PRICES
ever offered for first-class instruments. New and attractive styles in mahogany, walnut, oak, birch, and ebonized cases.
SOLD DIRECT BY THE MANUFACTURERS.
CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS.
Great bargains in second-hand pianos at $75, $100, $125, $150. B. SHONINGER CO.,
267-269 Wabash-av.

SACRIFICE SALE OF PIANOS—
High-grade and slightly used instruments.
LOOK AT THESE PRICES.
Decker Bros. ... $125 | Vose & Son ... $100
Haines Bros. ... 90 | Hardman ... 100
Sold for cash or payments to suit the purchaser.
CHICAGO MUSIC CO.,
195-97 Wabash-av.

$165 BUYS A HALLET & DAVIS UPRIGHT piano, cheap at $225; 2 Knabe upright pianos; 1 Steinway upright piano; 1 Chickering upright piano; prices from $165 upwards; all on easy payments and fully guaranteed.
STEGER & CO., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-st.

LEAVING CITY BEFORE XMAS—WILL SACRIFICE my beautiful new upright piano, cost $375 cash last June; will take $190, all cash, or $200, payable $100 cash, balance $10 a month. 6329 Greenwood-av., Alley L.

TO REDUCE OUR STOCK BEFORE JAN. 1, we offer new pianos at $150 and upwards; don't fail to see them; special bargains in secondhand and slightly used instruments. Chicago Music Co., 195-197 Wabash-av.

A NUMBER OF SQUARE PIANOS, SUCH AS Steinway's, Knabe's, Chickering's; prices from $25 to $75; $3 per month. STEGER & CO., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-st.

EXCELLENT UPRIGHT PIANO, FINE CONDITION, $140; $6 monthly; Knabe; bargain.
WISSNER, 22 Van Buren-st.

BEAUTIFUL UPRIGHT PIANO, $175; $6 monthly; Steinway; bargain.
WISSNER, 22 Van Buren-st.

$4 PER MONTH WILL RENT A GOOD PIANO; one year's rent allowed if purchased. THE JOHN CHURCH CO., 200 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, UPRIGHT PIANO, standard make. Call evenings, 245 Washington-blvd.

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AGENTS MAKE $6 TO $18 A DAY INTRODUCING the "Comet," the only $1 snap-shot camera made; the greatest seller of the century; general and local agents wanted all over the world; exclusive territory; write today for terms and samples. Aiken Gleason Co., X 16, La Crosse, Wis.

WANTED—AGENTS; $20 A WEEK SURE TO workers; new goods, new plan; it's a winner; ...ny ... it sells at sight.
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WANTED — TWO EXPERIENCED REAL ESTATE agents. M. BEIFELD, 419 Home Ins. Bldg.

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STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

WE HAVE FOR SALE SEVERAL SECOND-hand outfits for markets, comprising cooling-room, counters, rails, blocks, tools, etc.; they are in good condition and bargains; estimates given on new outfits. Send for catalogue.
Orr & Lockett Hardware Co.,
50 State-st. and 71 Randolph-st.

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ABOUT STAMPS — BUY OR SELL; BEST prices. M. WOLSIEFFER, 201 Clark, nr. Adams.

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FOR SALE—GAS RANGE, 40 YARDS OF FINE matting, refrigerator, cabinet reclining chairs, in good condition, at half price. MADAM CONDON, Ladies' Hairdressing Parlor, 786 North Park-av., Hotel Luzerne.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE IN LARGE lots; hotels and dealers' stocks. T. P. WALLS, 381 W. Madison-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER—7 YEARS EXPERIMENTS HAVE developed an electric plow, 5 acres an hour, ¼ cost of horses; want to give good inside equity of $16,000 for clear farm; can add interest in patents if needed. G. H. EDWARDS, 519 Carroll-av.

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GEORGE PARRY WAREHOUSE FOR STORAGE of furniture, pianos, etc. Established 1871. Furniture moved, packed, and shipped. 350-35? Wabash-av. Tel. M. 1543.

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WANTED—TO BUY—SECOND-HAND LUMBER and flooring. W. CLIFF, 46 State-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

4357 CALUMET-AV. — NICELY FURNISHED rooms, well warmed; board if desired; use of piano and balance of house; choice location; reasonable rates.

3508 LAKE-AV.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED alcove room, with board; single room; reasonable

159 OAKWOOD-BLVD.—THE PRINCETON—Yale, everything new, $6, $7, and $8; no children.

ELLIS AND BOWEN-AVS.—ALABAMA HOTEL; $7 and $8; elevator, steam; bell service.

3246 WABASH-AV., FLAT 6—CHOICE BOARD; very reasonable; half block to 33d-st. L station.

North Side.

487 LA SALLE-AV.—STEAM-HEATED ROOMS with board; table boarders taken. Mrs. Crowell.

246 E. OHIO-ST.—ROOMS WITH BOARD, $5, $5.50, and $6 weekly; steam heat.

Miscellaneous.

1524 MASONIC TEMPLE—HANDSOME ROOMS; also board; best locations. Information free.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—GOOD, FOR YOUNG MAN, IN PRIVATE family; easy walking distance from corner Milwaukee and Chicago-avs.; $4 a week; references. Address 1447 Michigan-av.

BOARD—DO YOU WANT RESPONSIBLE roomers or boarders? Call 1524 Masonic Temple.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS—STAMFORD HOTEL, 1354 Michigan-blvd., elegant front rooms, with or without private baths; electric light, hot and cold water, steam heat in all rooms; fine family hotel; first-class in all respects; fireproof; European or American; cuisine unexcelled; terms reasonable. Call and examine. BISHOP & PHILPOT, Proprietors.

TO RENT—ROOMS, HOTEL "RAINIER," COTTAGE Grove-av. and 33d-st., single and en suite; American and European; strictly first-class, with every modern convenience; call and examine.
TOBIN BROS., 55 33d-st.

TO RENT—TWO PARLORS AND ALCOVE, with private bath; unfurnished. The Yale, a high class apartment house. Yale-av. and 66th-st. Excellent café.

TO RENT—ROOMS—THE LAFAYETTE, 10, 12, and 14 E. Harrison-st.; steam heat, hot and cold water; $2.50 per week up; walking distance.

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TO RENT—ONE OR TWO ROOMS, FINEST apartment on West Side; steam heat; one block to elevated and three electric lines; no other roomers. Address MRS. A. C. WALLEY, 461 Marshfield-av.

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TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, 215 Dearborn-av., corner Chicago-av.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO ROOMS OR ROOM and alcove for father and son within two blocks of 43d-st. station Illinois Central R. R. Address G 567, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—LIGHT ROOM $5 TO $10; centrally located; give location. G 679 Tribune.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—CHEAP—8-ROOM HOUSE, LARGE lot; Monroe-av., near 65th. See owner, BOYD, or janitor, 6247 Monroe-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—HOUSE, 200 GOETHE-ST., EAST OF State-st.; will sell part of furniture if desired.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—FLATS FROM $20 TO $40 IN THE new and elegant FOLLANSBEE APARTMENT BUILDING, 23d and Wabash; be sure and see these; agent on premises.

TO RENT—NICE FRONT FLAT, 4 ROOMS, bath, steam heat, hot water, gas range, janitor service; $20; 493 43d-st., near Grand-blvd. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn.

TO RENT—4 AND 5 ROOMS AND BATH, $20 up; 7 rooms, $25; steam heat, hot water, elevator; strictly modern. 3105 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—SMALL HEATED APARTMENTS; will furnish; $12, $18. 3826 Rhodes-av. The Reyer.

TO RENT — $13 TO $23—STEAM-HEATED flats, 3 to 6 rooms; 3535 Cottage Grove-av. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn.

TO RENT—6247 MONROE-AV., 1 BLOCK FROM I. C. and L stations; fine 6-room flat, heated with water. See janitor or owner, BOYD.

TO RENT—STEAM HEATED 6-ROOM, CHEAP. 3447 Rhodes-av. Key 140 35th-st.

TO RENT—STEAM HEATED 3 AND 4 ROOM sunny flats, $14 and $18. 6804 Yale.

West Side.

TO RENT—7-R. FLATS; STEAM HEAT, GAS ranges; janitor; cheap. 541 W. Van Buren-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—HANDSOME 5-ROOM 1ST FLAT, bath, gas, closets, $16; 3d floor, 6 rooms, $16. 64 Wendell, near Wells; open.

TO RENT—A BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE; 6-room flat near the lake; modern. 18 Bellevue-pl.

TO RENT—SPECIAL BARGAIN; SEVEN-ROOM heated flats. 1955 Deming-ct., near Lincoln Pk.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—239 AND 241 EAST 55TH-ST., 2 large steam heated stores; finest business block in Hyde Park; 20,000 population within a radius of 5 blocks; suitable for dry goods, grocery, market, or furniture; rent reduced to $40. W. K. YOUNG & BRO., 204 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS,ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—PRIVATE OFFICE WITH USE OF vault. R. 718, 225 Dearborn-st.

Lofts.

TO RENT—FROM JANUARY 1ST, 19 E. LAKE-st., 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th floors, 31x165, with elevator. Apply on premises.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—153-155 W. JACKSON-ST., LARGE light floors for manufacturing; steam heat, power, freight, passenger elevators; see engineer.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to an order of the County Court of Cook County, entered on the fifth day of December, 1896, I will receive bids for the interest which Herrmann Kirchhoff had in the hereinafter described real estate at the time of the delivery of his deed of assignment to me, on the second day of April, A. D. 1896.

Said real estate is as follows:

Lots one [1], two [2], three [3], four [4], five [5], six [6], seven [7], thirty-nine [39], forty [40], forty-one [41], forty-two [42], forty-three [43], forty-four [44], forty-five [45], forty-six [46], forty-seven [47], forty-eight [48], forty-nine [49], fifty [50], and fifty-one [51], in Block sixteen [16] and Lots one [1], two [2], three [3], and four [4], in Block eleven [11], all in Pierce's Addition to Holstein, in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, and State of Illinois.

Together with all the improvements thereon.

Said improvements consist of one large four-story and basement apartment building, with stores, at the southeast corner Oakley-av. and Wilmot avenue, with steam-heating apparatus and modern improvements. Also large building, Nos. 160 to 172 Wilmot-av., fitted up for sash, door, and blind factory, including all the machinery, boilers, and engines belonging to said building, and electric light plant.

Also large unfinished store building on north-east corner of Milwaukee and Oakley-avs.

Also three [3] two-story buildings fronting on Milwaukee-av., Nos. 1479, 1481, 1483, and three two-story dwellings, Nos. 156, 158, and 174 Wilmot-av. Also triangular corner at the intersection of Oakley, Wilmot, and Courtland-avs. All in the City of Chicago, Cook County, Illinois.

Said property offers a rare chance for investment.

Bids will be received by the undersigned at his office, No. 95 Fifth-av., Rooms 4 and 5, up to and including Saturday, Dec. 26, 1896. Each bid must be accompanied with a certified check, payable to the order of the undersigned, for ten per cent of the amount bid. Said bids will be submitted to the said County Court on Monday, Dec. 28, 1896, at 10 o'clock a. m. for approval or rejection.

Full information can be obtained of the undersigned at his office aforesaid.

ADOLPH PIKE,
Assignee of Herrmann Kirchhoff.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A MEETING of the policy holders of the Bankers' and Merchants' Life Association of Illinois will be held at the general offices of the association, Clark and Monroe-sts., Chicago, on the 20th day of January, 1897, at the hour of 10 a. m., for the election of three directors and such other business as may properly come before the meeting.
EDWARD D. STEVENS,
Secretary.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, 366 MILWAUKEE-st., Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 17, 1896—Sealed proposals for 1,600 feet, more or less, of breakwater extension, cribs on stone foundation, at Harbor of Refuge, Milwaukee, Wis., will be received here until 12 o'clock noon Jan. 9, 1897, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. GEORGE A. ZINN, Capt. Engrs.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—PRIVATE OUTFIT, CONSISTING of Kimball demi-coach with rubber tires, bay team weighing 2,300, and silver-mounted harness; all in good condition. Ask for Lyman Blair's team at 3438 Forest-av.

WINTER HORSES AT SPRING BROOK STOCK farm. CROSSMAN, 116 Randolph-st. Tel. 913 W.

WANTED—CARRIAGE HORSE FOR BOARD for winter by responsible party. G 578, Tribune.

RHODES' FARM WINTER HORSES, $1.50 week, grained. RHODES, 93 Washington-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—NEW AND SECOND-hand steam pumps of all sizes and descriptions. FURNESS BROS., 28 N. Desplaines-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, 15-HORSE POWER STEAM engine in good condition. 449 Wabash-av.

TO LEASE AND WANTED TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—FOR 99 YEARS WITHOUT REVALUATION, 80x173 on Wabash-av., near the corner of Congress-st. This is one of the best lots in the central business portion. Apply to JACOB WEIL & Co., 222 La Salle-st.

PATENTS & PATENT ATTORNEYS.

L. B. COUPLAND & CO.,
PATENT ATTORNEYS,
84 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—PATENTS TO SECURE. REICH-elt, 1401 Monadnock.

UNDERTAKING.

POSTLEWAIT—310 OGDEN-AV., HIGH-CLASS undertaking; city and all suburbs. Telephone.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE — DREXEL-BLVD.—NEW AND beautiful modern house, with large lot; one of the most attractive, "up-to-date" homes on South Side; elegant interior; $60,000; owner is going to Europe. MATSON HILL, 607 Home Ins. Bldg.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS PROPERTY—
INVESTORS, ATTENTION!
Who has about $50,000 to invest in a choice vacant corner; leading retail business street; half section line; only actual buyers; no trade.
H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle-st., R. 6.

FOR SALE—EAST SIDE GREENWOOD-AV., 200 feet north of 49th-st., 50 or 70 feet by 200 deep or 297 deep, all the way back to the brick wall if desired. HAMILTON B. BOGUE,
502 First National Bank.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NOTICE PARTICULARLY—
YOU WILL BUY IT IF YOU SEE IT.
705 Monroe-st., near Lincoln; stone-front house, 11 rooms; fine condition; frame barn; no trade; go and see it and make your offer.
H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle-st., R. 6.

FOR SALE—MADISON-ST. PROPERTY—
Choice corner, improved, well rented ... $45,000
Choice lot, 44x125, vacant, near Oakley.
24x125, good location, improved ... 13,000
H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle-st., R. 6.

FOR SALE—96 FEET ON WESTERN-AV., ONE block north of Lake-st.; suitable for stores or flats; a bargain. R. C. GIVINS, 100 Washington-st., Room 813.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
S. E. GROSS' FREE EXCURSION
TO WEST GROSSDALE,
From Union Depot, Canal and Adams-sts.,
EVERY SUNDAY AT 2:10 P. M.,
STOPPING AT 16TH-ST. AND WESTERN-AV.
Free tickets at my main office and at all stations named ten minutes before train time.
S. E. GROSS, 6th floor Masonic Temple,
State and Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK,RIVER FOREST PROPERTY; fare 5c. WEAGE & TUCKER, Tacoma Bld.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES, $4,000; 5 CENT FARE; some trade.
T. J. BOLGER & CO., Atwood Bldg.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—200 ACRES WITH fine buildings and improvements, 100 miles from Chicago; near good city and towns; $18,000, with $4,000 long-time mortgage on part of it at low interest; will exchange for city income property and assume. Address, with full particulars, Room 1208, 279 Dearborn-st.

FRUIT AND FARM LANDS.

FOR SALE — CALIFORNIA — CHOICE OF routes—Judson & Co., by special service given on their personally conducted through Pullman tourist sleeping-car parties, enable passengers for California and Pacific coast points to make the journey in the most pleasant and comfortable way possible at the least expense. Leave Chicago every Thursday via Chicago and Alton R. R., over "The True Southern Route" by way of St. Louis, Dallas, Fort Worth, and El Paso; and also over the "Scenic Route" by way of Kansas City and the Denver and Rio Grande R. R. For particulars write or call on JUDSON & CO., 193 Clark-st., Chicago.

OTHER REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FACTORY SITE—CHEAP—AT NEW Brunswick, N. J.; center of factory district; 200 x400; Penn. R. R. WM. J. McCURDY, New Brunswick, N. J.

FOR SALE—WHY NOT IMPROVE THAT LOT of yours? We will furnish the money and put up the building complete; no extras, no commission; easy payments. G 650, Tribune.

FOR SALE—BACON HOUSE, ST. JOS., MO., cheap if sold by Dec. 28; long established and all modern conveniences. MRS. S. E. BACON, St. Joseph, Mo.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE FOR CASH, THE best apartment building on the South Side that can be bought for not exceeding $10,500; give location and full particulars. Address G 468, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

CLEAR IMPROVED AND VACANT PROPERTY for equities in improved Chicago property.
CHESTER E. LATHAM,
Room 215, 34 Clark-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—OR WILL SELL TWO LOTS in Dauphin Park, on Greenwood-av. and 92d-st., one block from electric road. S. M. BUSHNELL, 139 Adams-st.

TO EXCHANGE—AN $80,000 ARIZONA GOLD mine, clear, for income business property. Address Box 300, Omaha, Neb.

EXCHANGE—FARM, 600 ACRES, $30,000; want stock merchandise. G 698, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE, vacant or improved, or to build, in amounts from $2,000 upwards, at 6 per cent and 1½ per cent commission; large amounts at lower rates; in amounts from $200 to $2,000 at 6 per cent and commission to be arranged. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, fourth floor, 172 E. Washington-st., s. e. corner of Fifth-av.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
83 and 85 Dearborn-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

FULL LOAN WITHOUT COMMISSION ON your city or near suburban lot; building erected for you complete; rent saved buys the house. Address G 649, Tribune office.

MONEY LOANED IN ANY AMOUNT ON CHICAGO property.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO.,
95 Dearborn-st., Main Floor.

DO YOU WANT TO BUILD? MONEY TO loan without delay.
PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO.,
164 Dearborn-st.

MEAD & COE, 100 WASHINGTON-ST.—MONEY to loan at lowest market rates on Chicago real estate security; first mortgages for sale.

HART & FRANK, 92 AND 94 WASHINGTON-st.; loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest rates; 1st mortgages for sale.

WESTERN STATE BANK, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loans money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; no delay.

FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS ON CHICAGO REAL estate at lowest rates; also building loans. ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

MONEY AT 6 PER CENT; BUILDING LOANS made; also b. and l. ass'n loans. C. W. MILLS, R. 1226, 155 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at lowest current rates.
KOZMINSKI & CO., 164 Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO BORROW $4,000 ON IMPROVED Chicago real estate; no commissions. Address G 583, Tribune office.

LOANS ON IMPROVED OR CHOICE VACANT. C. H. GOODYKOONTZ & CO., 917 Cham. Com.

WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 DEARBORN-ST., make loans on real estate.

SILVER, WILLIAMS & CO., 195 LA SALLE-ST., loans on Chicago real estate; no delay.

WANTED—7 PER CENT MORTGAGE, IMPROVED city, $1,000 to $1,200. G 806, Tribune.

FINANCIAL.

ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.
Loans money on easy terms on furniture and pianos, warehouse receipts, etc., without removal. You have the use of the property and also of the money.
Payments arranged on monthly installment plan or to suit your convenience. Business done quietly, without publicity.
No charges taken out in advance. You get the full amount of the loan in cash.
You can deal with me quickly, privately, satisfactorily, and confidentially.
It has been a pleasure to me to notice that my old customers always come back to me when again in need of money. CALL AND SEE ME.
ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER,
100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.

CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
175 Dearborn-st., Rooms 18 and 19.
Makes loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very lowest rates; loans can be paid at any time. If you need a loan please call on us.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
175 DEARBORN-ST., ROOMS 18 AND 19,
OR HAYMARKET THEATER BUILDING,
161 W. MADISON-ST., ROOM 14.

FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
94 WASHINGTON-ST., 1ST FLOOR, ROOM 8,
BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN.
851 63D-ST., COR. OF YALE, ENGLEWOOD,
AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV., [ROOM 1 COLUMBIA BLOCK], SOUTH CHICAGO.
Loans on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, etc., without removal.

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNITURE, pianos, horses, carriages, without removal, at lowest rates. If you want money and a friend, too, call on me. Live and let live is my motto. Time and payment to suit the borrower. A. H. WILLIAMS, Banker, 69 Dearborn-st., R. 28.

MONEY, WITHOUT COMMISSION, AT 6 PER cent; also 5 and 5½ per cent money on terms to be arranged; will consider applications from Evanston to South Chicago; will grant privileges of prepayment in sums not less than $500; building loans a specialty. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

LIFE, ENDOWMENT, TONTINE, AND DISTRIBUTION policies purchased; established 1873. RICHARD HERZFELD, 171 La Salle-st., Room 617, corner Monroe.

MONEY LOANED ON SECURED NOTES, Mortgages, warrants, and other collaterals.
SHIELDS & BRO., 95 Clark-st., Room 220.

WANTED—SHORT LOAN OF $5,000; GOOD collateral. Address G 682, Tribune office.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED; loans on same; legal interest. 313, 108 Dearborn.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

A LARGE ORIENTAL AMETHYST, A VERY fine Alexandrite, a rare canary diamond sapphire, and many other unique pieces of jewelry and bric-a-brac are offered at a great bargain for cash. Inspection invited. J. S. TOWNSEND, Jeweler, 1554 Wabash-av.

A RESPONSIBLE WHOLESALE JEWELRY firm will sell diamonds, watches on long time to reliable parties. Address N S 28, Tribune office.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND DIAMONDS. BREDT & CO., Room 803 Columbus Building.

SOLID 14-K. GOLD WATCHES, ELGIN MVTS., $16. LOGUE CO., McVicker's Bldg. Take elevator

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHY—J. B. WILSON, THE LEADING photographer; studio 389 State-st. Have some style about you and don't be seen sitting for your photos at any cheap department stores. 15 best finished cabinets, $2; enamel finish, $3; and the latest platinum, $3.50 to $5 per dozen. Open Sunday. Pictures enlarged. Orders taken by mail.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MME. ROBERTS, GREATEST TRANCE AND business medium, reveals your entire life. 1307 Wabash-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

I WANT A BRIGHT, ACTIVE MAN, WHO CAN apply his entire time to a successful industry earning big money, who has from $15,000 to $25,000 cash; [medical]; who is willing to work for $2,500 a year and get 16 per cent dividend on his money; a man of executive ability preferred; connections absolutely first-class; bank references; indisputable reasons for this offer; interviews only. Address G 697, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ALL OR HALF INTEREST IN the only set of abstract books in one of the best counties in Central Illinois; loan, real estate, and insurance business in connection; business established over 30 years; best of reasons for selling.
E. W. DANA,
Springfield, Ill.

FOR SALE—PLANT OF OLSEN TANK AND cooperage works, all complete. Mail bids to ELMER H. ADAMS, assignee, Room 119 Adams Express Bldg. Plant located at Ann and Lake-sts. and open for inspection.

$3,000—WANTED—CASHIER IN NATIONAL bank; strict integrity and investment of $5,000 required; good salary; prosperous city; full particulars. Address VV 2, Tribune office.

WANTED—MAN WITH $10,000 AS TREASURER manufacturing co.; goods are staple and can be sold to one firm; 100 per cent profit. Address G 576, Tribune office.

CASH FOR ENTIRE STOCK OF SHOES OR other merchandise. Address Merchandise Purchasing Co., 132 Market-st.

MANUFACTURER OF A SPECIALTY WANTS State manager of ability with $500 for stock; permanent, profitable office business. G 699, Tribune.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

DR. HATHAWAY & CO., 70 DEARBORN-ST., cor. Randolph, Chicago's successful specialists in diseases peculiar to men and women. Letters answered. Consultation free.

DR. W. CARROLL, OLDEST ESTABLISHED and only expert specialist in city treating special and nervous diseases, physical decay, etc.; advice free; med. $1. Call or write. 182 State-st.

DR. EMMA HELLEWIG, 351 WELLS-ST., graduate physician, formerly Berlin, Paris, female diseases and irregularities; private home.

209 STATE, R. 46—MRS. DR. BROWN, specialist in midwifery; successful treatment guaranteed.

DR. IDA VON SCHULTZ, 104 WELLS-ST., SPECIALIST in all special and delicate diseases of woman; 22 years' practice; private home.

LADIES NEEDING CONFIDENTIAL TREATMENT consult Mrs. Dr. Zara, 361 Washington-bd.

INSTRUCTION.

ARMOUR INSTITUTE—CLASSES IN SHORThand, typewriting, bookkeeping, and correspondence; day and night; next term begins Jan. 4; write for circular.

SELECT FRENCH CLUB—RARE OPPORTUNITY of meeting French ladies and gentlemen in progressive games and dramatic work; meets down-town. Address A F 431, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CUTLERY—OUR FALL IMPORTATION OF Wostenholm and Henckels knives, razors, carvers, and scissors is just in. Why buy a poor knife when you can buy a Wostenholm for 25c and up? We have over 500 patterns to select from. Combination knives up to 17 blades. Razors from 35c up. Star Safety razors $1.25. Carvers 85c per pair to $35 per set. Table cutlery in great variety. ORR & LOCKETT HARDWARE CO., 50 State and 71 Randolph-sts.

WANTED—GALVANIC BATTERY. APPLY 242 E. Indiana-st., 1st flat.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

AMERICAN LINE—
NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON.
at 10 a. m.
Paris ... Dec. 23 | St. Louis ... Jan. 6
New York ... Dec. 30 | Paris ... Jan. 13
Shortest and most convenient route to London.
PHILADELPHIA TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Indiana ... Dec. 26 | Rhynland ... Jan. 2
WINTER CRUISE
TO BERMUDA, WEST INDIES, MEXICO.
By the American Line S. S. OHIO, from New York, Feb. 6, 1897, for Bermuda, St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbadoes, Trinidad, Port of Spain, La Brea, La Guayra (Caracas), Curacoa, St. Domingo, Jamaica, Progreso, Vera Cruz (Mexico), Havana. Duration, 45 days. Price of passage, $270 and upward. Send for illustrated pamphlet.
RED STAR LINE—
NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.
Every Wednesday.
Friesland ... Dec. 23 | Westernland ... Jan. 6
Kensington ... Dec. 30 | Southwark ... Jan. 13
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Tel. Main 188. 143 La Salle-st.

WINTER CRUISES
OF THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
To the Mediterranean and Orient by the twin screw express steamer FUERST BISMARCK from New York, Jan. 26, 1897, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Malaga [Granada and Alhambra], Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Malta, Alexandria [Cairo and the Pyramids], Jaffa [Jerusalem], Beyruth [Damascus], Constantinople, Athens, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New York. Duration about ten weeks.
Also the WEST INDIES and the Spanish Main by the twin screw express steamer COLUMBIA from New York, Feb. 11, 1897, for Port au Prince [Hayti], St. Domingo City, St. Thomas, Guadeloup, Martinique, Barbadoes, Trinidad, La Guayra [for Caracas], Puerto Cabello [Venezuela], Kingston [Jamaica], Havana, Palm Beach [Florida], or Old Point Comfort, New York. Duration about 4½ weeks. For further particulars apply to the Hamburg-American Line, N. W. Cor. Randolph and La Salle-sts., Chicago.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE—
†NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. | *HAMBURG - AMERICAN LINE.
Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
†Fulda, Dec. 30, 10 a. m. | *Werra, Jan. 16, 10 a. m.
*Columbia, Jan. 5, 11 am | †Ems, Jan. 23, 10 a. m.
†Kaiser, Jan. 9, 10 a. m. | †Fulda, Feb. 6, 10 a. m.
FOR ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.
Steamers of Jan. 5 and Jan. 16 will proceed to Alexandria.
North German Lloyd, Oelrich & Co., Gen. Ag., 2 Bowling Green, N. Y. H. Claussenius & Co., 80 Fifth-av. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y., N. w. cor. Randolph and La Salle-sts., Chicago.

WHITE STAR LINE—
NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.
Every Wednesday at 12 noon.
Unsurpassed for excellence of service.
Disembarking passengers at Prince's Landing Stage, Liverpool, whence special train to London in 3¾ hours.
"Majestic." "Teutonic."
"Germanic." "Britannic."
Best saloon accommodations at winter rates.
Very superior second cabin accommodations on "Majestic" and "Teutonic."
S. TENNEY FRENCH, Gen. Western Agent,
Tel. Express 139. 244 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

EGYPT.
DE POTTER'S first-class excursions to the Mediterranean, Egypt, Palestine, Turkey, Greece, Italy, France, etc., sail in January and February. Also to JAPAN, CALIFORNIA, etc. Inclusive cost. Unequaled advantages. Programs free. Also spring and summer tours. Steamship and circular railway tickets. Est. 1879.
A. DE POTTER, 1466 Broadway, New York.
JAPAN.

CUNARD LINE— TEL. M. 2051.
Established 1840 and never lost a passenger.
"CAMPANIA" AND "LUCANIA,"
New twin-screw steamships, 620 feet long, 12,950 tons; largest, fastest, most magnificent in the world.
UMBRIA, ETRURIA, SERVIA, AURANIA,
520 feet long, 8,500 tons. Sailings every Saturday from New York, Boston, and Liverpool via Queenstown. All records broken—5 ds. 7 hrs. 23 min.
F. G. WHITING, Mgr., Clark and Randolph-sts.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE—FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—PARIS EVERY SATURDAY.
Fleet composed entirely of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week. No crossing of channel. Celebrated cuisine. Parlor seat and buffet special train from alongside docks at Havre to Paris in four hours.
M. W. KOZMINSKI, G. W. Agt., 166 Randolph-st.

"GAZE'S TOURS" TO EUROPE—(EST. 1844)—Special parties sail monthly. All prices. Traveling tickets, all routes, program free, choice berths, ocean steamers, lowest winter rates.
NILE STEAMERS; monopoly broken; there is another line. Egypt and Nile tour books ready.
HENRY GAZE & SONS (Ltd.),
Universal Tourist Agents, 220 S. Clark-st.

JAPAN-CHINA—Pacific Mail S. S. Co., Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co. Stmrs. leave San Francisco:
BELGIC ... Dec. 29, 1 p. m.
PERU, via Honolulu ... Jan. 7, 1 p. m.
COPTIC, via Honolulu ... Jan. 16, 1 p. m.
For freight and passage rates and general information apply at the company's office, 238 Clark-st. W. G. NEIMYER, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD—
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
Lahn, Tu., Dec. 22, 10 am | Trave, Tu., Jan. 12, 10 am
Havel, Tu., Dec. 29, 10 am | Lahn, Tu., Jan. 19, 10 am
Aller, Tu., Jan. 5, 10 am | Spree, Tu., Feb. 2, 10 am
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents, 80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE—
Twin screw express line from New York to Cherbourg (Paris), Southampton (London), and HAMBURG.
Spring season begins March 18, 1897.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
N. w. cor. Randolph and La Salle-sts., Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMSHIPS—NEW York, Londonderry, Liverpool, and Glasgow. Anchoria, Dec. 26, noon. Ethiopia, Jan. 2, noon. Saloon, second cabin, or steerage tickets, or drafts for any amount at lowest terms. Apply direct to Anchor Line Office, 176 Jackson-st.

GATE'S FOURTH ANNUAL TOUR TO MEXICO in special Pullman train, Feb. 2, 32 days, all expenses, $285; "Mardi Gras" at New Orleans included. Call or send for tour book. HENRY GAZE & SONS [limited], 220 S. Clark-st.

COOK'S TOURS, ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. Send for "Excursionist," 234 Clark-st.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket offices, 208 Clark-st. [Phone, Express 721.] Oakley-av. and depot, cor. Wells and Kinzie-sts.

From Chicago to—	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Sioux City	* 6:00 pm	*9:30 am
Salt Lake, San Francisco,	*10:30 pm	*7:45 am
Denver, Portland, D. Moines	*11:15 pm	*7:10 am
Black Hills and Deadwood	*10:30 pm	*7:45 am
Sterling, Clinton, Cedar Rap.	†12:35 pm	†2:15 pm
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth	* 6:30 pm	*9:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Mad'n.	† 8:15 am	e8:10 am
Eau Claire	*10:15 pm	*9:55 pm
Winona, La Crosse, Madison	† 8:15 am	†6:15 pm
Winona, La Crosse & Western Minnesota	† 3:00 am	†9:55 pm
	*10:15 pm	*8:10 am
Iowa and Dakotas	‡ 6:00 pm	c9:30 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, Green Bay	†11:30 am	*6:15 pm
	* 5:00 pm	†1:15 pm
Green Bay and Menominee	† 3:00 pm	†4:00 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood, and Rhinelander	† 3:00 am	c7:30 am
	* 5:00 pm	*9:30 am
Oshkosh, Gr. B., Menominee, Marquette and L. Superior	a 3:00 am	†9:50 pm
	*10:30 pm	*7:... am

Rockford and Freeport—Lv. †7:20 a. m., e8:30 a. m., †10:40 a. m., †4:25 p. m., e6:30 p. m., †11:30 p. m.
Rockford—Lv. †2 a. m., †8:15 a. m., †6:30 p. m.
Milwaukee—Lv. †3 a. m., e4 a. m., †7:00 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †2 p. m., *3 p. m., *5 p. m., *8 p. m., *10:30 p. m. *Daily. †Ex. Sun. eSunday. cEx. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat. aDaily to Menominee.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park-row. Trains for the South can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, and 63d-st. stations. Tickets at city office, 99 Adams-st., and at Auditorium Hotel

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans & Memphis Lim.	* 2:20 pm	*12:20 pm
Monticello and Decatur	* 2:20 pm	*12:20 pm
St. Louis Diamond Special	* 9:00 pm	* 7:35 am
St. Louis Daylight Special	*10:25 am	* 4:35 pm
Springfield and Decatur	*10:25 am	* 4:35 pm
Cairo Day Train	† 8:30 am	† 7:00 pm
Springfield and Decatur	* 9:00 pm	* 7:35 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	* 2:50 am	*12:50 am
Bloomington & Chatsworth	† 2:20 pm	†12:20 pm
Chicago & New Orleans Ex.	* 9:10 pm	* 7:00 am
Gilman and Kankakee	* 4:35 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C., & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 2:20 pm	*10:05 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C.	‡11:35 pm	* 6:50 am
Rockford Passenger	* 3:00 pm	*10:20 am
Rockford and Dubuque	† 4:30 pm	† 1:10 pm
Rockford and Freeport Ex.	† 8:40 am	....
Dubuque and Rockford Ex.	....	† 7:20 pm

‡On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. *Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Saturday.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RY.—Passenger Station, Van Buren, near Clark-st. City ticket office, cor. Adams and Dearborn-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail to Des Moines	* 3:00 am	* 7:20 pm
Omaha, Ill., and Iowa Mail	* 9:00 am	* 1:30 pm
Peoria, La Salle and Joliet	* 9:00 am	* 7:20 pm
Joliet Express	*11:45 am	* 3:45 pm
Joliet Accommodation	* 4:05 pm	*10:10 am
St. Paul, M'pls. & S'x Falls	* 4:15 pm	*11:00 am
Peoria, La Salle and Joliet	* 4:15 pm	*11:00 am
Peru Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	† 8:50 am
Omaha and C. Bluffs Flyer	* 5:45 pm	* 1:30 pm
Kansas City, St. J., L'worth, Colorado and Texas Ex.	* 5:45 pm	* 9:40 am
Big Five to Denver, C. Spgs., Pueblo, Omaha & Lincoln	*10:00 pm	* 8:10 am
Omaha, St. Paul & Colorado	‡10:10 pm	c 7:10 am
Peoria, La Salle & R. Island	*11:30 pm	c 7:10 am
Peoria, La Salle & R. Island	*11:30 pm	o 8:10 am
Kansas City and Texas Ex.	‡11:30 pm	c 7:10 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. cEx. Mon. oMon. only. Fast flyer for Omaha daily 5:45 p. m. Connects at Missouri River with U. P. Flyer next morning.

BURLINGTON ROUTE, C., B. & Q. RAILROAD. Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local to Galesburg, Ill.	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Ottawa, Streator, & La Salle	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Rochelle, Rockford, Forreston	† 8:30 am	† 2:10 pm
Local points in Ill. and Iowa	*11:30 am	* 2:10 pm
Galesburg and Quincy	*11:30 am	* 2:10 pm
Clinton, Moline, Rock Island	*11:30 am	* 2:10 pm
Fort Madison and Keokuk	*11:30 am	* 7:00 am
Ottawa and Streator	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Sterling, Rochelle, Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Kas. City, St. Jo. Leavenworth	* 5:30 pm	* 9:35 am
Ft. Worth, Dallas, Houston	* 5:30 pm	* 9:35 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Nebraska	* 5:50 pm	* 8:20 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:30 pm	* 9:25 am
Kas. City, St. Jo. Leavenworth	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Omaha, Keokuk, Quincy	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Denver, Cripple Creek, Colo.	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
Salt Lake, Ogden, California	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
Deadwood, Hot Springs, S. D.	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡11:20 pm	†10:25 pm

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Saturday.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY.—Ticket office, 95 Adams-st. Tel. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	† 8:30 am	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee	* 8:30 am	†11:50 am
Milwaukee, Madison & West	†11:30 am	† 3:45 pm
Cedar Rapids, Kas. City, Dub.	† 2:00 pm	† 1:45 pm
Green Bay	† 3:00 pm	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee—Madison	† 3:00 pm	† 6:15 pm
Milwaukee—Portage	† 3:00 pm	† 1:10 pm
Milwaukee	* 3:00 pm	e 1:45 pm
Milwaukee	† 5:00 pm	e 6:50 pm
Omaha—C. Bluffs—Sioux City	* 6:00 pm	* 9:25 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dak.	‡ 6:00 pm	c 9:25 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Green Bay & Mich. Peninsula	*10:15 pm	* 7:00 am
Madison, P. du Chien & West	‡10:15 pm	c 7:00 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls.	*10:15 pm	* 7:00 am
Cedar Rapids—Kansas City	‡10:25 pm	c 7:15 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dak.	‡10:25 pm	c 7:15 am
Omaha—C. Bluffs—Sioux City	‡10:25 pm	c 7:15 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. cEx. Mon. eSun only.

WABASH RAILROAD—DEPOT DEARBORN Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket offices, 97 Adams-st. and 221 Michigan-av.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited	*11:00 am	*4:50 pm
St. Louis & Kansas City Ex.	† 3:00 pm	†1:20 pm
St. Louis Limited Express	* 9:15 pm	*7:30 am
Peoria and Texas Limited	*11:00 am	*4:50 pm
Peoria and Texas Express	* 9:15 pm	*7:30 am
Forrest Accommodation	† 8:10 am	†5:42 pm
Forrest Accommodation	* 5:00 pm	*9:20 am
Detroit, N. Falls & N. Y. Ex.	* 3:00 pm	*7:55 am
Detroit, Boston & Can. Ex.	*11:25 pm	*9:45 pm
Detroit Day Express	† 8:55 am	†4:55 pm
Toronto, Montreal & Can. Ex.	* 3:00 pm	*7:55 am

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RY.—Trains leave Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison	†7:55 am	† 5:58 pm
Pekin Express	†1:00 pm	†12:35 pm
Joliet and Streator	*4:00 pm	* 9:38 am
Lemont, Lockport & Joliet	*5:08 pm	* 8:42 am
Kan. City, Colo., Utah, & Tex.	*6:00 pm	* 9:43 am
Kan. City, Calif. & Mexico	*10:25 pm	*10:00 pm

The California Limited leaves Wednesdays and Saturdays at 6 p. m.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.—MAPLE Leaf Route. Grand Central Station, 5th-av. and Harrison-st. Office 115 Adams-st. Phone 2380 Main.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Minneapolis, St. Paul, Dubuque, Kansas City, St. Joe, Des M's & Marsht'n.	† 5:45 am	†10:00 pm
	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
	*11:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Sycamore and Byron Local	*3:10 pm	*10:25 am

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES—CHICAGO Union Passenger Station, Adams, Canal, and Madison-sts. Ticket offices at station, at 248 South Clark-st., corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel. Through trains run as follows:

From Chicago to	Leave.	Arrive.
Mansfield and Pittsburg	† 7:30 am	*8:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	*10:00 am	*5:00 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	*10:00 am	*5:00 pm
The Keystone Express	*11:00 am	*4:50 pm
Columbus and the East	*11:00 am	*4:50 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*11:00 am	*4:50 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*11:00 am	*4:50 pm
Mansfield and Pittsburg	* 3:00 pm	*9:00 pm
Baltimore and Washington	* 3:00 pm	*9:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	* 3:00 pm	*9:00 pm
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Pittsburg and Washington	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 5:30 pm	*9:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 9:00 pm	*7:15 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 9:00 pm	*7:15 am
Columbus and the East	* 9:00 pm	*7:15 am
Youngstown and Newcastle	*11:30 pm	*9:00 pm
Pittsburg and the East	*11:30 pm	*9:00 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R., AND B. & A. R. R.'s—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket office, 119 Adams-st., and station, 12th-st. and Park row, 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, 63d-st. Nov. 29, 1896.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago.
Mail and Express	† 6:50 am	* 6:35 pm
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 2:40 pm
North Shore Limited	....	* 4:30 pm
Fast Eastern Express	* 3:00 pm	* 9:05 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:15 pm	†11:10 am
Detroit Night Express	* 9:40 pm	* 6:30 am
Atlantic Express	*11:30 pm	* 6:30 am
Saginaw & Bay Cy. Sleeper	*11:30 pm	o 6:30 am
Gd. Rapids & Musk. Sleeper	*11:30 pm	* 6:30 am

Grand Rapids trains via C. & W. M. Ry. leave †7:20 a. m., †5 p. m.; arrive †3 p. m., †6:50 p. m. *Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Sat. oEx. Monday.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHern Ry., N. Y. C. & H. R., and B. & A. Rys. Depot, Van Buren-st., one block from the Board of Trade, and 22d-st. City ticket office, 180 Clark-st.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	‡ 7:00 am	‡ 8:00 pm
Limited Fast Mail	* 8:00 am	* 9:20 am
New York and Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 2:40 pm
Eastern Express	* 3:00 pm	* 9:00 pm
Elkhart Accommodation	....	†10:14 am
New York Central Limited	* 5:30 pm	....
New York & Boston Express	* 8:45 pm	* 7:35 am
Special Mail	* 2:45 am	*11:50 pm

BALTIMORE AND OHIO—DEPOT, GRAND Central Passenger Station. City office, 193 Clark-st.

No extra fares charged on the B. & O. limited trains.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:05 am	† 6:40 pm
New York, Washington, and Vestibuled Express	*10:15 am	† 9:00 pm
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled	* 3:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Pittsburg, Cleveland, Wheeling and Columbus Ex.	* 7:00 pm	7:00 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.

MONON ROUTE (LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago Ry.). Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

Trains. All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
The Fast Mail for Indianapolis and Cincinnati	2:45 am	12:00 noon
Lafayette, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Louisville	8:30 am	6:00 pm
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	11:50 am	5:20 pm
Lafayette Accommodation	3:20 pm	10:45 am
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	8:58 pm	7:20 am
Lafayette and Louisville	8:58 pm	7:20 am

NICKEL-PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis R. R. Depot, 12th-st. viaduct, corner Clark-st.

*Daily. ‡Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago and Cleveland Mail	‡8:05 am	7:00 pm
New York and Boston Ex.	*1:30 pm	9:00 pm
New York and Boston Ex.	*9:20 pm	*7:40 am

For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 111 Adams-st., Chicago, Ill. Telephone Main 3389.

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILroad)—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel, Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts.

*Daily. †Daily except Sun.	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local	†7:30 am	6:43 pm
New York and Boston	*2:55 pm	5:00 pm
Jamestown and Buffalo	*2:55 pm	5:00 pm
North Judson Accommodation	*4:10 pm	9:50 am
New York and Boston	*8:00 pm	7:35 am
Columbus and Norfolk, Va.	*8:00 pm	7:35 am

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS 12TH-ST. AND Park row, and 22d, 39th, 53d, and 63d-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati and Louisville	*9:00 am	*5:45 pm
Washington Express	†1:00 pm	†9:00 pm
Cincinnati and Louisville	*8:30 pm	*7:20 am

CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RY.—To Grand Rapids, Traverse City, Petoskey. City office, 119 Adams-st. Coml. Agt., 332 Marq. Bldg. Station, 12th-st., Lake-Front.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Ex. Sunday, through coaches	7:20 am	3:00 pm
Ex. Sunday, parlor car	5:00 pm	6:50 pm
Daily, sleeper	11:30 pm	6:30 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO AND ALTON, UNION PASSENGER Station, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office, 101 Adams-st.

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 2:00 pm	2:00 pm
Kas. City, Denver, California	* 6:00 pm	9:25 am
Kas. City, Colorado and Utah	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Sp'g'f'd & St. Louis Day Local	* 8:00 am	9:10 pm
St. Louis Limited	†11:08 am	4:36 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 9:00 pm	7:20 am
St. Louis Midnight Special	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Peoria Limited	†11:08 am	4:36 pm
Peoria Fast Mail	* 6:00 pm	10:55 am
Peoria Night Express	*11:30 pm	7:30 am
Joliet & Dwight Accommod'n	* 5:00 pm	10:55 am

WISCONSIN CENTRAL—CITY OFFICE, 204 Clark-st. Depot, Harrison and Fifth-av. 'Phone Main 4585. *Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Sun. only.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Fox River points, Eau Claire, Chippewa Falls, Ashland, Iron Towns, Pacific coast	†3:00 am	* 9:45 am
	*6:25 pm	*10:45 pm
	‡4:00 pm	
Duluth and Superior	*6:25 pm	* 9:45 am
Waukesha, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah	†6:25 pm	† 1:10 pm
	†11:25 pm	*1:50 pm
Chippewa Falls & Eau Claire	†6:25 pm	[illegible]
Waukesha Local	*4:05 pm	[illegible] am

CHICAGO & EASTERN [illegible] —Ticket offices, 182 Cla[rk-st.] and Passenger Station [illegible]
*Daily. †Except S[unday]. [illegible]
Terre Haute & Eva[nsville] [illegible]
Danville and Bra[zil] [illegible]
Chicago & Nashvil[le] [illegible]
Terre Haute & [illegible]

THINGS MADE AT HOME.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS EASILY FASHIONED BY CLEVER FINGERS.

Excellent Hints and Plain Directions for the Maiden Who, with a Heart Full of Love and Her Purse Correspondingly Empty, Wonders How She Will Be Able to Remember All Her Friends at This Coming Holiday Season.

Many a girl with her heart full of love and her purse correspondingly empty looks around her wondering how she will be able to remember all of her friends at Christmas time with some gift. If she cannot buy and is willing to work here are some excellent suggestions:

First of all there is the dainty recipe book that is just the thing for the little housewife who rejoices in novelties for the after-theater supper table. There are two ways of making it. First, for the girl who can paint a little: Secure a blank book of suitable size and a sheet of Matman's water color paper. Cover the blank book neatly and firmly, using gum arabic instead of glue. Now we are ready for the start. If the girl has some artistic ability the designs are legion; if, however, she has little or none, a spray of holly may be painted in flat tones, and the design outlined with gold paint. The effect will far surpass her expectations. The word "Recipes" should be painted in either holly green, outlined with gold, or in solid gold. On the first blank page print in odd letters some suitable quotation. "Let us eat, drink, and be merry," for example. Then write in a clear, legible hand some recipes, if you have them, for Welsh rarebit, cheese straws, cheese paste, or odd fillings for sandwiches. Tie the book with either green or scarlet ribbon, and be satisfied that your gift will be as acceptable as though it had cost five times the amount.

For the girl who "can't paint even that much," though any one who is neat can do so, the same idea may be carried out in linen and filo floss.

Case for Letter Paper.

A letter paper case, though, not strictly speaking, a novelty, is one that is always welcome, and this one on account of its daintiness should be especially so. Again water-color paper is used. Two pieces of heavy Bristol board should be cut a little larger than octavo size note paper. On this foundation glue on one side a piece of water-color paper larger by two inches all around. About half an inch from the edge have a wreath of violets or wild roses. Lay the proper color on in flat tints; that is to say, as evenly as possible, and outline each flower with gold or silver paint. In the space left in the center paint in fancy letters the sentence: "Nature's sweetest perfume for a maiden's billet-dieux." Now cut carefully around the outer edge of each flower and line the two covers with soft pads of silk-covered cotton batting, delicately perfumed with the odor of the flower designed. Tie back and front with narrow ribbon, and the result is as dainty a receptacle for my lady's note paper as one can wish.

The same idea may be carried out in linen and embroidery by the girl who is handier with the needle than with the brush.

Always Popular Cushions.

Two sofa cushions that will catch the eye on account of their oddity as well as their artistic qualities. Both were intended for a smoking room and must surely win the admiration from the most unappreciative of mankind. The first one could only be carried out by the person who was possessed of some artistic training. It was of smoke gray linen. Upon it was washed in, in a smoky, shadowy effect, the design of a laughing woman's face. It was indistinct, yet distinct enough for one to easily distinguish the face among the curves and circles which seemed to be formed of the smoke which always hangs so low and heavy in the smoker's own den. About the edge it was finished with a scant pouf of blue gray silk, laced close to the cushion by a darker gray cord.

The second cushion was much simpler and could be fashioned by any nimble fingers. It was on tan linen; the design embroidered in sienna brown filo floss and bone brown rope floss. It was a bold, well outlined facsimile of an old coin. The finish about the edge was merely a very heavy brown cord. The effect was sufficiently unique to attract attention among the multitude of cushions which abound here, there, and everywhere these days.

For the fingers that wield the needle deftly there are scores of pretty things that one may add to the linen store of one's friends. One of the most appropriate center pieces recently seen, especially designed for a Christmas gift, is described below. The design was holly. In the center was set a circle of pale sage green linen, the stitches hidden by an outline in rope silk. The leaves of the holly were not done in the vivid dark green, which on linen would look crude, but in the softer shades of sage green, which have a far better effect. The scallops were also done in green. A set of doilies, which went with it, were beautiful. A spray of holly was embroidered on one side the outline in buttonhole stitch and then cut out, while the scallops, which completed the affair, were done in several cleverly shaded shades of green.

Pretty Table Cover.

A table cover destined to adorn a small table in the corner of a budding artist's studio is described below. A square of sage green linen was irregularly scalloped in white, while sprays of white chrysanthemums, beautifully embroidered, were scattered here and there over the whole cloth.

For the friend who has "just the cutest baby in the world," what could be more acceptable than a book in which to record the wonderfully bright sayings of her young hopeful. In the box that should always accompany it she can store the first bootlee, the first hair shoe and sock, and the shining lock of hair.

The box can be purchased at any art store for 75 cents, made of white wood and fitted with a lock and key. On it one may paint violets scattered, or if one has the ability some of the little Cupids that seem like miniature portraits of baby himself. The book covering, which it is reasonable to presume will be handed down through all the ages, should be fashioned of something that will last. It is best to embroider it with some conventional design and outline the embroidery with gold thread. Any of the colored chamois skins will be found desirable and are not costly. This is the most expensive present in the list, but even it should not exceed a cost of $2 if a little care is exercised in shopping for the materials.

One thing bear in mind; remember the tastes of each separate friend. Let the "punishment fit the crime," as it were, and if you are not facile in the use of brush or needle do not attempt to make your Christmas gifts, for poorly-fashioned fancy work is not to be desired. Choose rather some one of the many silver trifles, which are always acceptable and whose cost is very moderate.

OBSERVED IN STATE STREET.

That the Czar of Russia does not rule with more despotic sway than the autocrats of public safety that rule the street crossings.

A beauty of a cape. It had a yoke and high collar of Persian lamb, the lower edge of the yoke being cut in Vandykes, to which were fitted two wide circular ruffles of sealskin, and then from each point a black marten tail was hanging.

A novel waist of white velvet with a small polka dot of black, and up and down this, front and back, were run five rows of fine knife plaiting of green taffeta about half an inch wide. The sleeves were draped ones of green diagonal to match the skirt, and on these the tiny ruffles were run also; finished with stock and girdle of double-faced black satin ribbon. The effect was very Frenchy.

That fakers patrol the streets crying their wares after the English fashion.

That hatpins grow "gorgeouser and gorgeouser," as Alice says. The latest are gold and jeweled ones.

That a man looks like a fish out of water dancing attendance upon a woman when she is shopping.

A child's eyes grew big as saucers, and then she heaved a sigh of delighted anticipation upon reading a sign 50,000 dolls to choose from.

All the babies being brought down to be photographed, the pictures to be distributed as Xmas gifts to their adoring friends.

That pedestrians have taken to walking in the street to find room.

That bundle carrying is the fashionable thing from now until Christmas.

SLEEVES FOR EVENING GOWNS.

Sleeves in evening gowns are very short butterfly puffs or a draped puff caught with a bow of satin ribbon or a bunch of flowers, and there is no fashionable medium between this and the long sleeve, which means that the elbow sleeve has had its day.

ALL ABOUT THE CHRISTMAS TREE.

Suggestions for Its Trimming Which Though Old May Prove Helpful to Some One.

Chauncey Depew once said that no matter how great a chestnut a story was there was always some people in the audience who had never heard it, and so while some of the following suggestions for tree trimming may be familiar to many, each one may yet glean some suggestions not known before.

Gold, silver, and a number of light shades of paper will be found very necessary when starting to make decorations for a tree at home. Also provide yourself with strips of gold and silver stars and some paper braids, all of which come for the purpose and are very reasonable in price.

Liquid gilding plays a prominent part in Christmas tree furnishing, for almost anything gilded and hung on looks pretty.

Stick a round brass-headed tack into the tip of each branch; the effect is very novel and striking.

The paperholders with lace edges used long ago on bouquets can be had for asking almost. Take one of these and fill out with cotton wadding, put a face in the center and scatter gold paper stars over it, both on the cotton and the lace edge.

Cranberries, or pink and white popcorn, strung on cotton thread with a needle and festooned on the tree look well. Make some of the popcorn strings all pink, some all white, then some alternately pink and white.

Rings of bright paper, about half an inch wide and five inches long, pasted together to form a long string and then festooned, are similarly quite effective.

Fairies made of pink, blue, yellow, or white tarlatan, the edge finished with a paper braid and a picture head in the center, are pretty. Scraps of gold paper can be put on—a number of them scattered over— to imitate spangles.

Cornucopias, with a piece of bright cambric or silk pasted around the top, are nice. Fill them with candy and close with a drawing thread or a ribbon.

In the same style socks, about the size of an infant's or a little larger, can be made of parti-colored net, button-hole stitched around in silk or worsted, filled with candy, and drawn up with a drawing string at the top.

One of the prettiest features of a tree is lighting it up, but, unfortunately, it is also quite dangerous, every year a number of fatal accidents being caused thereby. If a piece of asbestos, however, is fastened above the flame of each candle you can have the beauty without much attendant danger.

A garden at the foot is a great addition to a Christmas tree. Get some of the common green moss, sold very cheap by any seller of Christmas greens, and cover the bottom of the tree and floor. The men, women, children, and animals from a Noah's ark will do to people it, by standing them carelessly around. Take a piece of mirror for a pond, make a hole in the moss and put this under, then put a few ducks and swans on it. The garden, of course, is enhanced by a paling fence.

An oblong piece of colored tissue paper makes a very excellent imitation of a butterfly. Gild a common clothespin, push the center of the paper into the slit so it will be quite full, cut the corners off in the required shape, leaving it wider at the top than at the bottom; dash it with liquid gilt and you will have a very creditable imitation.

THIS FOR THE GIVER OF GIFTS.

As Well as for the One Who Receives Them.

Don't give gifts because you feel compelled to do so from a sense of social obligation. There are other ways to acknowledge indebtedness than by making the hollest of holidays a matter of trade and barter.

Don't forget that it is the inward spirit that makes the real value of the offering. "Rich gifts wax poor when givers prove unkind," so let Christmas be in the spirit as well as in the letter.

Don't consider the intrinsic value of a gift when you are the recipient. And when you are the giver let the gift be costly as thy purse can buy—don't be skimpy!

Don't, on the other hand, give gifts that you cannot afford. A dainty card, a bunch of violets, or a pretty calendar breathes just as much Christmas spirit as does the most expensive gift that burdens the giver with indebtedness.

Don't, even in your innermost self, speculate as to whether your gift will bring a return, and above all a return in monetary value.

Don't, if you have neglected to remember a friend, wound her pride by sending a New Year's gift in exchange for her Christmas present. The motive is too apparent.

Don't above all things be guilty of making a list of articles you desire. This is a species of polite blackmail!

Don't forget that the chief charm of a gift is essentially the surprise. Don't, therefore, barter with a friend as to reciprocal gifts.

Don't express dissatisfaction with a gift, no matter how great your disappointment. Remember that the message of Christmas is peace on earth.

Don't above all things ask the giver whether you may exchange her gift. If you are guilty of such meanness take no one into your confidence but the poor exchange clerk.

DELFT LAMPS.

The lamp of blue Delft chinaware is one of the best of the dwarf lamps now so popular. The oil reservoir is prettily decorated with blue figures of ships and other designs. It has a globe and a chimney, the former being made of the same material as the lamp and decorated with the blue figures to match the lower portion. The lamp is eight inches high.

DOLL DRESSING BY WOMEN PRISONERS

On the recommendation of the British Controller of Prison Industries it has been decided, as an experiment, to purchase dolls and have them dressed by female prisoners, with a view to profitable employment, to take the place of oakum-picking, which is to be wholly discontinued as a task for women.

TO MAKE LACE YELLOW.

To give cheap white lace the yellowish tinge beloved of artists, steep it for a few minutes in weak tea.

JEWELED FINGER NAILS.

FAD OF AN ACTRESS MAY MAKE A NEW FASHION.

Having Seen a Countess in Europe with a Diamond Set Roman Fashion in Her Finger Nail, Ida Fuller, Sister of "La Loie," Persuades a Dentist to Fashion One Like It for Her—Miss Fuller's Friends Await the Result of the Experiment.

Now is the winter of the discontent of any actress who is without a diamond finger nail.

The diamond finger nail is the very latest and most eccentric of all the ways that theatrical women have taken of showing that, despite the bad season, they have money left.

Several of these "footlight favorites" have begun to sparkle at their fingers' ends. The size of the solitaire which glistens now upon an actress' business finger depends solely upon the size of the wearer's bank roll. And, inasmuch as the fads of theatrical people are copied far and wide among folk who are not of the footlights, the diamond finger nail, wise people say, is to take the place of the time-honored engagement ring. There's many a girl who has danced her way through three or four society seasons in quest of a husband who is just reckless enough to prefer a big solitaire on the nail of her "engagement finger" to an old-fashioned ring such as her mother was proud to wear.

The girl who has set all this excitement afoot is Ida Fuller. She would not be the sister of Loie and the fine, graceful serpentine dancer she is if she didn't get something afoot.

Where the Idea Originated.

When the lissome Ida was abroad last year she met a Comtesse de Vigne, who had a diamond actually set, Roman fashion, in her finger nail. When the Comtesse was a very little girl she fell sugar to a pony and had the tip of her right forefinger crushed by the pony's teeth. The nail was split and in time dropped off. When the new nail formed it was of egregious thickness, but lacking a bit in area. The thickness of the nail made it amount to a disfigurement, and the Comtesse was heart broken until in St. Petersburg she made the acquaintance of a jeweler who had been employed to do work for the family of the Czar, and who knew a thing or two.

This accomplished artisan persuaded the Comtesse to let him try the experiment of inserting a diamond in the troublesome nail. With delicate instruments he bored a hole in the bony substance, put in a diamond rather flatter than the usual run of such gems, and carefully cemented the precious ornament in place.

This remarkable diamond studded finger nail Ida Fuller saw, and when she came back to dear America the finger nail was one of the wonders of which it never tired her to tell. The stage women who were in her set began to yearn for such nails. Ida herself hankered after one, but she had no pony to bite her, so she chose the next best thing. She asked her dentist if he could fit her out with a diamond nail. The doctor experimented with various appliances and finally hit upon the gold clamp.

How It Was Done.

This is the system of treatment which Miss Fuller's nail is undergoing. After the nail is properly hardened a band of spring gold is firmly clamped to the rim. The nail is permitted to grow a trifle longer than the others so that the gold has a good hold. From each side of the clamp protrude two smaller bands, bent to fit the curve of her nails. The two bands meet half way down the nail, and at their point of contact the diamond is set. The spring gold from which the framework is made is sufficiently pliant to keep itself in place, yet without causing discomfort to the wearer. A gentle pressure on both sides will release it so that the nail may be trimmed and polished.

The natural supposition would be that in taking off the gloves the "harness" would be pulled from the nail. The dentist is confident, however, that the clamp can be made tight enough to prevent this and not inconvenience the owner.

At any rate, Miss Fuller's friends are awaiting anxiously the result of the scheme, and if it works there will be several diamond-studded finger-nails before a moon has waxed and waned.

VIGNETTES IN VERSE.

The Spinning Wheel.
1796.

Beside her wheel my ladye sits and spins the live-long day,
The drifted wool her fairy touch like magic melts away.
Cortes, she is passing fair—fairer than verse may tell;
She winds the skein about my hands and round my heart a spell.
The sunbeams dancing in her eyes dare me a kiss to steal
From gentle Mistress Dorothy beside her spinning wheel.

1896.

Scorching down the boulevard,
Chewing gum, and pedaling hard.
Ting ling! I almost knock me flat,
Dizzy tis, Pedora hat,
Scarlet bloomers: 'Tis a picture
Makes my very senses reel.
What was that? I ask. O, merely
Dot astride her spinning wheel.
—Ernest Neal Lyon.

In the Firelight.

Let's draw our chairs up here before the fire,
Just you and me, as once so long ago
We used to, when each his heart's desire
Saw pictured in the flames down there below.

Do you remember how they danced and sputtered,
And how we gave to two of them our names
The while our hearts within us wildly fluttered,
To see the fate that waited those twin flames?

Then, too, you must remember how they parted,
And lost themselves amid the fiery world;
And how our hands unconscious, forward darted,
To turn their course together as they curled.

Nay, do not turn your eyes from me, unheeding,
I've learned since then what well the fire knew,
That our two lives in different pathways leading,
Would let me nothing be to such as you!

You need not start, my dream is past and over,
I've learned my lesson and survived it, too,
But old half-faded memories seem to hover
Around those dancing flames so bright and blue.

You've silent grown. Have I been too presuming?
And still your face is turned—you shiver, too,
As though I must be all the heat consuming.
Forgive me, if I have offended you.

What, silent yet, and, darling, are you crying?
You loved me all the time I silence kept?
Look, love, those flames that far apart were lying,
Have in a moment close together crept!
—E. Adelaide Copp in Boston Transcript.

In Harvest Time.

Everybody loves November:
It is harvest time;
Just one month behind September,
And the month before December.
In the future we'll remember
It was harvest time.

What a kind and friendly feeling
In the harvest time.
Softly from us debts are stealing;
One by one old wounds are healing,
And at night the pigs are squealing—
In the harvest time.

All the children go "a-running,"
In the harvest time,
And little baby looks so cunning
At the house dog out doors sunn ng,
When father growls we say "he's funning"—
In the harvest time.

On the grapevine sister's swinging—
In the harvest time—
On brother's head a bee is stinging;
In the meadow cow bells ringing,
And I hear my sweetheart singing—
In the harvest time.

At the ginhouse pa is ginning—
In the harvest time.
In the attic grandma's spinning;
In Mildred's heart Cupid's winning;
All are joyful; none are sinning—
In the harvest time.

Filled with hope, men are reaping—
In the harvest time—
Toiling six days, seventh keeping;
Every night soundly sleeping;
Working, waiting, there's no weeping—
In the harvest time.
—Vince Stricker.

A Dream.

O, it was but a dream I had
While the musicians played—
And here the sky and here the glad
Old ocean kissed the glade;
And here the laughing ripples ran,
And here the roses grew—
That threw a kiss to every man
That voyaged with the crew.

Our silken sails in lazy folds
Dropped in the breathless breeze
As o'er a field of marigolds
Our eyes swam o'er the seas;
While here the eddies lisped and purled
Around the islands rim
And up from out the underworld
We saw the mermen swim.

And it was dawn and middle day
And midnight—for the moon
On silver rounds across the bay
Had climbed the skies of June—
And here the glowing, glorious king
Of day ruled o'er the realm,
With stars of midnight glittering
About the diadem.

The sea gull reeled on languid wing
In circles round the mast;
We heard the songs the sirens sing
As we went sailing past,
And up and down the golden sands
A thousand fairy throngs
Flung at us from their flashing hand
The echoes of their songs.
—James Whitcomb Riley.

A Proposal in Four Questions.

"Can you?" he asked with pleading voice,
"Can you, and make my heart rejoice?"
Coolly and calmly waves her fan;
Calmly and coolly it comes: "I can."

"Do you?" he asks in a trembling tone,
"Do you, and love but me alone?"
Looking at him with eyes so blue;
Slowly but truly it comes: "I do."

"Will you?" he asks with bated breath,
Silence reigns, it is still as death.
"Will you?" he queries lower still,
Softly and sweetly it comes: "I will."

"May I?" with joyful voice he said,
Quickly the pretty face grows red;
"May I?" again he needs must say,
Trembling and blushing she says: "You may."
—Harlem Life.

Whip-Poor-Will.

Hark! I hear the voice again,
Softly now and low,
When the twilight's o'er the plain
And the first stars glow,
This is what it utereth—
In a rather mournful breath—
"Whip-poor-Will! Whip-poor-Will!"

What has Will been doing now?
Has he truant played
With a sad, coquettish brow
From some staple maid?
Did he steal her heart away?
For I hear you always say
"Whip-poor-Will! Whip-poor-Will!"

Tell me now what Will has done,
Who's to whip him, dear?
Is he some scamp full of fun
That is straying near?
Have you caught him at your nest
By the ones you love the best?
"Whip-poor-Will! Whip-poor-Will!"

That is all you seem to say,
Little bird so shy,
Tell me now, without delay,
Why whip Will, O, why?
There! your voice fades in the lea—
Leaving this command to me,
"Whip-poor-Will! Whip-poor-Will!"
—Monroe M. Rosenfeld in Judge.

BRACELETS FOR THE PUPS

JEWELED ORNAMENTS FOR FASHION'S PET PUGS.

Aristocratic People in Paris, the Home of All Fads from Duels to Doggies, Adorn the Legs of Their Pampered Pets with Gold Bracelets, Heavily Studded with Jewels—Description of Some of the Most Stunning Designs.

The French poodle has set the fashion for swell pups in the way of fourteen-carat gold bracelets, ablaze with jewels and spangles, with which to adorn his high-born legs, and with a collar and shoulder harness to correspond.

Dear old Paris! Every last fad, from duels to doggies, has been laid at her door. Still, we can understand how her aristocratic people may have originated this one, for he really needs some sort of covering after his close Zola shave, although it is hard for us to grasp the idea of a Skye terrier or a Boston bull pup gotten up in like finery. However, there's always something new in dog toggery, and before the season is over we will be prepared to hear of the latest fashion in canine engagement rings.

The bracelets may be made in any style to meet the fancy of the dog owner. The most conservative of those shown are of rolled plate, made in the fashion of thin rows of small gold links, studded with chip diamonds. Other stones may be used if preferred, and sometimes uniquely carved spangles are added.

Always Worn on the Left Leg.

Most often there will be but one bracelet worn, and then it is always on the left leg. Two are quite proper, however, and sometimes even as many as three of the golden bands, all of entirely different designs.

The collars are made in many different designs, and are from half an inch to an inch in width. Some very stunning ones are gotten up of gold filigree over leather with jeweled settings, and a plain gold plate with the name set in tiny stones.

The dog harness, to which is attached the leading chain, is of plain gold plate, and is molded into three separate pieces, two of these being the ends of which passes around under each leg, and a connecting band above and below. In the center at the top is a ring into which is snapped the gold chain or leash, or whatever is chosen to lead him by.

The cost of these small trappings must, of course, vary according to size and the number of jewels used. The plainest of gold collars made with jewel settings costs not less than $100, while the jeweled ones quickly mount up to $300 and $500. The bracelets cost from $150 to $400 each, and the harness and gold chain from $150 to $300.

WHAT IS SAD ABOUT WOMEN

Men say of women what pleases them; women do with men what pleases them.—Louis Philippe de Segur.

A man without religion is to be pitied, but a godless woman is a horror above all things.—Elizabeth Evans.

A woman, the more curious she is about her face, is commonly the more careless about her house.—Ben Jonson.

Woman sees deep; man sees far. To the man the world is his heart; to the woman the heart is her world.—Christian Dietrich Grabbe.

CONCERNING MINK FUR.

So many mink tails are worn combined with other kinds of fur that it would seem either that there must be a variety of minks which grow many tails or that there must be many detailed minks whose tails have been used when the pelt was not needed.

DRESS HINT.

Satin ribbon two inches wide, plaited on the inside of the skirt at the bottom, is the balayeuse which fashion favors just at present; it is more durable than the pinked silk ruffle.

FOR INK-STAINED FINGERS.

When pumice stone and lemon are unavailable wet the ends of sulphur matches and rub ink-stained fingers well with them. The spots will soon disappear.

HOW TO ATTAIN GRACE AND BEAUTY.

Athletic Grand Dames and Acrobatic Actresses Establish an End-of-the-Century Standard.

To be beautiful according to the end-of-the-century standard, which is set largely by acrobatic actresses and athletic grand dames, one must be supple. This desirable quality is procured only through eternal vigilance and exercise.

Before she dons her stiffened bodices in the morning the woman who aims to be agile should practice bending from her waist toward the floor, without bending her knees, until she is finally able to touch the ground with her finger tips. She should also bend as far back and as far on each side as possible without moving her knees. With her hands on her hips and the lower part of her body rigid, she should take a rotary exercise, twisting the upper part of her body as far around as possible. In addition to giving suppleness and grace these movements if taken in moderation are preventives of rheumatism and kindred ills.

The wrinkle is the facial blemish most dreaded by women, for powders and paints, enamels and lotions are powerless to hide it. Next to cultivating a placid disposition that refuses to allow sorrow and worries to etch lines about the lips and eyes, a nightly massage with a skin-tightening wash is the best safeguard against the foe. Tincture of benzoin put up with glycerine and rose-water, in the proportion of one fluid ounce of the first to one-half of the second and seven of the third, is admirable for this purpose. The massaging should consist of firm, even smoothing of the fine lines with the ball of the thumb.

A famous beauty doctor declares that however youthful a woman's complexion, however clear her eyes and glossy her hair, she will show her real age in her teeth. The first sign of the approach of the elderly period is the gradual receding of the gums away from the base of the teeth. To prevent this as long as possible use a narrow toothbrush and always brush the teeth up and down, never across. A mouth wash containing myrrh will help to tighten the gums and to ward off the dreadful day.

When you are pale and hollow-eyed and a trifle headachey, and still have an engagement where good looks and good spirits are demanded, try this course: Lie down in a loose dressing gown for fifteen minutes in a darkened room. Keep your eyes closed and your mind a blank as far as possible. Then bathe your face and throat with water as hot as you can bear, applying it with especial liberality to the back of your neck. Follow this by dashing cold water over your skin. Rub it with toilet vinegar. Rest again for five minutes; drink a large cup of hot, rather weak tea, and you will be astonished at the healthiness and vivacity of your appearance.

SEEN IN THE DOWN-TOWN SHOPS.

This Mention May Help the Christmas Shopper.

Silver trays, with sugar bowl, cream pitcher, after-dinner coffeepots, and a tiny Dresden china bell with silver handle.

Brushes made of swan's-down, with handle of silver, to use in applying powder to the face of a woman.

Sets for smokers in silver, with alcohol lamp, cigar holder, ash holder, and match tray.

Beautiful photographs, colored by hand and mounted on glass.

Silver butter spreaders, with handle of Coalport.

Old-style alabaster vases revived.

Delft trays, panels, mirror backs, boxes, and bowls.

Figures in ivory, exquisitely carved.

Beautiful laces—old point, duchess, and many other kinds.

Hat brushes, with silver or Coalport backs and settings.

Canes, with tops of silver and ivory.

Dress suit cases in handsome leather.

Work baskets and boxes, well stocked with sewing utensils.

Bonbonnieres in gold with jewels inlaid.

Silver and gold purses with long chains attached.

Hand mirrors framed in old ivory, exquisite in tint.

Cordial sets—tray, decanter, and glasses—of glass with framework of gold encircling them.

Liquor flasks of leather, with cup of silver.

Louis XV. chairs and couches, with tables inlaid with brass.

Cigar stands for a man's den, with music box attached.

UNIQUE LAMP SHADES OF SHELLS.

Make a Soft Glow Which Looks Like Fairy Light.

Some years ago there was a bucolic custom which perpetrated lamp shades made of shells, pierced and string together. This was indeed neither a thing of beauty nor a joy for very long; even the crudest taste soon discovered something better for the purpose. But now some manufacturers are putting upon the market the most exquisite thing ever seen in shells, set in dull silver and preserving their perfect form to make a curving circle about the light. Their transparency allows the soft shining of the lamp to fall through them, while their mother-of-pearl hues are thrown out by it and so enhanced that they make the light a dazzling, and yet a tempered dazzling, spot in the room that seems the very apotheosis of fairy light. The standard is of the same dull—that is, unburnished—silver, and serves in its heavy height merely to throw out the lovely thing which it uprears.

HER STANDARD OF COMPARISON.

Mother (telling a fairy tale)—"The palace was most beautiful, and scented with the most lovely perfumes, and——"

Little Daughter (eagerly interrupting)—"Was there a lovely smell of baked apple, mammy?"—London Fun.

A WHISPERED CONSULTATION.

The Clothing Merchant—"Von't he pay more as four sefenty-five?"

His Son—"Not a cendt. But, fader, dot's all ve expected to get."

Clothing Merchant—"Yes; but ve didn't expect to sell dem to a man vot dey ackserally fit."—Puck.

SHE SHOPS BY PROXY.

COUNTRY RESIDENT WRITES TO HER FRIEND IN TOWN.

With All the Time in the World on Her Hands and No Opportunities, the Writer Shoves the Responsibility of Her Christmas Shopping on the Shoulders of a Busy Woman Who Has Boundless Opportunities but No Time.

My Dearest Kate: I have so much to write and several favors to ask, so I had better take up my subjects as a spade does one at a time.

[After a little gossip.]

Well! what do you think? I am yet without a fancy waist, a thing I thought I could not live without. But they wouldn't cut the piece I wanted, and I didn't want to buy a whole dress pattern, so I'm without a waist. I read in THE TRIBUNE that the newest thing in shirt waists were the fancy velvets. I inclose a sample, which for color goes nicely with my wool skirt. What style of ribbon would you think would go nicely with the velvet—plain, plaid, striped, or Persian, or must I wear linen collars and cuffs? Or would you have it cheaper in plaid, check, or stripe silk or wool or made crosswise, or corduroy? That is passé, is it not? The dressmaker says four yards will make it. If you think the latter you might send samples. What do you advise, anyway? Have you seen any pretty ones, and what color could I wear with my skirt—you remember it, don't you?

Could you look around a little and send me samples, or just send me what you think would be the thing? You know all about such things and could get me just the right thing, or if you have any better ideas to suggest regarding the waist than that of fancy velveteen, please do so.

And now I'm in such a quandary, for I have taken goods for a green homespun of my cousin's hands, and find I have a sort of white elephant on mine, and must call on you to help me out. And the dressmaker says I must have it made over some color. What shall it be? Some shade of red? This sample I inclose is of my dress skirt, which happens to be of the same tinge of red as yet, which I want to use somewhere. Now I have the skirt, but not a waist lining, and will you try to match the color in something? I prefer silk, but if you cannot get that a shade it doesn't make any difference, so it's the right shade; but don't get brick red and don't have it too expensive, for it's only a lining, anyway.

Wants Everything to "Match."

I inclose this sample of scarlet just to show you the difference under the grass. It is more noticeable at a distance than close. India, drapery silk, crepe, or anything would do. I don't know whether you would show too much difference or not; you can try under sample. And you know it must match in daylight, gaslight, or electric. The skirt lining is cotton, but it don't make any difference what the waist is so it matches in all lights. Don't send me samples, as I want the dress next week and I depend on your taste any way.

What do you think of this style waist for me? I saw it in THE TRIBUNE. Am I too short waisted and fleshy for the bolero effect? I have been wild for a bolero jacket ever since they came out, they are so swell. What could I have for a fancy front? If I have a thin front I could wear it for next summer too, or would the velvet make it too hot? And, O! whatever you get it must match the velvet too, you know, for I want to use that—or would you have red at all? Would it look too warm on the 4th of July, for instance?

Any way, about the front—What is the newest thing, spangled, or jetted net, or embroidered chiffon, or mousseline de soie, or would all-over lace be more effective, and would you have it in cream or black, and if I had embroidered chiffon what colors in the embroidery would harmonize with the green, over red, also with the red jacket, or red velvet?

Well, I must leave all that to you, and don't take the time to send samples and prices, for I must have the gown by the last of the week, so have no time to waste.

Wouldn't you have green instead of red velvet about the waist? I think velvet, it is so rich looking. How would it do to have red velvet slashes overhand with cream lace under, and also red velvet slashed collar with lace under and ribbon bow in the back? I hardly know whether to have leg-of-mutton, small puff, or mutton leg. And if I had them tight could I put on my hat and veil without taking off my waist, or would I have to keep them on wherever I went, or have an undressing and dressing bee every time I went into a house or came out? Finally, what would you do if you were me?

And, O, yes! What shall I have as a finish for the bolero jacket—gimp, passementerie, or quilled ribbon, or something like that, or else? If lace, white or black? Now, if you think this would not be becoming to my style of beauty and can suggest some other way, "just speak out in meetin'." I depend on you for styles, etc., and whatever you will get will be all right.

For the Rest of the Family.

Could you send samples of novelty goods, not too high-priced, for a dress for Auntie? You know she can't wear blue very well, so don't get anything that has much of that shade in, and get light weight, as she wants to wear it in the springtime, too. And be looking around if you see anything in silks that would make up prettily in waist for my mother-in-law you might send samples. She is very partial to grays, purples, and heliotropes, you know, and would not want anything too gaudy.

Now, I'm afraid you won't have money enough for all this shopping, besides the Christmas shopping I asked you to do in my last letter, but anything you get at So & So's you may have charged to me, or if you purchase at Blank's my mother-in-law has an account there, so you can use her name and let me know how much I am indebted to you.

O, I almost forgot about the bustle bone and feather bone for my new petticoat! Just send me enough for one, will you?

Have I asked too much? If so, just let it go and I will write up to the store, only I wanted your taste. If you go in just make a day of it and rest between acts. I'm glad your cooking turned out so fine, and we have a new fruit cake that would just suit you—all fruit. How would you like the recipe? I must be excused for writing so long about my affairs, but I wanted to be plain, so next time I'll write a letter. Good-by! Love to all! Hastily, MAMIE.

P. S.—O, I forgot! If I have a velvet waist I must have a fancy belt. Look at jeweled enamel and cut silver belts, will you, and price them and tell me which are the prettiest, most stylish, and appropriate to wear with fancy velvet waist, if I decide to get one. MAMIE.

N. B.—One of the most important things I came very near forgetting. I want a parlor secretary for sister for Xmas. Don't want to give over $12 for it. I think curly birch is her favorite wood, but if you cannot get it for that you may have to select oak, mahogany, or bird's-eye maple. I would not want to pay over $15 at the outside, and if you can get it for $12 will be just as well pleased. Good-by for this time for sure. MAMIE.

IT HAS BEEN SAID BY MEN:

That economy is born in a woman.

That the most recklessly extravagant woman has a vein of economy somewhere in her composition.

That it may not develop in a manner to prove beneficial either to herself or to her husband.

That there will always be some point at which she will not retrench, will look well to the pennies, and think and calculate with the ablest financier.

That she may be willing to pay $100 for a gown, but will shop all over town to save 10 cents a yard on the lining.

That she may spend $5 for a ride in the park, but she will begrudge five cents car fare when out shopping.

That she may stint the table at one time and be wildly extravagant at another.

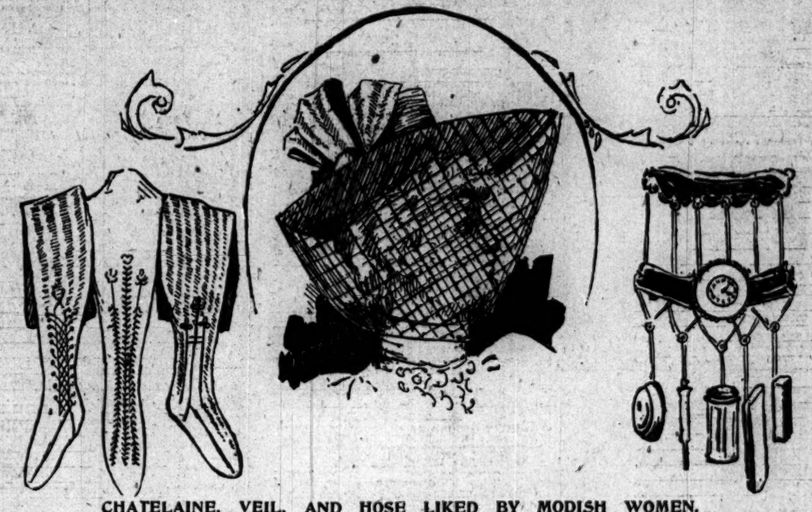
That she may ruin a whole garment by the desire to finish it cheaply, which desire has remorsefully seized her at the last moment.

That her little economies must not be laughed at. Simply keep in mind the supposition that a woman to be womanly must be just made up of those contradictions that seem so ridiculous to the average masculine mind.

That when it really becomes necessary, because of financial troubles, for a woman to help her husband by genuine self-sacrificing economy, there is not one woman in a hundred who will not bravely and smilingly put aside all thought of self and prove the most economical helpmeet that the emergency demands. But that there is one thing in which she never economizes: When she loves she loves with her whole heart. There is no saint—only giving of all the wealth of her affections.

AN EVENING GOWN OF BLACK TULLE OVER TAFFETA.

OPERA CLOAK OF VIOLET BROCADE, LINED WITH VELVET.



CHATELAINE, VEIL, AND HOSE LIKED BY MODISH WOMEN.